"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, strong northeast winds today; Thursday fair.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,011.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEXICO CONCERT PLANNED IN JUNE

Six American Republics Informed a Month Ago of President's Purposes.

PROGRAM ARRANGED THEN

And Accepted in Principle by the Other Nations—Details Not Revealed.

MEXICO CITY WIRES CUT

Bandits on Border Kill American Troopers and Wound Two Others—Filibusters Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Aug. 3.—The invitation of the United States to six Latin-American countries to have their diplomatic representatives confer with Secretary Lansing over the conditions in Mexico was extended more than a month ago. This significant fact was made known in an authoritative way at the State Department today. Its significance lies in two circumstances revealed: First, that more than a month ago the United States Government had ready a plan for the settlement of the Mexican troubles, and, second, that the Latin-American republics approached have had time to give careful consideration to this Government's suggestion, and have assented, in principle at least, to the plan of the United States for establishing orderly government in Mexico.

The invitation to the Ambassadors of Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, as well as to the Ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala—the three senior members of the body of Latin-American Ministers—was extended on June 30. This afforded Ambassadors da Gama, Suarez, and Naon and Ministers Calderon, de Peña, and Mendez ample time tot confer with their respective Governments and obtain instructions authorizing them to participate in the conference.

The fact that Secretary Lansing was able to keep secret for a month that these overtures had been made to the ranking Latin-American diplomats in Washington not only came as a distinct surprise, but illustrated the extreme care and deliberation with which the Administration has been proceeding during the past two months in its efforts to solve the Mexican problem and aid in the restoration of order in that stricken country. It is not the purpose of the United States Government to commit itself to any plan with respect to Mexico without first consulting the ranking South and Central American countries and endeavoring to obtain their consent to whatever President Wilson does in his adoption of means "to be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and save her people" if the leaders of the factions in Mexico fail "to accommodate their differences and unite within a very short time," as he said in his statement of June 2.

Plan Still a Secret.

Secretary Lansing has consistently refused to discuss or comment upon the plan looking to a settlement of Mexican affairs which the United States will consider in co-operation with the Latin-American nations. There are many evidences that the peace plan which it will now be sought to perfect contemplates the active moral support and recognition by the leading Latin-American nations of a provisional President behind whom the people of Mexico can rally.

The plan does not contemplate the recognition of Carranza, Villa or Zapata, but looks to the settlement of the Mexican problem by going outside of the leaders of the present factions. With the active moral support of the United States Government, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and other Pan-American countries, the United States would consider Mexican affairs as distinctly a Pan-American problem. The presentation of a united front is expected to exert a far-reaching influence on the warring factions in Mexico, and if this fails to impress the factional leaders, the United States Government, with the backing of the Latin-American republics, will be ready to proceed in the way best calculated to promote the restoration of peace and the constitutional régime in Mexico.

The present active leaders of Mexico are out of the question for the Provisional Presidency, in the eyes of the Washington Government, for the reason that, having virtually won the revolution, the professed object of which was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the Constitution and eliminate Huerta, they have disagreed and turned their arms against one another. All hope of any accommodation of differences and reunion of the Carranzistas, Villistas, and the Zapatistas under their present leaders has been virtually abandoned by the Wilson Administration. Two months have elapsed since President Wilson made to them his appeal of June 2 to unite within a very short time and there is less prospect now than then that Carranza and Villa can ever be brought together in a program of peace.

Whether a Provisional President once set up in Mexico would be immediately recognized is a detail to be decided later. The probability is that instead of according official recognition to the Provisional President, the United States and the Latin-American nations would first give their "active moral support" to this man, in an effort to rally the Mexican people and unite the rank and file of the Mexican factions, and, after the lapse of a sufficient time, give formal recognition, this President serving until order has been completely restored, supervised elections held, and a President formally elected.

It is believed to be the plan of the United States Government to prohibit the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country to any and all factions that may oppose the new Provisional President. This can be done by re-establishing an embargo on shipment of arms from the United States to Mexico, whether by land or sea, when such arms are destined to any consignee except the provisional government. Once having committed themselves finally to the details of such a project, the Latin-American nations would naturally be expected also to assist in rendering this embargo strict and effective.

Besides the embargo it is the idea that the provisional president and his government would receive the financial support of prominent American and South American bankers who would be assured of the sanction of this and the Latin-American nations.

The Washington Government is still awaiting definite official confirmation of the reoccupation of Mexico City by the Carranza forces commanded by General Pablo Gonzales. On Sunday night Commander Luke McNamee of the American gunboat Sacramento, at Vera

Continued on Page 5.

SUBMARINE SINKS A BRITISH TRANSPORT

Majority of the Arneuron's Crew Drowned, Says Athens Dispatch to Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today made public an Athens dispatch saying that a German submarine had sunk the British transport Arneuron.

It is added that a majority of the crew of the vessel were drowned.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK; THREE MEN MISSING

Ranza Probably Torpedoed—Captain and Twenty Sailors Reported Safe.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The British steamer Ranza has been sunk. The captain and eleven members of the crew of twenty-four have been landed safely, and a Lloyds dispatch says the Dutch steamer Prins Willem V. has signalled she has on board nine of the crew. This leaves three to be accounted for.

The Ranza, of 2⅛320 tons gross, 303 feet long with a beam of 43 feet, probably was sunk by a German submarine, but a statement to this effect is withheld by the British Admiralty, which has announced that it will no longer make public information showing the waters in which German underwater boats are operating. The Ranza, which was built at West Hatlepool in 1902, was owned by W. Christie & Co., of London, was last reported as having arrived at Liverpool on July 4.

REICHSTAG TO VOTE NEW WAR CREDITS

Unlimited Loan to Be Offered—Berlin Banks Report Favorable Conditions.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The chief business of the Reichstag, which assembles on Aug. 19, will be to vote new credits for war purposes. While the details for the new bonds have not been arranged, it is assumed in banking circles that the amount, like that of the last loan, will be unlimited. The rate will be 5 per cent., but the subscription price is expected to be somewhat above 99, as compared with 98½ for the March loan.

The prospects for the success of the next loan are regarded as being highly satisfactory. The great German banks say they have completely sold out their bonds of the two previous war loans, and now have unusually heavy deposits. These recently were swollen so abnormally that the Berlin banks a short time ago reduced the rate paid on current deposits to the normal level.

POPE'S PLEA BRINGS PRAYER FOR VICTORY

French Cardinals Say Cause Is Just and Army Invincible—Amette Quotes Joan of Arc.

PARIS, Aug. .—Pope Benedict's appeal for peace has elicited from the French Cardinals, Luçon of Rheims, Andrieu of Bordeaux, Cabrières of Montpellier, and Sevin of Lyons, a joint letter enjoining all French Bishops to appoint a day of prayer for "the blessing of a durable peace, with the triumph of our army."

The letter reviews the circumstances under which the neutrality of Belgium was violated, under which France "was attacked by an enemy long prepared to violate her territory," and states France's cause as that of "our justice and civilization," adding:

"And this cause has for its support an army whereof the valor of its leaders and the heroism of its soldiers render it invincible."

Cardinal Amette Archbishop of Paris, did not sign the letter. He has issued, however, a pastoral letter to the clergy and the faithful of his diocese on the occasion of the Feast of the Assumption, recalling the story of Joan of Arc, who replied to the theologians objecting that if God decided to give victory to Charles VII., it was needless to fight, by saying: "Soldiers should fight and God will give victory!"

RIVAL PRIZE CREWS ON AMERICAN SHIP

Both British and German Aboard Cotton Vessel Sent to Cuxhaven by a Submarine.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today for publication by The Overseas News Agency was the folowing:

"The American ship Pass of Balmaha has arrived at Cuxhaven, having on board one non-commissioned officer of a German submarine boat, which had stopped the ship and placed the officer on her as a prize crew.

While the officer was asleep the Captain of the Pass of Balmaha changed his course toward the British Coast, but when the officer awakened he compelled the Captain of the ship to obey his orders and put into Cuxhaven.

"On investigation at Cuxhaven it was discovered that a British prize crew of one officer and four men were on board, hiding below.

"The bark was bound with cotton for Archangel, Russia. She sailed from New York on June 24."

NEEDS 1,000,000 MEN'S WORK

Cost of British Navy's Supremacy Described by Mr. McKenna.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The labor of 1,000,000 men will be required to insure the predominance of the British fleet at sea, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, declared at a meeting at Preston tonight.

The British Government, he said, was spending upon the navy nearly half a million pounds ($2,500,000) daily in excess of what was spent in peace times.

CLOUDBURST KILLS 25 IN ERIE, PENN.

Light and Power Plants Put Out of Commission by Terrific Flood.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED

Many Still Imprisoned in Wrecked Houses, and the Death List May Grow.

BROKEN DAMS SWELL FLOOD

Communication Cut Until Associated Press Man Wades to Wire Still Intact and Sent Message.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 3.—Twenty-five lives are estimated to have been lost and millions of dollars in property damage was done in this city as the result of a cloudburst, soon after 6 o'clock tonight, which caused a flood that inundated a large section of the city.

The heavy precipitation caused dams south of the city to burst, letting out a flood of water that filled the main business streets to a depth of five feet, and, in some sections, reaching to the second-story windows of dwellings.

Among the first plants to go out of commission was the Erie County Electric Company, which supplied the city with light. Then The Erie Dispatch, a morning paper, whose building adjoins the electric light plant, was flooded, and all idea of getting out a morning paper was abandoned until midnight, when the staff was moved to the plant of The Erie Times.

In the meantime the first bulletin of the flood was sent to the outside world by an Associated Press operator, who waded in water up to his arm pits, to the Western Union Telegraph office, a distance of five blocks, and there sent out a story of the flood.

All telephone wires were put out of commission by the flooding of conduits, and it was hours before crippled telegraph communication could be partially restored.

At Ninth Street, along Mill Creek, the flood was at its worst. It is impossible tonight to ascertain how many persons have lost their lives there. Many are still imprisoned in houses, and the rescuers, led by Mayor Stern and members of the City Council, have been unable to get them out.

The entire eastern section of the city is cut off by the water, and what conditions prevail in the centre of this district cannot be conjectured.

Among the missing are Assistant Fire Chief James Suernon and four firemen. Reports were made to the police that a house floated down Mill Creek with four women and three children clinging to it. Suernon and the firemen tried to rescue them, but lost their lives in the attempt.

Every store in State Street, the main business street of the city, is flooded, and at least fifty houses are reported washed away.

The Narecki manufacturing plant has been washed away, and twenty automobiles that were in the garages went with them.

A little girl standing on the banks of Mill Creek was carried down to her death when the bank caved in.

WAVES BREAK OVER TRAINS.

Fear That Highland Beach Bulkheads Will Be Washed Away.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 3.—This resort, as well as Normandie, is again in the grip of a fierce storm, the ocean having been whipped into a fury by strong northeast winds which have been blowing a gale for the past twelve hours. Late this afternoon the sea was breaking over the bulkheads at Highland Beach and was breaking against the east side of the Highland Beach railroad station, which is in danger of being washed away.

Locomotives and passenger coaches travelling between here and Highlands were frequently submerged with spray as the ocean broke against the stone bulkheads of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, tearing out large rocks from the bulkheads. Frequently the waves broke against trains. Thousands of Summer visitors and cottagers from all along the coast visited the scene today.

Life guards are stationed at Highland Beach and the sightseers have been warned to keep a certain distance from the bulkheads, which may be washed away at any minute. The storm is said by many to be nearly as bad as those of last winter, which wrought such havoc to homes and property along the coast.

Passengers on Train 78, the Monmouth Express leaving Asbury Park at 1:55 o'clock, saw the storm at its height. Conductor J. W. Creby ordered all windows and ventilators closed as the train came into the danger zone at Sea Bright, and soon the passengers watched the waves leap the massive new bulkhead and smash against the sides of the cars. The big locomotive was shedding sea water like an emerging submarine, and Engineer W. F. Hartman's clothes were wet through.

The steamer Monmouth rolled before she cleared the Horseshoe. About halfway between the Hook and Coney Island passengers on the port side saw the body of a drowned man in a bathing suit plunged by the waves within fifty feet of the rail.

FISHING SCHOONER WRECKED.

The Tartar Goes to Pieces on Atlantic City Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—The two-masted schooner Tartar, which left New York City twelve days ago on a fishing trip, crumbled before the lashing combers on Brigantine Beach this afternoon. The ship was grounded on Sunday in attempting to make Little Egg Harbor inlet during the coast storm. The pounding seas ripped her seams over night.

The vessel was falling away when Captain Jacob Riley of the Little Egg

Continued on Page 6.

Physical Ills Caused by False Respect for Mrs. Grundy

Exaggerated repression of natural instincts responsible for many nervous ailments, according to Dr. Mary K. Isham, for years of the staff of the Ohio State Hospital for the Insane.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

SING SING INMATES WENT OUT VISITING

Prison Supt. Riley Has Warden Osborne's Orders for "Leaves of Absence."

WHITMAN WILL NOT ACT

Is Dissatisfied, but Would Like Riley to Swing the Axe—Osborne Denies Insubordination.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—Convicts from Sing Sing with long terms to serve have visited New York City on several occasions under orders from Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. Sometimes they have gone alone, in some instances they have been accompanied by a keeper.

State Supt. of Prisons John B. Riley has copies of Warden Osborne's orders in his possession. They were among the papers over which Mr. Osborne and Patrick H. McDonald, confidential agent of the prison department, had a fight at the railroad station in Ossining on the day of Becker's execution.

All of the convicts permitted to leave the prison and go to New York returned to Sing Sing. One prisoner, Daniel O'Day, who was serving a term of six to twenty-four years for attempted murder in the first degree, after being returned safely from such an excursion, made an attempt to escape from Sing Sing on July 14 this year and was transferred to Dannemora.

Governor Glynn ordered the removal of Thomas J. McCormick, Mr. Osborne's predecesor, as Warden of Sing Sing for permitting David a Sullivan, wrecker of the Union Bank in Brooklyn, to act as his chauffeur and to accompany him and his family on automobile trips to Yonkers and to New York City. Neither Governor Whitman, nor Superintendent of Prisons Riley, however, are showing the slightest inclination to take any action against Warden Osborne as a result of the unusual liberties permitted prisoners at Sing Sing during his régime.

Whitman Is Dissatisfied.

The general opinion at the Capitol is that the Governor while deeply dissatisfield with the management at Sing Sing under Mr. Osborne and anxious to see him replaced prefers to have Superintendent Riley swing the axe. The Superintendent then would bear the brunt of any criticisms that might follow, from the very influential people who have signified their unqualified approval of the Osborne plan of prison management.

Mr. Riley, it is known, would remove Mr. Osborne without much delay if he felt certain that h ewould have the Governor's support and is deterred from drastic action purely because he fears that he would be made "the goat" in case Mr. Osborne's removal would arouse a storm of adverse public sentiment, strong enough to drive Governor Whitman to cover.

The papers now in Mr. Riley's possession show that to "Tough Tony" Marino and another convict named Duffy were given passes to leave Sing Sing by Mr. Osborne. They were to go to an undertaking shop to view the body of "Canada Blackie," a notorious criminal with a long prison record and three sensational escapes to his credit.

Convicts Went to Funerals.

In March, Warden Osborne signed an order to permit J. S. Block, a forger sentenced to a long term as a second offender, to go to Brooklyn to attend his mother's funeral. A keeper was sent along because Block had a bad prison record. He had been punished several times for infractions of the prison rules.

Daniel O'Day also obtained "leave of absence" for the purpose of attending a funeral, while George Stahl and another prisoner named Sonnenberg gained a temporary release to visit sick relatives.

It was learned today that the prac-tice of letting prisoners take journeys away from the prison had been continued by Warden Osborne in disregard of positive orders issued by Superintendent Riley not to allow such liberties.

Mr. Riley received his first information of the practice at Sing Sing when a convict at Great Meadow wrote the Prison Department and asked permission to go to his home in Buffalo to see a sick child. Mr. Riley wrote this convict, who was a model prisoner, a letter couched in the most considerate terms, but telling him that his request could not be granted. This prisoner had been transferred from Sing Sing a short time before.

In replying to Mr. Riley's reply, he wrote that if he had remained at Sing Sing he could have obtained permission without appealing to the department, and did not see why he, a model prisoner, should be discriminated against in such fashion.

It was then that Superintendent Riley issued his general order against "leaves of absence" which, judging from the evidence in Mr. Riley's possession, Warden Osborne ignored.

Warden Denies a Fake.

Governor Whitman said this evening that there was "nothing new" in the prison situation. Superintendent Riley declined to be dragged into any discussion of conditions at Sing Sing, but gave out for publication a denial from Warden Osborne to a newspaper article in which he had been quoted as telling the prisoners at Sing Sing that he would be removed within ten days, but that he would "come back." The denial came in this telegram:

"Tribune article this morning with account of my remarks in mess hall yesterday utterly inaccurate and false. I made no such statements as those printed."

It was said here today that Warden Osborne had "tightened up" somewhat in his methods of prison management at Sing Sing. It was inferred that the "tightening up" was due to advice from Superintendent Riley, who is said to have received inside information to the effect that Sing Sing was on the verge of a serious outbreak among the prisoners, due to the unusual relaxation of prison discipline that has marked the Osborne regime.

RILEY'S ORDER WAS OBEYED.

Warden Let No More Prisoners Out After Great Meadow Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Aug. 3.—Warden Osborne declined to discuss for publication the latest charges from Albany when they

Continued on Page 6.

MEDIATION ATTEMPT IN HAITI RESENTED

Authorities at Cape Haitien Refuse to Entertain Commission's Proposals.

FAMINE THREATENS ISLAND

Many Towns on the Verge of Starvation and This Country May Have to Send Supplies.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 3.—The commission sent by Rear Admiral Caperton, composed of five members, including the French Archbishop of Port au Prince, and escorted by an officer of the American cruiser Washington, arrived here today from the Haitian capital. Its object is to make an effort to bring about peace between the Government troops commanded by General Bourand, Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of the late President Guillaume, and the followers of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo. Both leaders are aspirants for the Presidency of Haiti.

The authorities of Cape Haitien refused to entertain any mediatory proposals.

Fighting continues in the Morin quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the American forces in Haiti, cabled to Secretary Daniels today that all was quiet at Port au Prince and at Cape Haitien and that the battleship Connecticut would arrive at Port au Prince tomorrow with the expeditionary regiment of marines to be used as reinforcements in restoring order.

Admiral Caperton made no report concerning the peace commission which he has sent from Port au Prince to Cape Haitien under instructions to require the rival factions in that vicinity to disarm and disband. This commission will endeavor to persuade Generals Blot and Bobo, leaders of the rival forces, to return to Port au Prince from Cape Haitien with the commission in order to participate in conferences with a view to restorin gorder in the republic.

Haiti, racked by revolution and mob rule, is now also threatened by famine. Reports coming in today say many towns are on the verge of starvation, and it probably will be necessary to send food supplies and sanitary relief as one of the first steps in establishing a Government there.

The gunboat Osceola was ordered today from Guantanamo to Port au Prince to join Admiral Caperton's squadron.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—The gunboat Castine, now at the New Orleans Navy Yard, was ordered today to proceed at once to Port au Prince.

She will probably get away tomorrow.

REPORT TURKS SHOT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Nine Thousand Armenians Massacred and Thrown Into Tigris, Socialist Committee Hears.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—B. Varazdate, a member of the Executive Committee of the Armenian Social Democratic Party, writing to L'Humanite, the Socialist daily, says that the committee has received word to the effect that Turks, after massacring all the males of the population in the region of Bitlis, Turkish Armenia, assembled 9,000 women and children and drove them to the banks of the Tigris, where they shot them and threw the bodies into the river.

These advices have not been substantiated from any other source.

The Armenian population of Cilicia, in the Turkish Vilayet of Adana, also has been subjected to persecutions, according to the reports of the committee. More than 40,000 persons already are dead and it is feared that the Armenians at Moucks and Diarbekr, in Kurdestan, also have been massacred.

Twenty members of the Armenian Social Democratic Party, M. Varzadate says, have been publicly hanged in Constantinople after being charged with wishing to found an independent Armenia.

BRITISH COLONIALS TAKE GALLIPOLI RIDGE

Position "Materially Improved," Gen. Hamilton Reports—Turks Claim Success Over Russians.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The crest of a ridge in the Gallipoli Peninsula has been gained by British troops and the position of the British in the Dardanelles has been improved, according to a statement given out today by the Official Press Bureau.

The text of the statement follows:

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports on Aug. 2 that on the right position held by the Australian and New Zealand corps a successful attack was carried out against a network of Turkish trenches which was beginning to threaten the safety of an advanced post called "Tasmania Post."

The attack consisted of a bombardment of neighboring works and the explosion of three mines under sections of a trench. These sections were occupied at once.

Another section was rushed with the bayonet. The Turks did not counterattack. At least seventy Turks were killed in and around the work.

The result has been to gain the crest of the ridge and it has materially improved our position in that section of the line.

BRITISH NOTES HOLD BLOCKADE LEGAL;

RUSSIAN DEFENSE MAY SAVE WARSAW;

RESISTANCE UPSETS GERMAN PLANS

Great Britain Expects Further Notes, But Hopes Controversy With Us Can Be Settled

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.—In connection with the publication here this morning of recent diplomatic correspondence between London and Washington concerning delays to American commerce and Great Britain's Orders in Council, the Foreign Office explains that all phases of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, except with regard to cotton, are covered in the British notes, and that when a decision is arrived at on the cotton situation it is probable that a note on this subject will be sent to Washington.

No question at the present time is giving the Government here more vexatious moments than cotton. The Government already has indicated that its decision not to treat the staple as contraband is not irrevocable, but it is not yet convinced that the proposed alternatives might not cause more trouble and friction than the present system of detaining cotton which is suspected of having an enemy country for its destination.

The correspondence concerning the seizure of the American steamer Neches, while bound from Rotterdam to the United States with a cargo of Belgian and German goods, already has been followed by positive results, as several of the consignments originating in Belgium which were aboard that steamer have been released and handed over to the American claimants.

Official circles here are not optimistic that the British replies will end the shipping controversy, but it is felt that the negotiations will not come to an impassé, as the Government has expressed its willingness to submit the differences between it and the United States to arbitration if an agreement is found to be impossible.

Reinforcements Rushed to Warsaw Invaders; Raw Levies Replace Veterans in West

Great Losses Inflicted by Russians on Germans Throughout Poland.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.—The stubborn resistance which the Russians are offering to the Austro-Germans and the slowness with which the forces of the invaders have been able to move during the last few days has led to the belief in some quarters that the German supply of ammunition is beginning to feel the effect of the protracted struggle and that Russia may yet save the Polish capital.

Previous experience with German tactics, however, has been that a temporary slowing down has been followed soon by greater efforts, and when Field Marshal von Mackensen has concluded his present operations in the southeast, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it is expected, will renew his heavy blow on the Narew front.

For the moment, therefore, the greatest interest attaches to the southeast, where, according to last night's Berlin official report, the Germans have extended their bridgehead positions south of Warsaw, the Austrians have gained a decisive success to the west of Ivangorod, and von Mackensen, after meeting with considerable resistance, has broken the Russian line east of Leczna and north of Chelm.

Similar successes have been gained by the Germans in Courland and in the direction of Lomza. To the minds of many military men, the Courland operations, which General von Bülow is directing, are fraught with the greatest danger to the Russians, as a big victory for the Germans in this region would enable them to move across the railways which feed the Russian armies. Further west they are already near Poniewesch, which is the junction of two branch lines of the Vilna-Petrograd Railway.

German Losses Serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The position at Warsaw is still unchanged. Actions north and south of the city are proceeding successfully for the Russians, who are stubbornly holding back the enemy while their own main body continues to retire in proper order.

The civil life of Warsaw continues. People are still to be seen in the cafés and parks, but the hotels are empty, visitors having left for their homes.

So far everything has gone well in regard to the disposition of the Russian forces. The position in the Polish theatre is slowly becoming narrower, but in various battles the Germans are suffering great losses. So serious have these losses been that several corps were brought hastily from France to support Hindenburg's troops on the Narew, who are straining every nerve to break through to the branch line which connects the Warsaw-Petrograd Railway with Ostrolenka. The enemy is, however, met by the obstacle of the River Oje.

Further east is the station of Ostrov, beyond which the nature of the country would make open fighting too terrible. Consequently should the enemy reach Ostrov he would be obliged to dig himself in and endeavor to make further progress by means of sapping.

Throughout Friday and Saturday most bloodthirsty battles took place about twenty miles from Ivangorod. The Germans lost heavily in futile attempts to throw a foot bridge across the Wieprz. These efforts were made by Germans disguised in Russian uniforms taken from the dead. However, Cossacks who were riding near heard the Germans talking and soon the entire party was shot down.

Lose 20,000 Men in Latest Battles.

GENEVA, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Innsbruck, dealing with the fighting in Poland, says:

"A large force of Germans from Komorova and Mazowieckie (in the region between the Narew and the Bug) are making an advance on the Bug, which is twenty miles distant. Heavy fighting is ensuing, as the Russians are making a firm stand. The Germans already have lost 20,000 men. Cossacks are making brilliant charges. The Germans, defeated at Orz, are retreating, surrounded by the Russians.

"General von Woyrsch's army suffered such heavy losses recently that he was obliged to rearrange it. On Aug. 1 Archduke Joseph Ferdinand sent large reinforcements, which enabled General von Woyrsch to cross the Vistula and occupy positions before the fortresses of Ivangorod and Novo Alexandria. Wet weather is hindering the German advance in this section."

Rush Reinforcements to East.

ZURICH, Aug. 4, (via London.)—The Russian defensive has proved much more effective than was expected by the Austro-Germans and has necessitated a complete change in their original plans of campaign, according to private information received here from Munich.

It is learned that the stream of troops from the western front to the eastern front, which began more than three weeks ago, continues undiminished and with greater speed. The places of these troops are being taken by men of five

Continued on Page 2.

Talk in Warsaw That It Will Not Be Abandoned If Lines Hold a Little Longer.

WARSAW, Aug. 1, (by Mail to Petrograd, Aug. 3.)—The Governor General of Warsaw is still at his post and Russian authority here is intact. There is talk in military circles to the effect that if the Russian lines hold a week longer the city will never be abandoned.

The Warsaw Civic Committee and Central Committee, embracing all the local Civic Committees, are working together harmoniously with the Russian authorities. Prince Lubomirsky is temporary President of both the Warsaw and Central Committees. The organization of civic guards is managed by separate committees, subordinate to the Civic Committees. Twenty thousand guards have been enrolled.

Approximately 200,000 persons have left the capital for the interior of Russia. Hunger has not yet been felt, and trade is brisker than usual, there being ample work in connection with the war.

Warsaw has grown so accustomed to the nearness of military lines that there is no disposition to a panic. The streets of the capital are livelier than those of the average Russian city, and the town has not suffered materially from the campaign.

The situation is very different from this in the provinces from which the Russian Army has withdrawn. Lublin, Lomza, Plotsk, Suwalki, and the rural parts of Warsaw Province have been sorely visited.

When the retirement began the Russian commanders were impressed with the desirability of leaving nothing that might sustain the German armies. Orders were issued for the withdrawal of entire populations, the destruction of villages, forests, and crops, and the removal of cattle, horses, implements, and various kinds of property. In some cases the villagers were directed to execute these orders themselves, on promise of speedier compensation. Few complied, as the villagers feared that they would not be able to make a record of their losses.

About July 1 the Warsaw Civic and General Committee appealed to Grand Duke Nicholas for a modification of the order. The committee had the support of the Archbishop of Warsaw. The Grand Duke accordingly issued instructions that property should not be destroyed except in case of military necessity, and permitting the populations to remain.

A clear majority of the people are loyal to Russia, and seemingly the loyalty of the Poles has been strengthened by Premier Goremykine's promise of autonomy.

Refugees arriving here from the provinces declare that order everywhere is being maintained—that there has been no pillaging, robbery, or violence. Advices from Lodz are to the effect that all grain and garden produce in the Polish provinces now in German hands have been confiscated, Lodz and certain industrial areas excepted, leaving barely enough to sustain the life of the population. In addition a tax has been levied equaling the existing land tax.

RUSSIAN DUMA FOR WAR TILL VICTORY IS WON

Punishment Demanded for All Officials Responsible for Lack of Munitions.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—Michael V. Rodzianko of Ekaterinoslav was re-elected President of the Duma today by a vote of 296 to 24.

On the conclusion of the debate on the war the Duma placed itself on record by the unanimous adoption of a resolution, declaring it to be the Empire's unshakable determination not to conclude peace before Russian victory was complete, and pledging the willing assistance of the entire population for the creation of fresh means for continuing the struggle.

The resolution emphasized the necessity of forgetting old political quarrels and recalled the Government's benevolence with regard to the interests of "all loyal citizens of Russia without distinction of race, language, or religion."

The members also expressed their "unshakable faith that the shortcomings which hitherto have existed in the provision of munitions for the army will be immediately removed and that those responsible for criminal omissions will be made to pay the penalty, no matter what their position."

Keep Cool—be regular—CARABANA Laxative Water helps nature. All D'g'sts, 35c. —Advt.

AMERICAN VIEW REJECTED

New Warfare Justifies Blockading of Neutral Ports, Says Grey.

BUT WILLING TO ARBITRATE

Or Seek Other Means of Reconciling Differences—Will Modify Severity Wherever Possible.

POINTS TO OUR WAR TRADE

More Than Compensates for Losses—Five Notes Given Out, Three British in Full.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Five diplomatic communications relating to the detention of American ships and cargoes by the British Government, exchanged by cable between Great Britain and the United States, were made public textually and in paraphrase by the State Department this evening.

Generally considered, the British responses to the American representations in opposition to the course of the British Government are a denial of the American contentions, but a disposition is shown by Great Britain to "make reasonable concessions to American interests," to quote a phrase of one of the notes.

In connection with the American protest against British prize court procedure, the British Government suggests that appeals in behalf of American interests claiming to have been injured be taken to the proper British tribunals and, if these appeals are denied, that recourse be had to an international tribunal. But Great Britain hopes that her disposition to make reasonable concessions "will prevent the necessity for such action arising."

The British communications are signed by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. They comprise an answer to the American protest of March 30 against the aplication of the British Order-in-Council for preventing supplies from going into Germany—an answer to a brief telegram from this Government serving notice of an intention to insist upon the rights of American citizens without limitation by Orders-in-Council and of a refusal to recognize the validity of prize court proceedings in derogation of the rights of American citizens, and an answer to a note sent by Secretary Lansing on July 15 objecting to compulsory unloading at a British port of goods from Belgium brought in the American steamer Neches, the compulsion being aplied on the ground that the goods originated in territory held by an enemy of Great Britain. The American communications furnished to the press for publication consisted of paraphrases of the brief telegram serving notice with respect to the Orders-in-Council and prize court proceedings and the note sent in connection with the seizure of the cargo of the Neches.

Seeming Note of Criticism.

The response of Sir Edward Grey with respect to the Neches is one of the most interesting in the series. German and British methods of warfare at sea are cited to show justification for the strict measures taken by Great Britain to restrain trade with Germany, and then appear these paragraphs.

"His Majesty's Government are not aware, except from the published correspondence between the United States and Germany, to what extent reparation has been claimed from Germany by neutrals for loss of ships, lives, and cargoes, nor how far these acts have been the subject even of protest by the neutral Governments concerned.

"While these acts of the German Government continue, it seems neither reasonable nor just that his Majesty's Government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note of the 23d, and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patroled by British ships of war."

In another British communication, that of July 23, in answer to the American note of March 30, on the subject of the restrictions imposed on American commerce by the British Orders in Council, Sir Edward Grey defends the Order in Council measures on the ground that it is incumbent on Great Britain and her Allies "to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle." Sir Edward Grey recalls that the attention of the American Ambassador in London already had been drawn to some of the German irregularities of warfare in a memorandum of Feb. 19, and adds:

"Since that time Lord Bryce's report, based on evidence carefully sifted by legal experts, describing the atrocities committed in Belgium; the poisoning of wells in Southwest Africa, the use of poisonous gases against the troops in Flanders and finally the sinking of the Lusitania without any opportunity to passengers and non-combatants to save their lives have shown how indispensible it is that we shall leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves."

Justified by Circumstances.

In the note in which this argument is used the British Foreign Secretary contends, in answer to the American objection to the Orders in Council, that his Government is unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports, "if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective." It is asserted by Sir Edward Grey that the only question that can arise in regard to the new character of blockade instituted by the British Government, the so-called long distance blockade, is whether the measures taken conform to "the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war," these being the words used in the American note of March 30.

Arguing from that basis, Sir Edward Grey cites the Union blockade of Confederate ports in the American civil war and points out that, in order to meet a new difficulty produced by the fact that neighboring neutral territory afforded convenient centres from which contraband could be introduced into the Southern States and from which blockade running could be facilitated, the United States applied and enorced the doctrine of continuous voyage. Under this application, Sir Edward Grey points out, "goods destined for enemy territory were intercepted before they reached the neutral ports from which theye were to be re-exported."

It is contended that Germany is in a position of peculiar advantage in the shipment of goods to neutral ports. In supporting the British restrictions on trade with neutral ports near German territory, it is asserted that a blockade limited to enemy pots would leave open routes by which German commerce could pass almost as easily as through the ports in her own territory. By this argument Great Britain seeks to show that she found precedent for her "long-distance blockade" in steps taken by the United States in attempting to prevent supplies from reaching the Southern Confederacy. The position of the British Government is that if a blockade is the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country and can be made effective only by extending it to enemy commrce through neutral ports, the extension is in accordance with principles generally accepted.

Proper Discrimination.

Assurances are contained in the British response to the American communication of March 30 that Great Britain is not interfering with goods with which she would not be entitled to interfere by blockade if the geographical position and conditions of Germany at this time were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. The utmost possible care is being taken, it is declared, not to interfere with commerce "genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries." The only commerce with which Great Britain proposes to interfere is that of the enemy.

The main argument of Great Britain is that when the established underlying principles governing blockade and contraband are not violated it is permissible to adopt new measures of enforcement. In view of this and the contention that there has been no violation of the underlying principles, Great Britain holds that it is impossible to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of an enemy is limited in the way suggested by the United States.

Sir Edward Grey says the British Government has been gratified to observe that the measures Great Britain is enforcing have had no detrimental effect on the commerce of the United States. Figures of recent months, he points out, show that "the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets."

The note of the British Government, dated July 31, supplementary to the answer to the American note of March 30, is primarily a response to the so-called caveat telegram of Secretary Lansing sent on July 14, in which notice was given of the intention of this Government to insist on the rights of American citizens under the principles of international law hitherto established without limitation or impairment by Orders in Council or other municipal legislation, and to refuse to recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under British municipal law in derogation of the international law rights of American citizens.

Sir Edward Grey says he is not aware of any differences between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable to cases before the prize courts, and then discusses prize court procedure at length, quoting Lord Stowell in the case of the Fox to show that a prize court must care for the interests of subjects of other countries as well as for the interests of its own Government, but that the court must assume that there is no violation of the rights of thte subjects of other countries in orders which it receives from its own Government.

Willing to Find a Way.

Sir Edward Grey then makes the suggestion that if appeals open to dissatisfied Ameican litigants in the prize court are denied by British appellate courts, an international tribunal shall be called on to decide. The United States and Great Britain, he says, have both conceded that the decisions of national prize courts may properly be subjected to international review—by the Jay Treaty of 1793 and the Treasy of Washington of 1871. It is clear, therefore, he says, that both Governments have adopted the principle that the decisions of a national prize court may be open to review in certain circumstances; but if the United States should take a contrary view Great Britain would be prepared to negotiate with the United States as to the best means of procedure to apply the principle mentioned. But Sir Edward Grey hopes that the British willingness to make concessions will obviate necessity for this procedure.

The compulsory discharge of the Neches cargo because it came from belligerent territory held by Germany is made cause for complaint in the American note of July 15. The legality of the seizure is disputed on several grounds, among them that it violates the right of the citizens of one neutral country to trade with those of another. This Government calls for the expeditious release of the goods taken from the Neches which belong to American citizens.

In his response Sir Edward Grey mentions the difference between the character of the sea warfare of Great Britain and Germany as justification for not permitting goods from Germany to pass freely through waters controlled by British warships, but expresses a willingness to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration.

President Wilson is expected to return to Washington on Monday to consult with Secretary Lansing and other members of the Cabinet with reference to the character of the response to be made to the several communications of the British Government.

TEXT OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NOTES

Detention of Ships, Seizure of Neches' Cargo and Prize Court Methods Covered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Following is the text in each case of the five notes exchanged between the United States and Great Britain, which the State Department gave out tonight for publication:

BRITISH ANSWER TO AMERICAN PROTEST ON SEIZED SHIPS.

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State:

(Telegram No. 2,225.)

From the American Embassy, London, July 24, 1915.

Following note, dated July 23, received from Sir Edward Grey this morning:

1. On the 2d of April your Excellency handed to me a copy of a communication containing the criticisms of the United States Government on the measures we have been constrained to take on account of the menace to peaceful commerce resulting from the German submarine policy. This communication has received the most careful consideration of his Majesty's Government.

2. I fully appreciate the friendly spirit and the candor which are shown in the communication, and, replying in the same spirit, I trust that I may be able to convince your Excellency, and also the Administration at Washington, that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted.

3. I need scarcely dwell on the obligation incumbent upon the Allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy, in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle. Your Excellency's attention has already been drawn to some of these proceedings in the memorandum which I handed to you on the 19th February. Since that time Lord Bryce's report, based on evidence carefully sifted by legal experts, describing the atrocities committed in Belgium; the poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa, the use of poisonous gases against the troops in Flanders, and, finally, the sinking of the Lusitania without any opportunity to passengers and noncombatants to save their lives, have shown how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves.

4. Your Excellency will remember that in my notes of the 13th and 15th March I explained that the allied Governments intended to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves intercepting goods going to or from Germany. I read the communication from your Excellency's Government not as questioning the necessity for our taking all the steps open to us to cripple the enemy's trade, but as directed solely to the question of the legitimacy of the particular measures adopted.

Blockade of Neutral Ports.

5. In the various notes which I have received from your Excellency the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy. The contention which I understand the United States Government now put forward is that if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere, and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary.

This is a contention which his Majesty's Government feel unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity. They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective. The Government of the United States indeed intimates its readiness to take into account "the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated," and recognizes that "the form of close blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports, is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines, and aircraft."

6. The only question, then, which can arise in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extended lines is whether, to use your Excellency's words, they "conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war"; and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce.

Civil War Precedent.

7. It may be noted in this connection that at the time of the civil war the United States found themselves under the necessity of declaring a blockade of some 3,000 miles of coast line, a military operation for which the number of vessels available was at first very small. It was vital to the cause of the United States in that great struggle that they should be able to cut off the trade of the Southern States. The Confederate armies were dependent on supplies from overseas, and those supplies could not be obtained without exporting the cotton wherewith to pay for them.

To cut off this trade the United States could only rely upon a blockade. The difficulties confronting the Federal Government were in part due to the fact that neighboring neutral territory afforded convenient centres from which contraband could be introduced into the territory of their enemies and from which blockade running could be facilitated. Your Excellency will no doubt remember how, in order to meet this new difficulty, the old principles relating to contraband and blockade were developed, and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied and enforced, under which goods destined for the enemy territory were intercepted before they reached the neutral ports from which they were to be re-exported.

8. The difficulties which imposed upon the United States the necessity of reshaping some of the old rules are somewhat akin to those with which the Allies are now faced in dealing with the trade of their enemy. Adjacent to Germany are various neutral countries which afford her convenient opportunities for carrying on her trade with foreign countries. Her own territories are covered by a network of railways and waterways, which enable her commerce to pass as conveniently through ports in such neutral countries as through her own. A blockade limited to enemy ports would leave open routes by which every kind of German commerce could pass almost as easily as through the ports in her own territory. Rotterdam is indeed the nearest outlet for some of the industrial districts of Germany.

Blockade Extension Justified.

9. As a counterpoise to the freedom with which one belligerent may send his commerce across a neutral country without compromising its neutrality, the other belligerent may fairly claim to intercept such commerce before it has reached, or after it has left, the neutral State, provided, of course, that he can establish that the commerce with which he interferes is the commerce of his enemy and not commerce which is bona fide destined for or proceding from the neutral State. It seems, accordingly, that if it be recognized that a blockade is in certain cases the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country, and if the blockade can only become effective by extending it to enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, such an extension is defensible and in accordance with principles which have met with general acceptance.

10. To the contention that such action is not directly supported by written authority, it may be replied that it is the business of writers on international law to formulate existing rules rather than to offer suggestions for their adaptation to altered circumstances, and your Excellency will remember the unmeasured terms in which a group of prominent international lawyers of all nations condemned the doctrine which had been laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Springbok, a doctrine upheld by the Claims Commission at Washington in 1873. But the United States and the British Government took a broader view and looked below the surface at the underlying purpose, and the Government of this country, whose nationals were the sufferers by the extension and development of the old methods of blockade made by the United States during the civil war, abstained from all protest against the decisions by which the ships and their cargoes were condemned.

Protection of Neutrals.

11. What is really important in the general interest is that adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principles upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions, it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply. We are interfering with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interefere by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. We are taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. Furthermore, we have tempered the severity with which our measures might press upon neutrals by not applying the rule, which was invariable in the old form of blockade, that ships and goods on their way to or from the blockaded area are liable to condemnation.

12. The communication made by the United States Embassy on April 2 describes as a novel and quite unprecedented feature of the blockade that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts and has the effect of barring access to them. It does not appear that our measures can be properly so described. If we are successful in the efforts we are making to distinguish between the commerce of neutral and enemy countries there will be no substantial interference with the trade of neutral ports, except in so far as they constitute ports of access to and exit from the enemy territory. There are at this moment many neutral ports which it would be mere affectation to regard as offering facilities only for the commerce of the neutral country in which they are situated, and the only commerce with which we propose to interfere is that of the enemy who seeks to make use of such ports for the purposes of transit to or from his own country.

Confusion of Methods.

13. One of the earlier passages in your Excellency's memorandum was to the effect that the sovereignty of neutral nations in time of war suffers no diminution, except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations have limited it "by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights" which it is considered may be exercised by nations at war, and these it defines as the right of capture and condemnation for unneutral service, for the carriage of contraband, and for breach of blockade. I may, however, be permitted to point out that the practice of nations on each of the three subjects mentioned has not at any time been uniform or clearly determined, nor has the practice of any maritime nation always been consistent.

14. There are various particulars in which the exact method of carrying a blockade into effect has from time to time varied. The need of a public notification, the requisite standard of effectiveness, the locality of the blockading squadrons, the right of the individual ship to a preliminary warning that the blockade is in force, and the penalty to be inflicted on a captured blockade runner, are all subjects on which different views have prevailed in different countries and in which the practice of particular countries has been altered from time to time. The one principle which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition, is that by means of blockade a belligerent is entitled to cut off, by effective means, the sea-borne commerce of his enemy.

15. It is the same with contraband. The underlying principle is well established, but as to the details, there has been a wide variety of views. As for unneutral service—the very term is of such recent introduction that many writers of repute on international law do not mention it—it is possible, in the view of his Majesty's Government in these circumstances, to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy is limited in the way suggested in your Excellency's communication.

Seizure of Enemy Goods.

16. There are certain subsidiary matters dealt with in your Excellency's communication to which I think it well to refer. Among these may be mentioned your citation of the Declaration of Paris, due, no doubt, to the words which occur in the memorandum sent by me to your Excellency on the 1st of March, wherein it was stated that the allied Governments would hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin, and to our announcement that vessels might be required to discharge goods of enemy ownership as well as those of enemy origin or destination.

17. It is not necessary to discuss the extent to which the second rule of the Declaration of Paris is affected by these measures or whether it could be held to apply at all as between Great Britain and the United States. In actual practice, however, we are not detaining goods on the sole ground that they are the property of an enemy. The purpose of the measures we are taking is to intercept commerce on its way from and to the enemy country. There are many cases in which proof that the goods were enemy property would afford strong evidence that they were of enemy origin or enemy destination, and it is only in such cases that we are detaining them. Where proof of enemy ownership would afford no evidence of such tice detaining the goods. origin or destination we are not in prac-

18. His Majesty's Government have been gratified to observe that the measures which they are enforcing have had no detrimental effect on the commerce of the United States. Figures of recent months show that the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets.

19. I trust that in the light of the above explanations it will be realized that the measures to which we have resorted have been not only justified by the exigencies of the case, but can be defended as in accordance with general principles which have commended themselves to the Governments of both countries. I am glad to be able to assure your Excellency that we shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce.

I have, &c. E. GREY.

AMERICAN PROTEST ON PRIZE COURT PROCEDURE.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page:

(Telegram—Paraphrase No. 1,848.)

Department of State, Washington, July 14, 1915.

In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, you are instructed to inform the British Government that, in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned, the Government of the United States will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law, as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by Orders in Council or other municipal legislation by the British Government, and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law.

BRITISH ANSWER ON PRIZE COURT PROCEDURE.

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State:

(Telegram.)
American Embassy,
London, July 31, 1915.

I have today received the following note from Sir Edward Greys

Foreign Office, July 31, 1915.

Your Excellency: (1) I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated 16th inst., in which you were good enough to communicate to me for the information of his Majesty's Government the opinion held by the Government of the United States, that, in view of differences which they understand to exist between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the Prize Court, they could not recognize the validity of proceedings taken in his Majesty's Prize Court in derogation of the rights of citizens of the United States.

(2) I do not understand to what divergence of views as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the Prize Court the Government of the United States refers, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such courts.

3. British prize courts, according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit, are to determine cases which come before them, according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes of rules and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf.

As to the principles applied by the American prize courts, I note that in the case of the Amy Warwick (2 Sprague, 123) it was held that prize courts are subject to the instructions of their own sovereign. In the absence of such instructions their jurisdiction and rules of decision are to be ascertained by reference to the known powers of such tribunals and the principles by which they are governed under the public law and the practice of nations. It would appear, therefore, that the principles applied by the prize courts of the two countries are identical.

Quotes Lord Stowell.

4. As illustrating further the attitude adopted by the judges of British prize courts toward these two sources of law, the municipal legislation of its sovereign on the one hand and the principles of international law on the other, I should like to refer your Excellency to a classical passage in the judgment of Lord Stowell, in the case of the Fox, in which that famous Judge observed in the course of the discussion:

> A question has been stated: What would be the duty of the court under Orders in Council that were repugnant to the law of nations? It has been contended on one side that the court would at all events be bound to enforce the Orders in Council, on the other that the court would be bound to apply the rule of the law of nations adapted to the particular case, in disregard of the Orders in Council.
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> This court is bound to administer the law of nations to the subjects of other countries in the different relations in which they may be placed toward this country and its Government. That is what others have a right to demand for their subjects, and to complain if they receive it not. This is its unwritten law, evidenced in the course of its decisions and collected from the common usage of civilized States. At the same time, it is strictly true that by the Constitution of this country the King in Council possesses legislative rights over this court and has power to issue orders and instructions, which it is bound to obey and enforce; and these constitute the written law of this court.
>
> These two propositions, that the court is bound to administer the law of nations and that it is bound to enforce the King's Orders in Council, are not at all inconsistent with each other, because these orders and instructions are presumed to conform themselves, under the given circumstances, to the principles of its unwritten law. They are either directory applications of those principles to the cases indicated in them—cases which, with all the facts and circumstances belonging to them and which constitute their legal character, could be but imperfectly known to the court itself; or they are positive regulations, consistent with these principles, applying to matters which require more exact and definite rules than those general principles are capable of furnishing.
>
> The constitution of this court, relatively to the legislative power of the King in Council, is analogous to that of the Courts of Common Law relatively to that of the Parliament of this Kingdom. These courts have their unwritten law, the approved reasons, principles of natural reason and justice; they have likewise the written or statute law in Acts of Parliament, which are directory applications of the same principles to particular subjects or positive regulations consistent with them upon matters which would remain too much at large if they were left tothe imperfect information which the courts could extract from mere general speculations.
>
> What would be the duty of the individuals who preside in these courts if required to enforce an Act of Parliament which contradicted those principles is a question which, I presume, they would not entertain a priori because they will not entertain a priori the supposition that any such will arise. In like manner this court will not let itself loose into speculations as to what would be its duty under such an emergency; because it cannot, without extreme indecency, presume that any such emergency will happen. And it is the less disposed to entertain them because its own observation and experience attest the general conformity of such orders and instructions to its principles of unwritten law.

5. The above passage has recently been quoted and adopted by the President of the prize court in the case of the Zamora, in which Sir S. Evans said: "I make bold to express the hope and belief that the nations of the world need not be apprehensive that Orders in Council will emanate from the Government of this country in such violation of the acknowledged laws of nations that it is conceivable that our prize tribunals, holding the law of nations in reverence, would be called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to the provisions of such orders."

International Adjudication.

6. In the note which I handed to your Excellency on the 23d of July, I endeavored to convince the Government of the United States, and I trust with success, that the measures that we have felt ourselves compelled to adopt, in consequence of the numerous acts committed by our enemies in violation of the laws of war and the dictates of humanity, are consistent with the principles of international law. The legality of these measures has not yet formed the subject of a decision of the prize court; but I wish to take this opportunity of reminding your Excellency that it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the prize court to contend that any Order in Council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law, and is, therefore, not binding upon the court. If the prize court declines to accept his contentions, and if, after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the Judicial Committee of his Majesty's Privy Council, the Government of the United States of America consider that there is serious ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an international tribunal.

7. This principle, that the decisions of the national prize courts may properly be subjected to international review, was conceded by Great Britain in Article VII. of the Jay treaty of 1793 and by the United States of America under the Treaty of Washington of 1871. Your Excellency will no doubt remember that certain cases (collectively known as the "Matamoros cases") were submitted to the commission established under Articles XII.-XVII. of the Treaty of Washington. In each of these cases proceedings in prize had been instituted in the prize courts of the United States, and in each case the judgment of the Supreme Court, the court of last resort in cases of prizes, had been obtained. The United States filed a demurrer in these cases, alleging that, as they had been heard by the prize courts of the United States of original and appellate jurisdiction, the decision of the appellate court was final, and no claim based upon it could be made before the commission. The demurrer was unanimously overruled and the cases heard, and the agent of the United States, in his reports of the proceedings of the commission, stated that he, personally, maintained no doubt of the jurisdiction of the commission as an international tribunal to review the decisions of the prize courts of the United States where the parties alleging themselves aggrieved had prosecuted their claims by appeals to the court of last resort; as this jurisdiction, however, had been sometimes questioned, he deemed it desirable that a formal adjudication by the commission should be held upon this question.

8. The same principle was accepted both by the United States Government and his Majesty's Government in 1907 in connection with the proposed establishment of an international prize court, although certain constitutional difficulties have led the United States Government to propose that the right of recourse to the international prize court in connection with a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States should take the form of a direct claim for compensation.

Reasonable Concessions.

9. It is clear, therefore, that both the United States Government and his Majesty's Government have adopted the principle that the decisions of a national prize court may be open to review if it is held in the prize court and in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal, that the orders and instructions issued by his Majesty's Government in matters relating to prize are in harmony with the principles of international law; and, should the Government of the United States unfortunately feel compelled to maintain a contrary view, his Majesty's Government will be prepared to concert with the United States Government in order to decide upon the best way of applying the above principle to the situation which would then have arisen. I trust, however, that the defense of our action, which I have already communicated to your Excellency, and the willingness of his Majesty's Government, (which has been shown in so many instances,) to make reasonable concessions to American interests, will prevent the necessity for such action arising.

10. In any case, I trust that the explanations given above will remove the misapprehension under which I can not but feel the Government of the United States are laboring as to the principles applied by British prize courts in dealing with the cases which come before them.

I have, &c.,
E. GREY.

AMERICAN PROTEST ON SEIZURE OF NECHES CARGO.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page:

Telegram-Paraphrase. No. 1852.
Department of State, Washington,
July 15, 1915.

Ambassador Page is informed that it has been brought to the attention of the department that the steamship Neches, of American register, sailing from Rotterdam for the United States, carrying a general cargo, after being detained at the Downs, was brought to London, where it was required by the British authorities to discharge cargo, the property of American citizens.

It appears that the ground advanced to sustain this action is that the goods originated, in part at least, in Belgium, and fall, therefore, within the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the Order in Council, of March 11, which stipulates that every merchant vessel sailing from a port other than a German port, carrying goods of enemy origin, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port.

Ambassador Page is instructed in this case to reiterate the position of the Government of the United States as set forth in the department's instruction of March 30, 1915, with respect to the Order in Council mentioned, the international in validity of which the Government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance of the seizure of American-owned goods passing from the neutral port of Rotterdam to a neutral port of the United States, merely because the goods came originally from territory in the possession of an enemy of Great Britain.

Mr. Page is also instructed to inform the Foreign Office that the legality of this seizure cannot be admitted and that, in the view of the Government of the United States, it violates the right of the citizens of one neutral to trade with those of another, as well as with those of belligerents, except in contraband or in violation of a legal blockade of an enemy seaport; and that the right of American owners of goods to bring them out of Holland, in due course, in neutral ships must be insisted upon by the United States, even though such goods may have come originally from the territories of enemies of Great Britain. He is directed further to insist upon the desire of this Government that goods taken from the Neches, which are the property of American citizens, should be expeditiously released to be forwarded to their destination, and to request that he be advised of the British Government's intended course in this matter at the earliest moment convenient to that Government.

BRITISH ANSWER ON SEIZURE OF NECHES CARGO.

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State:

(Telegram.)
American Embassy,
London, July 31, 1915.

Sir Edward Grey has today sent me the following note:

The note which your Excellency addressed to me on the 17th inst. respecting the detention of the cargo of the steamship Nechas has, I need hardly say, received the careful attention of his Majesty's Government.

The note which I had the honor to send to your Excellency on the 23d instant has already explained the view of his Majesty's Government on the legal aspect of the question, though it was prepared before your Excellency's communication of the 17th had been received, and, pending consideration by the Government of the United States of the views and arguments set forth in the British note of the 23d, it is unnecessary for me to say more on the question of right or of law.

There is, however, one general observation that seems relevant to the note from your Excellency's respecting the cargo of the Neches.

It is the practice of the German Government, in the waters through which the Neches was passing, to sink neutral as well as British merchant vessels, irrespective of the destination of the vessel or origin of the cargo, and without proper regard or provision for the safety of passengers or crews, many of whom have lost their lives in consequence. There can be no question that this action is contrary to the recognized and settled rules of international law, as well as to the principles of humanity.

His Majesty's Government, on the other hand, have adhered to the rule of visit and search, and have observed the obligation to bring into port and submit to a prize court any ships or cargoes with regard to which they think they have a good case for detention or for condemnation as contraband.

His Majesty's Government are not aware, except from the published correspondence between the United States and Germany, to what extent reparation has been claimed from Germany by neutrals for loss of ships, lives, and cargoes, nor how far these acts have been the subject even of protest by the neutral Governments concerned.

While those acts of the German Government continue, it seems neither reasonable nor just that his Majesty's Government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note of the 23d and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patroled by British ships of war.

If, however, it be alleged that, in particular cases and special circumstances, hardships may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, his Majesty's Government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for the interest of neutrals, and in this spirit they are prepared to deal with the cargo of the Neches, to which your Excellency has called attention, if it is held that the particular circumstances of this case fall within this category.

PAGE.

CROWN COUNSEL SAYS PACKERS TRIED FRAUD

British Solicitor General Asks Court to Condemn American Meat Cargoes.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir Samuel Evans, President of the British Prize Court, reserved judgment in the meat cargo cases when the hearing closed today with the conclusion of the summing up of the case for the Corwn by Sir Frederick C. Smith, the Solicitor General.

The case affects the disposal of the cargoes of the Norwegian steamships Alfred Nobel, Kim, and Bjornstjerne-Bjornsen, and the Swedish steamer Fridland, consisting of farm produce, meat from the great American packing houses, and lard, which have been detained by the British Government.

Sir Frederick claimed that the entire cargoes should be condemned on the ground that they had been intended for Germany; that the claimants had failed to prove their innocent destination, and he alleged fraud on the part of the American packers.

The Solicitor General pointed out that it was only by accident that the Crown had been enabled to obtain a gleam of light through the interception of telegrams which had found their way into the hands of the British censors because the messages were obliged to traverse the cables passing through this country. There had been a vast system of communication, he said, which had not come within the reach of the censors, and he asserted that the claimants had persistently refused to produce any documents.

In conclusion the Solicitor General asked that the goods be condemned on the ground that: First, there was sufficient evidence of a military or Government destination; second, that fraud carried condemnation, and third, that fraud shifted the burden of proof to the packers who had failed to prove innocent destination.

If the court released the cargoes the Solicitor General asked that no compensation for delay be allowed.

Relative to goods consigned to others than agents of the packers Sir Frederick Smith contended that the claimants had not produced evidence to show that ownership had passed to them and, therefore, that the property was involved in condemnation with other property of the packers; "and that the claimants were involved in general frauds organized by the packers and that the Government could not be expected to separate the good from the bad."

The court indicated that it would be some time before it had digested the complicated case and had reached a decision.

WAY TO GET BELGIAN GOODS.

British Suggest Americans Might Settle Through London.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Financial settlement through London is one of the conditions laid down by Great Britain in reply to American efforts to secure Belgian goods consigned to this country and now held at Rotterdam.

The State Department has represented unofficially that no benefit would accrue to Germany through this trade, but Great Britain apparently intends to see in each cast that the money paid by American importers goes to Belgians only. Belgian goods will be released only when payment is made in London, Great Britain to forward the money to the Belgian shippers direct.

State Department officials believe that American importers cannot comply with this condition, as in many cases the goods held up at Rotterdam have already been paid for. Further negotiations will be undertaken to secure agreement as to this class of traffic.

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HOLDS UP CARGO OF COAL.

British Admiralty Cables American Agents for Name of Consignee.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—A cablegram received here today announces the seizure of the American schooner Laura C. Anderson by a British cruiser, which took her into Gibraltar. The schooner cleared from Newport News June 29 for Melilla, Morocco, with bituminous coal.

The message, which was received by A. D. Cummins & Co., agents for the schooner, asked that the consignee's name be cabled to the British Admiralty. From this request the agents here assumed that the cargo was shipped "to order." If this is so, the agents said, a mistake was made at Newport News in clearing the vessel. The clearance papers, they said, should have contained the consignee's name. The coal was shipped by a firm with offices in New York, and the agents expected to forward the name as soon as they heard from New York.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 3.—The American schooner Laura C. Anderson was cleared in proper order from Newport News, according to a statement made today by Collector Hamilton. He said there was no necessity that the name of the consignee be inserted in the clearance papers. When the name of the consignee was requested for the files of the Custom House it was not furnished.

PRESS OPINIONS OF NOTE.

New York Newspapers Comment on Its "Admirable Temper."

The following editorial opinions on the British note appear in this morning's papers:

Case Fatally Weak.

From The New York World.

Conceding the admirable tone and temper of the British note, and admitting the force of much of the argument, the British case nevertheless is fatally weak in that the blockade is not applied "impartially to the ships of all nations." No attempt is made to enforce the blockade in the Baltic. German traffic with Norway, Sweden and Denmark goes on without interruption. Where it is not convenient, no pretense of effective enforcement is made. Under the form of blockading Germany, Great Britain in reality is blockading the United States, while permitting German commerce with the Scandiavian States to proceed without restraint.

It is useless to deny that changing conditions of warfare modify the ancient rules of blockade. The United States would be the last country in the world to repudiate its own record. But there are two principles of a blockade which cannot be set aside without abandoning the whole structure of international law as affecting the trade rights of neutrals. One is that the blockade must be effective, and the other is that it must be impartial, and these rules are now habitually disregarded by Great Britain.

British and German Contrast.

From The New York Herald.

By their omissions as well as in their contents the British notes, made public today, present striking contrasts to the notes sent to the Government of the United States by Germany. It is notable that in the British notes there is none of the "might makes right" truculence which has permeated the communication from Berlin, and no such affront to American intelligence as the German whine about a "struggle for self-defense" advanced as an excuse for a war which the world knows is a war of German offense.

The outstanding impression the two main British notes will make on all intelligent and fair-minded men is that they reflect absolute confidence in the justnes of the cause they uphold. The Government of Great Britain proceeds on the theory that the American people are intelligent, and in appealing to American intelligence it gives with utmost frankness the reasons for its faith in the justice of its cause.

BRITISH APPEAL TO US.

Morning Post Urges Americans to be Tolerant and Generous.

In an article addressed to America The Morning Post says:

"We have been compelled, as an incident of war, in that struggle for national existence which we are now waging, to interfere with the commerce of America, in common with that of all neutrals, so as to prevent our enemy from obtaining from neutrals those articles necessary to the prosecution of the war.

"This duty has been peculiarly imposed on England because of her predominant naval strength. We should have betrayed our Allies, we should have been guilty of treachery to them had we not exerted our full power against Germany. In performing our duty we brought certain financial losses to America, and it is only natural that Americans should feel irritated, that they at times even question the justice of our actions. Yet we must ask them not to look at the matter entirely through their own eyes, even from the standpoint of their own material interests, but tolerantly, generously, just to understand our position."

The Post refers to the blockade against the South during the American civil war, which brought disaster to the English cotton industry, and the failure of England to declare cotton contraband in the present war, which the writer terms a "mistaken kindness" out of consideration to the United States and its people.

"Surely the United States will not add to our burdens," continues the article, "or weigh humanity against money, nor have we that fear. Americans have given too many proofs of their idealisms and have so repeatedly made sacrifices to sustain their principles that they will not, we are sure, in this great crisis allow material considerations, of passing magnitude to individuals but no more than a grain of sand in the scale of civilization, to imperil the world's future."

BERLIN WAITS CALMLY NEWS OF WARSAW'S FALL

Capital Unexcited by the Passing of the Anniversary of War's Beginning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (via London.)—The war anniversary was featureless here. There were no demonstrations or excitement, for the world war has become a grim acquired habit with the Germans. Even the bulletins of victories from the East do not arouse superfluous enthusiasm, neither does the apparently impending fall of Warsaw, which is awaited with tenseness.

Special significance attaches to the fact that by the Kaiser's orders the new battle cruiser launched at Wilhelmshaven on Sunday was named the Hindenburg, the naming ceremony being performed by Mrs. Hindenburg, thus giving the lie to rumors that Germany's idol had fallen into imperial disfavor. The Field Marshal's telegram of thanks to the Kaiser concludes with this sentence:

"My most heartfelt wishes will always accompany the cruiser in the unshakable confidence that wherever she appears she will watch over the welfare, safety and honor of the Fatherland as the faithful servant of her imperial master."

Eugen Zimmermann, writing in the Lokalanzeiger on the beginning of the second year of war, says:

"The Kaiser's memorable dignified anniversary message found an echo in all the churches throughout Germany in prayers for ultimate victory and an honorable peace justifying our tremendous sacrifices in blood and treasure. We do not believe that our enemies are ready yet to sheathe their swords in answer to the Pope's moving appeal. They are trying to accomplish their ultimate purpose of crushing Germany by enlisting new allies.

"Even as they are trying to drag America into the war, they are working feverishly in the Balkans, and have not yet given up hopes of success. The uncertainty as to the ultimate grouping of interested powers who are still onlookers cannot last long. The unheard of efforts on all sides must bring results soon.

"The unity of the whole German people guarantees ultimate success. Great deeds have been accomplished, but much still remains to be done. That every one in Germany, from high to low, knows."

SWEDEN HOLDS OUR WHEAT.

Discovers Cargoes Bound for Germany and Detains Ships.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The Malmo (Sweden) correspondent of the Berlingske Tidene telegraphs that several ships, laden with wheat from America, have been detained there owing to the discovery that the wheat, which was consigned to a Malmo merchant, was destined to Germany.

Three large steamships to which it was intended to transfer the wheat are also held.

DANISH SHIP DETAINED.

British Seize the Sulda Maersk with a Cottonseed Cargo.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Danish steamship Hulda Maersk, which sailed from Savannah July 10 and Norfolk July 13 for Malmo, Sweden, with a cargo of cottonseed, is being detained in a port of the United Kingdom by the British authorities.

GERMAN GUNBOAT RUN ASHORE BY SEAPLANES

Russian Machines Also Rout a Zeppelin and Bring Down a German Aviator.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3, (via London, Aug. 4.)—An official communcation issued this evening says:

Our hydroplanes attacked near Windau a German gunboat and forced it to run ashore. The same hydroplanes attacked and forced to retreat a Zeppelin and two hydroplanes, of the latter of which one was brought down.

In the direction of Riga our troops withdrew beyond the River Eyu.

CAPT. VON MUECKE MARRIED IN GERMANY

Emden Hero Weds Miss Finke—Crew of the Emden Attend the Wedding.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"At the country estate of Karl Finke, at Oslebshausen, Captain von Mücke, who was one of the officers on board the cruiser Emden, which was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney in the Pacific last November, was married to Miss Clara Finke."

"The members of the crew of the Emden, who reached Germany some time ago, were present as witnesses."

Von Mueck's title was Lieutenant when he was sent ashore with a boat's crew from the Emden last Nov. 10 to destroy the British wireless station at Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean. Before he could return to his ship she had been engaged by the Australian armored cruiser Sydney, and he never saw her again. He thereupon comandeered the schooner Aysha and sailed away with his men. They reached Hodeida, Arabia, on Feb. 5, and then made an overland journey to Damascus, finally reaching the Arabian port of Jeddah.

TRYING TO DSIEMBARK TROOPS IN COURLAND?

Connonading in Baltic Thought to Be Attack on Germans by Russian Fleet.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.—A Oopenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company has been heard off Gotland, a Swedish island in the Baltic, which is attributed to the Russian fleet striving to prevent the Germans from landing troops on the Courland coast.

The dispatch also gives the report that it was in these operations that the German transport referred to in a Russian official communication was sunk by a submarine.

NEW GERMA NFORCE FOR POLAND DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

weeks' training. These consist of Landsturm between the ages of 35 and 45 and recruits of 18 and 19 years, all of whom the authorities intended not to send to the front before September, as heretofore no troops have been sent of less than nine weeks' training.

Germans Take Many Prisoners.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following communication:

In the eastern war theatre, in the battles around Mitau, we took some 500 prisoners.

East of Ponlewesch, (thirty-five miles southeast of Shavli,) the enemy who had been partly ejected from several of his positions, discontinued his resistance and retreated in an easterly direction.

Our troops forced the road between Wobolniki and Subocz, taking 1,250 prisoners and two machine guns.

In the direction of Lomza we gained ground and captured some 3,000 Russians.

Otherwise along the Narew front and before Warsaw there have been only minor combats all of which have been favorable for us.

In the southeastern war theatre German troops under General von Woyrsch expanded their bridgehead position on the east bank of the Vistula, taking thereby 750 prisoners.

Austro-Hungarian troops under General von Koevess gained a decisive success on the west front of Ivangorod, capturing 2,300 prisoners and thirty-two cannon, among them twenty-one heavy pieces and two mortars.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's army yesterday met resistance on the line of Novo Alexandria, Lejzna and Zalin, to the north of Chelm. In the afternoon the enemy's line was broken to the east of Leczna (fifteen miles northeast of Lublin) and north of Chelm, whereupon during the night he began to evacuate his positions on the greater part of this front. Only at some points is he still offering some resistansce.

East of Leczna we yesterday captured 2,000 prisoners. Between the Bug and Chelm on Aug. 1 and Aug. 2 we captured 1,300 prisoners and took several machine guns.

VIENNA, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued from General Headquarters today:

Between the Vistula and the Bug the fighting, which was continued yesterday with unabated violence, led to new successes. Pressed near Leczna and northwest of Chelm, the enemy, whose line was again broken, retreated in the early morning northward from the lines he had obstinately defended yesterday, pursued by our troops, who occupied Leczna.

The Russians west of Ivangorod, impressed by our victory of Aug. 1, withdrew from the greater portion of their line toward the fortress northwest of Ivangorod. German troops have passed through the broad forest zone in front of the Vistula.

In East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

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VON JAGOW PLANNED PARTITION OF CONGO

Urged on French Ambassador Common Action to Get Belgian Territory.

SNEERED AT LITTLE POWERS

Hinted That They Must Give Up Colonizing, According to Statements in Belgian Gray Book.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Belgian Government has published a second Gray Book containing various documents relating to the war.

Revelations in the Gray Book include the text of a dispatch dated April 2, 1914, from Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister at Berlin, to his Government, relating a confidential conversation between Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Germany, and Herr von Jagow, the Imperial Foreign Secretary, in which the latter proposed common action by France and Germany looking to the partition of the Belgian Congo. The message said:

"Von Jagow has developed the opinion that only the great powers are in a position to colonize. He revealed the basis of his thought by maintaining that the little States could no longer lead, in the transformation taking place in Europe for the benefit of the strongest nationalities as a result of the development of economic forces and means of communication, the independent existences they have enjoyed until now. They are destined to disappear or to gravitate in the orbit of the great powers."

Baron Beyens reports that M. Cambon promptly informed him of this conversation.

Another notable document is a communication from Baron Guillaume, Belgian Minister to Paris, to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Feb. 22, 1913, apparently contradicting documents recently published by the Germans alleged to have been found in the State archives at Brussels and purporting to have been written by Baron Guillaume. Explaining to M. de Margerie of the French Foreign Office the meaning of the Belgian military law, M. Guillaume writes that he said:

"We wish to avoid, if possible, having Belgium again become as she too often has been the battlefield of Europe. * * * President Poincaré has assured me France never would take the initiative to violate our neutrality * * *. Our aim is solely to prevent to the limit of our forces the violation of our neutrality."

The second part of the Gray Book consists of protests addressed by the Belgian Government to the Austrian and German Governments against alleged violations of the laws of war and The Hague Convention.

Germany's desire to extend her Africa possessions in the direction of the Congo has been made evident frequently in recent years. In 1911 she forced France to cede her 107,270 square miles of the French Congo, which she annexed to the Kamerun.

Even during the present war Germany has coveted the Belgian Congo. Almost as soon as she had invaded Belgium she sent a force across the Congo River from the Kamerun, but this was promptly cut off by a French force from the French Congo.

Certain German publicists, onbeing asked to name the terms of settlement at the end of the present war, have been quoted as saying that Belgium might preserve her territorial entirety in Europe provided certain commercial concessions were made, together with the cession of the Belgian Congo. The views of one of these publicists, who in this instance was "a well-known statesman," were recently repeated by Miss Jane Addams in an interview.

The Congo proper, [the Congo Free State,] founded by Leopold II., King of the Belgians, as a private rubber enterprise in 1882, might have been Germany's at the time the delegates of the powers granted it perpetual neutrality in 1885, had not sheput forth her claims as protector in a manner to frighten France and England. After the rubber scandals the State was turned over to Belgium to manage in 1907, and was finally annexed with the approval of the powers.

The area of the Belgian Congo is 909,654 square miles and it has a population of about 15,000,000. As the Congo Free State, its revenue about equaled its expenditure, (on paper,) although King Leopold and his asociates are known to have made vast fortunes out of the enterprise. In 1914, however, its revenue was over $8,000,000 and its expense to the Belgian Government over $10,000,000.

BELGIAN ARMY STRONG AS EVER, SAYS KING

Appeal to Young Belgians Dispersed Abroad Effective, and Losses Were Made Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Through the medium of Il Secolo, which has above all other Italian papers supported the cause of Belgium, King Albert expresses his thanks for the sympathy which has been shown to the Belgians by the Italians.

After having spoken of the events of the first year of war and the present position on the Belgian-German front, the King remarks that the prolongation of the war has allowed the Belgians to re-form their cadres (organizations) and complete their effectives by means of the appeal which the Government made to young Belgians dispersed throughout England, Holland, and France.

The result, says the King, is that after a year of war the Belgian Army now finds itself again as strong as it was at the moment of the German invasion last August. This unhoped for position is, he adds, proof of the brilliant virtues of endurance and patriotism of the Belgian people.

Cholera Ravages Hungary.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—In the week of July 12 to July 18 there were 366 cases of cholera and 178 deaths in Hungary, according to a dispatch from Geneva to the Havas News Agency.

AUSTRIANS WEAKEN ON ISONZO FRONT

Prepare to Evacuate Their First Lines from Travignol to Avisia.

DRIVEN BACK IN TYROL

Novereto Forts Battered—Italians in Carinthia Capture Several Miles of Railroad.

GENEVA, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Laibach says:

"The Austrians are preparing to evacuate their first lines of defense in the Isonzo region from Travignolo to Avisia.

"In Tyrol the Italians are forcing the enemy across the railway. In a strong Italian advance in the Gail River Valley the best Tyrolese troops were overcome and several points on the Gail were occupied.

"In the Fella River region (Carinthia) the Italians took possession of several miles of the railway."

VERONA, Aug. 3.—Although the weather still is unsettled the advance of Italian forces against Rovereto, thirteen miles southwest of Trent, is progressing along the Arsa Valley.

The forts surrounding the town already are said to be suffering under the fire of Italian siege guns which were transported to platforms prepared on the mountains south of Rovereto.

VIENNA, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The War Office today gave out the following:

The coastal district from Krn to the bridgehead at Gorizia is almost completely quiet.

The border plateau of Polazzo has been attacked by strong Italian forces five times. The enemy attacked our infantry who held positions east of the village and at Monte Sei Busi. On each occasion, after heavy fighting, the attack was repulsed. The Italians suffered great losses. Reinforcements brought up by the Italians were surprised by our artillery and dispersed.

While this battle was ragin other sections of the plateau were kept under strong fire by the artillery of the enemy.

On the Carinthian frontier the enemy under cover of a thick fog attempted an attack against Gellon Kofel, east of Ploeken, which completely failed. Otherwise there is nothing new on this front.

In the district of Monte Cristallo one of our patrols met a strong enemy detachment and in a short skirmish the enemy lost twenty-nine men.

GORIZIA BATTLES LONG AND HEAVY

German Observer Draws Vivid Picture of Great Struggle for Austrian Fortress.

BERLIN, July 21, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Attacks that in bitterness and determination beggar description, losses that run into the thousands, desperate, useless infantry assaults following hour-long artillery fire, have characterized the terrible struggle between the Italian and the Austrian forces along the lower Isonzo River.

When the war shall have ended it is doubtful whether Neuve Chapelle and Ypres will stand out more grimly terrible than some of the bloody battles of early July along the Austro-Italian frontier.

A picture of the green Isonzo literally afloat with bodies, of the meadows and fields along its course a veritable shambles, of whole companies and battalions wiped out of existence on both sides, of prowling night attacks checked by ghost-like searchlights, and of almost unbearable artillery fire withering and destroying everything in its path, 's drawn by Leonard Adelt, correspondent of the Berlinger Tageblatt, in a dispatch from the Isonzo River.

Adelt sketches dramatically the events leading up to the fearful Italian attacks, the secrecy of the preparations, the terrible strain of withstanding them when they did come, and the bravery displayed on both sides. His dispatch is in part as follows:

"In single file the Dalmatians groped their way up the path through the woods to the 'saddle' of the Plava Heights. Soon they could hear the rasp of spades and the hack of picks, and took their appointed places in the shelters that are shot to pieces by the Italians in the daytime, and that are repaired again each night.

Searchlight Foils Foe's Sappers.

"On the night of July 4 it was unusually still, on both sides. The ghost-like arm of our searchlight groped its way along the fortifications of the enemy, the bags of sand in which looked like rows of dead men. The white shaft of light in one of its journeys revealed the enemy's sappers, lying flat behind rocks, their faces distinguishable through a glass in the bright light.

"They had placed iron tubes with explosives under the barbed wire entanglements, and when they found themselves discovered they rose fearlessly and advanced. A few of the mines exploded suddenly, the explosions followed by tangled wires and flying posts and stones. But before they could get to our trenches the rifles opened fire and the sappers dropped, annihilated.

"Behind the ruin of every house in Oslavija, Gradiscutta and Podgora, behind every stone and bush, there were Italians. Their number grew to an entire corps, three infantry divisions.

"Their catapults spat mines into our obstructions and at night smaller groups assailed our positions with hand grenades and rifle fire. All through the 5th of July the cannon thundered about us. Again and again they made dirt heaps of our covering and graves of our shelters. The howitzer shells acted much like a sword that mows down everything in front of it, and under their shelter there advanced toward us from Oslavija column after column of the enemy.

"Opposition looked impossible and retreat out of the question, yet the Dalmatians, the Hungarians, and the Croatians did resist, outlasted the shell-covered death zone, dug themselves out of living graves into which they had been catapulted, and met the enemy with a lightning fire that decimated the attacking lines. They held the positions all that day and until the attack stopped at night.

"While an entire Italian army corps was trying to force the northern entrance to Gorizia, not less than three army corps were trying to get at it from the south, by a route which has as its pivot the Plateau of Doberdo.

"The next general attack on the 2d of July was prefaced again by a bombardment by cannon of all calibres. In some spots more than sixty shots a minute were counted. Two divisions then stopped the front lines between Sagrado and Vermegliano, and one regiment each at Polazzo and Redipuglia. But the Croatian troops, in bitter counter-attacks, drove the Italians back into the plains of the Isonzo, and even captured their machine guns.

"The 3d of July brought not only a bombardment of Redipuglia, but a night attack as well, which was repulsed.

"On the 4th and 5th of July the siege operations against the great natural bastion of Doberdo turned into a huge field conflict.

Croations Face Five Divisions.

"The night of the 6th five strong divisions of Italians advanced against the Croatians who were in the inferior numbers, robbed of their shelters by the Italian artillery bombardment. Discharging their rifles and machine guns until the muzzles threatened to burst, they met the onslaught, literally mowing down as with scythes whole columns, but the gaping holes continued to fill up, and the Italian flood swept on, crested the first hill and threatened to engulf the exhausted defenders.

"Every available reserve was thrown into the breach, and by almost superhuman efforts it was possible to bring the enemy to a halt, and then to throw him back. Then the Italians took refuge behind bags of sand that had been brought along, and rested, awaiting another day and reinforcements.

"Dawn broke once more, and the bloody, dusty warriors rose wearily after a short, disturbed sleep among the stones and went at the bloody work once more like wild animals. The ground was almost as blood-red as the sky. Thousands lost their lives during these two days."

KILL 10,000 WITH ROCKS.

Italians Make Good Use of Nature's Weapons—Excel with Bayonet.

ROME, Aug. 3.—Letters received from officers at the front agree that the fighting on the Isonzo River and on the Carso Plateau may well be taken as an excellent example of the perfect realization of the plans of the Italian commanders. Nothing in these engagements was left to a chance. Everything was worked out with mathematical precision.

A Lieutenant of artillery, writing from the front, says the formidable Austrian defenses on Mount Podgoro and on Mount San Michele are no longer recognizable, the Italian artillery having done its work so well. A few days saw the destruction of what cost Austria a vast sum of money to build.

Other letters relate that a large proportion of the Austrian losses were caused, not by the Italian fire, but by the hurling down of rocks. Over 10,000 men were thus crushed to death in their trenches. At San Martini no fewer than 2,500 Austrian dead were found in a group of tenches, crushed by falling rock.

The Italians, these letters et forth, lost comparatively few men in this fighting. The reasons would appear to be two—first, the excellent use of artillery, and, second, frequent charges with the bayonet, a weapon which the Italians apparently handled to better advantage than did their opponents.

KAISERJAEGERS WIPED OUT.

Francis Joseph's Crack Regiment Annihilated on Carso Plateau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TURIN, Aug. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)The crack regiment of Kaiserjaegers, or Emperor's Own Tyrolese Chasseurs,' whom Emperor Francis Joseph passed in review at Schoenbrunn on July 18, immediately before their departure for the Austrian front on the Isonzo, were almost completely wiped out early in the morning of Aug. 1 on the Carso plateau.

Throughout the previous night the enemy had indulged in demonstrative actions all along that sector, in the hope of hoodwinking the Italians as to the precise point where a decisive attack was to be made. Then, at the first break of dawn, huge forces were hurled against the Italian right wing in a determined effort to recapture Mount Sei Busi, which dominates the plain.

The flower of the imperial army faced the fury of the guns with magnificent bulldog courage, but they were mown down almost to the last man. Thereupon the Italian Bersaglieri went forward in one of their impetuous, inimitable dashes, charging the foe simultaneously on the front and flank and causing them to flee in the wildest disorder. Six officers and 144 other prisoners were taken.

WINTER MODELS SHOWN BY PARIS MODISTES

Opening Displays at Jenny's and Doeuillet's Present Striking Novelties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The small effect that the war has had on Paris as a fashion centre was demonstrated today, when Jenny was one of the first houses to exhibit Winter models. These are actually superior to those of the previous year. Before a crowd naturally smaller than usual, but comprising all the most important buyers, some 140 models were shown.

The principal feature is the absence of military models, with the exception of some Muscovite effects in fur-trimmed velvet. For afternoon gowns, which were one of the features of the show, the favorite material is velvet. Dark shades are preferred, including navy blue and black. Skirts are wide.

In tailored suits there is little new. The jackets are all below the waistline, with full godets.

Evening dresses are made in metal brocaded silks, generally of yellow shades, maize, and narcisse. They are trimmed with silver or gold lace.

Another good feature is theatre and restaurant gowns and evening wraps in velvets, trimmed with fur. The colors are mostly cerise and violet.

Among Jenny's new effects are a new wide, high collar for afternoon gowns, made of oval, and touching the front and back away from the side. Another novelty is a round revolutionary collar, single or double, in pelerine effects, also in postilion and Girondin styles. Another is a new sleeve for afternoon and the theatre, slightly puffed and full.

For similar wear she makes skirts with alternate rows of mousseline de soie and velvet, each band of velvet growing wider toward the bottom of the skirt from the waist, the muslin remaining unchanged. A striking novelty is a jersey blouse to wear with tailor-mades.

Doeuillet also opened today, showing a very Parisian collection, principally of velvet corduroy and velvet faille for tailor-made suits and walking dresses. The colors, like Jenny's, are sombre. Quiet-colored blue and green plaids are also used. A feature of this collection is a wonderful show of evening gowns for young women in lancret blue and rose manon with silver lances.

Want Japanese Cabinet to Stay.

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—The Elder Statesmen have recommended to Emperor Yoshihito that the Cabinet head by Count Okuma as Premier be requested to remain in office unconditionally. This decision was communicated by Prince Oyama and Field Marshal Yamagata to Count Okuma, who said he would take up with his colleagues the question of withdrawing their resignations.

Exceptional Values In Our Men's Furnishings Department

$3.85 for $5 and $6 Silk Shirts
$1.10 for $1.65 and $1.50 Shirts.
$1.00 for $2 Straw Hats.
$3.95 for $7.50 Beach Robes.
$2.85 for special-value professional-cut Swimming Suits.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

HEAR BIG BATTLE ON YPRES FRONT

Reports from Courtrai Say British Are Engaged in Heavy Fighting.

HOLD GAINS, GERMANS SAY

Denying London Claims—French Repulse Attacks in the Argonne and Alsace.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—There has been considerable fighting in the western zone, in Artois, the Argonne, and Alsace, but, as usual, the claims of the French and German General Staffs conflict, both asserting that the fighting favored their troops.

Unofficial reports from Holland say that a big battle has been in progress along the British front in Flanders since Saturday, but there is no confirmation of this. A dispatch from Amsterdam received here says:

"Heavy fighting again is in progress on the British front near Ypres.

"According to telegrams from Courtrai, Belgium, the boom of great guns and mine explosions was audible there for hours, and it was quickly followed by a steady stream of wounded men from the vicinity of Hooge. Most of the casualties were the result of shrapnel wounds."

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

> There has been less activity on the part of the artillery along the whole front. In the Argonne a spirited struggle with petards and hand grenades continued throughout the day in the western section of the forest as far as the region of St. Hubert.
>
> No modification of the front at any point has taken place. Before Vauquois the Germans exploded two mines, which caused no damage to our

The French War Office this afternoon gave out an official report reading as follows:

> In Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez, there was spirited fighting during a part of last night in which hand grenades and bombs were largely used. On the Plateau of Quennevières and in the valley of the Aisne yesterday saw rather violent artillery exchanges. Soissons was again bombarded.
>
> In the Argonne, in the sectors of St. Hubert Marie Thérèse, Fontaine-aux-Charmes, and at Hill No. 214, the fighting continued throughout the night. The Germans endeavored to deliver several attacks, but were not successful. At Eparges there was yesterday a rather severe bombardment.
>
> In the Vosges the enemy yesterday evening delivered one attack against our positions on the River Linge and three attacks against our positions on the Barrenkopf. These violent attacks all were repulsed.

The German Army Headquarters Staff today gave out the following official statement:

> The English position near Hooge, which we captured on July 30 is, contrary to the report issued from the British Headquarters, still entirely in our hands.
>
> In the Champagne, after successful mine explosions west of Perthes and west of Souain, we occupied the borders of the craters.
>
> In the Argonne, northwest of Four-de-Paris, we captured some hostile trenches, capturing sixty prisoners. In a bayonet attack yesterday we captured altogether four officers and 165 men, and took two machine guns.
>
> In the Vosges during the fighting on the night of Aug. 1-2 we lost a small portion of a trench on Schratzmannele, between Lingekopf and Barrenkopf. A trench on Lingekopf which had been completely destroyed on the night of Aug. 1-2 has not been reoccupied by us.
>
> A French captive balloon, torn from its anchorage during a thunderstorm, was caught by us to the northwest of Etaine.

BELGIANS ACROSS FLOODS.

Have Carried Their Lines North of Great Lake in Flanders.

DUNKIRK, July 20 (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Belgian lines along the flooded district north of Dixmude have been practically stationary for so long a time that the soldiers are beginning to assume the domestic characteristics of settlers. Chicken coops are found at frequent intervals in the clear spaces behind the trenches, and hundreds of small vegetable gardens provide variety to the daily menu of their soldier owners. Officers and men find frequent opportunity to give themselves the pleasure of an afternoon's fishing, the usual reward being a fair haul of savory carp, found in the streams and canals which empty themselves into the flooded district.

The flooded district in front of the Belgian base position now covers about 10,000 acres, extending in a huge rectangle from north of Dixmude to a point east of Nieuport. It is hardly correct to say that the Belgian lines have been absolutely stationary here, even for the last few months. Little by little the Belgians have pushed forward here and there, until they have established their advance trenches in most places well on the north side of the flooded area, at distances of a mile to two miles, and from their base positions.

These advance positions are approached across the water barrier over narrow roadways of planking supported on piles. All the supplies for the troops in the advanced trenches are carried from the base over these crooked, rickety bridges.

Although the mosquitoes, millions of them, make theidr presence constantly known throughout the flooded area, the sanitary conditions everywhere are excellent, and the health of the soldiers has been phenomenally good. The fear that contamination of the stagnant flood waters would inevitably lead to epidemics has been neutralized by the excellent work of the Belgian medical and sanitary officers, who with great care have removed and destroyed every possible source of contamination, particularly the dead bodies of men and horses which for a time rose frequently to the surface of the waters.

The average depth of the water in the flooded area is about four feet. It is impossible for the enemy to advance on foot through this comparatively shallow lake because of the presence everywhere of depressions, many of them abandoned cellars or huge shell holes.

BRITISH PLEA FOR BULGARS.

Their Co-operation Held to be Imperative—Coercion of Serbia Urged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.—Discussion of the possible course likely to be taken by the Austrians and Germans after the capture of Warsaw leads The Standard to advocte editorilly that the Allies make a tremendous effort to gain Bulgaria by influencing Serbia to make the territorial concessions desired by Bulgaria, on the theory that a Germanic force on the south side of the Danube would overwhelm Serbia, relieve Turkey, open the road to the Black Sea and the Aegean, bring about the complete discomfiture of Russia, and have the gravest effect on the fortunes of the Allies.

All this would be impossible, The Standard sets forth, if the Balkan States were solidly on the side of Great Britain, Russia, and France, Bulgaria being the "keystone to the arch."

"It is not at all to the credit of Franco-British diplomacy," says The Standard, "that this question was not settled long ago. We want Bulgaria's co-operation. We have known from the beginning the price to be paid, yet while we have been talking and arguing nothing has been accomplished, and Bulgaria is losing patience and beginning to listen to the cajoliments and offers of our adversaries.

"This is a sad bungling which ought to be made good without further delay by businesslike and straightforward proposals. The Serbs must be told that we cannot have the issue of this war, in which we are vindicating their rights to exist, jeopardized because they insist on clinging to their booty."

SAYS CZAR LACKS AVIATORS.

Aero Club Credits Germain Gains in East to Kaiser's Fliers.

German victories on the eastern front are attributed to their superiority in aeroplanes in a statement issued last night by the Aero Club of America, prepared from reports of the club's observers in the warring countries by Henry Woodhouse, Managing Editor of Flying.

"The Germans," said Mr. Woodhouse, "have compelled the Russian Army to retreat, abandoning strongly fortified places. This success has been due to the following circumstances:

"Failure of the Russian Army chiefs to recognize the possibilities of employing aeroplanes to good advantage for reconnoitring, directing artillery fire, co-operating in the work of cavalry and infantry, and protecting the Russian lines from the prying eyes of the efficient air scouts.

"Similar failure to see the necessity of shifting of front and making strategic moves to offset the advantage gained by the enemy through his superiority in aeroplanes and aviators.

"The small number of Russian aviators and their lack of experience.

"Russia committed the same mistake Germany committed at the beginning of the campaign against Belgium. Germany relied entirely on the overwhelming strength of her army, and did not consider it necessary to employ air scouts to find the vulnerable spots and offset the advantage gained by Belgium through its judicious employment of its very efficient air scouts. The Germans played the game according to plans made many years ago, while the Belgians moved as circumstances dictated. The result was a comparatively large loss of men and an inestimable loss of time on the part of the Germans, which undoubtedly saved Paris."

AIR RAID ON STRASSBURG.

Geneva Hears That French Dropped 25 Bombs There.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A flotilla of Anglo-French aeroplanes today flew over the German city of Strassburg and dropped twenty-five bombs, according to a dispatch from Geneva to the Havas News Agency.

The extent of the damage caused by the explosion of the missiles has not yet been ascertained. Strassburg is the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, and lies eighty miles southeast of the German fortress of Metz.

BRITISH PRISONER KILLED.

German Guard Wounds Another Said to Have Attacked Him.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch from Halle, Prussian Saxony, to the Overseas News Agency says that a soldier, while guarding British prisoners of war who were working as garden hands, suddenly was attacked by two of them. The guard shot and killed one of his assailants and wounded the other.

The Half-yearly Sale of
Saks Suits for Men
reduced from
$30, $28, $25, $23, $20—to
$17

The real significance of the savings in this sale consists in the fact that these suits are Saks suits, and that they are just as notable for individuality and style today as they were a few weeks ago at their former prices. That fact and that fact alone makes these important reductions worth while. We have sacrificed the prices, but there the sacrifice ends. Sale or no sale, the excellence of Saks suits is a permanent quality. But it's now or not at all, if you want to get in on the remaining selections, for they are going fast.

A Small Charge for Alterations.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

A split of White Rock and a dash of lemon
a thirst quencher
Mildly Alkaline

A BOOM IN OUR BONDS.

Mysterious Movement on the London Market Quickly Ended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.—THE TIMES financial editod says:

"Whether it be that purchases of American bonds before the holiday were on behalf of American finance houses, with the proceeds of British Government disbursements, or on behalf of the British Governments itself, they seem quite properly to have ceased suddenly. Purchases were going on at prices several points above what financiers of the United States could give for bonds. Indeed, there is some reason to believe that those financiers might have been tempted, had the buying been continued, to seize the opportunity of unloading from across the Atlantic any British-stamped bonds they could manage to sell here.

"Should the British Government require American bonds to deposit with American bankers as security for temporary loans until such time as what appears to be the inevitable British loan is issued in the United States, then the best method of procuring those bonds is certainly not to purchase them in the market. That is a clumsy method, exceedingly expensive, because large purchases naturally put up the prices to an abnormal level against the buyer.

"It would doubtless be within the power of the Government to secure the bonds it requires by negotiations with insurance companies, trust companies, and other large holders of American bonds here. Options could be obtained on the basis of a price which would yield about 4½ per cent., and by arrangement bonds could be shipped to New oYrk for deposit as security for temporary borrowing.

CHECKS COAL EXPORTS.

Great Britain Limits Shipments to Her Foreign Possessions.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—After Aug. 30 British coal cannot be shipped anywhere except to British possessions and protectorates according to an Order in Council issued today.

The export of coal heretofore has been restricted to the British possessions and to countries which are allies of Great Britain. The new ruling eliminates all the Allies.

RAMESES
The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
Also in Week End Tins
Stephano Bros

"Neverbreak Hundred" Breaks a Record

WE have believed the shoemaker should stick to his last—the clothes dealer to his clothes.

★ ★

But along comes a RECORD-BREAKING $15 WARDROBE TRUNK—the "NEVERBREAK" No. 100—which so appropriately houses Weber and Heilbroner clothes that we could not resist.

★ ★

It's a metropolitan trunk for a metropolitan man—looks the part and acts the part. And it costs no more than a good suitcase.

We have never seen anything nearly as good at anything near the price.

★ ★

Three-ply fibre-veneer over basswood—aristocratic, substantial hardware—roomy, not bulky.

★ ★

The only REALLY EFFICIENT removable garment rack to be had in any trunk, on one side—roomy drawers on the other.

★ ★

You couldn't buy a better wearing trunk for $65. Looks good going into the Ritz and delivers your entire wardrobe unwrinkled.

Costs only $15 and is guaranteed for five years.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

It Cleans the Teeth and the Tooth-brush too

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream
Refreshes the Mouth Like a Cool Drink on a Hot Day

AS an "appetizer" before a meal, on a hot Summer day, leaving the mouth in a cool, refreshed, stimulated condition, nothing excels brushing the teeth with KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM.

★ ★

Next to the pleasure of a dip in the surf, or a cold shower, is the refreshment of a cool, clean mouth.

If you have not tried KOLYNOS, a new and pleasant sensation awaits you.

★ ★

Brushing your teeth with KOLYNOS, just before dinner, is the pleasantest and most healthful kind of hot-weather cocktail you can take.

The actual cleanliness it produces is sufficient reason to cause you to use KOLYNOS through all the seasons.

But the APPEALING SENSATION OF CLEANLINESS AND COOLNESS makes it doubly inviting in sultry weather.

★ ★

It is far better as an "appetizer" than a drink with a "kick" in it. If the strain of hot weather robs you of your appetite, try this idea of brushing your teeth with KOLYNOS just before meal time.

★ ★

When you come in from the office, or a shopping trip, or the motor ride, or the day on the links, the first thing you do is to prepare your face and hands for the coming meal by washing them.

They have become soiled by dust and perspiration and contact with many unsanitary surfaces.

BUT YOU HAVE BEEN BEATHING GERM-LADEN DUST AND GERM-LADEN ATMOSPHERE ALL DAY, THROUGH YOUR NOSE AND MOUTH, AND THOUSANDS OF THE GERMS ARE STILL LODGED IN YOUR MOUTH AND THROAT.

★ ★

KOLYNOS cleanses your mouth and throat of these organisms, many of them of a dangerous character. It effectually cleanses the teeth and all the mouth membranes, leaving a cool, soothing sensation in place of the bad taste prevalent on hot days.

★ ★

And never forget that it leaves the tooth-brush as clean and germ-free as it does the mouth.

At all druggists—most economical because it goes farthest—twenty-five cents a tube.

The Kolynos Company
New Haven Conn.
U.S.A

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

STRIKE DATE IS SET FOR 60,000 TAILORS

Kept a Secret Pending Further Parleys of Union and Employers.

WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY

Right to Peremptorily Discharge Workers Will Not Be Accepted by the Union Leaders.

In a final effort to avert a strike of the 60,000 workers on women's garments in New York City, Mayor Mitchel's Council of Conciliation last night, after a whole day of vain attempts to settle the differences of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Protective Association, obtained the consent of the unions for an extension of twelve hours from last midnight before final action is taken. They issued an invitation to the Executive Board of both employes and employers to barley in the Bar Association rooms this morning. None of the parties concerned is very hopeful of a peaceful settlement.

The union had given the manufacturers until midnight to accede to the findings of the Council of Conciliation. After the union officials heard of the attitude of the manufacturers, as evidenced before the council yesterday, they set a day and hour for the general strike. This was admitted by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, who said that the date would not be divulged before the strike was called. The needleworkers have almost a 100 per cent. organization, and when the general strike is called it means that 2,200 shops will be shut down and that 60,000 workers and a great number of persons dependent upon them will lose their source of income.

It is understood that the manufacturers have agreed to all of the demands of the union as embodied in the recommendations of the Council of Conciliation except that relating to the discharge of workmen. The union leaders regard it is fundamental that the employers do not have the power to peremptorily discharge a union member. The employers insist they have a right to say who shall work in their shops, and on this point hinges the strike.

The language of the findings of the conciliators was interpreted by the union leaders as a victory; the manufacturers said they would never accept the findings if the union interpretation were the right one. The Council yesterday tried to effect a rewording of its recommendations, but nnion counsel said that the workers thought the original findings very fair, and insisted the manufacturers must take them or leave them. The manufacturers' lawyers showed no disposition to accept the findings.

It was after a whole day of argument and persuasion that Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the Council of Conciliation, suggested that the Council meet leaders of both sides this morning. The following letter was sent by messenger to the headquarters of both manufacturers and workers:

"The Mayor's Council of Conciliation has requested the Executive Board of the Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to meet with it tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at the rooms of the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, in a final, and we trust successful, effort to adjust the differences between employers and workers in the cloak industry. We hope your committee will find it convenient to attend."

Morris Hilquitt, attorney for the union, said last night that the union would suspend action pending the outcome of today's meeting.

Schlesinger said last night that he could hold out no hope of a compromise. He said the plans which had been under way for six weeks for a strike had been completed and that everything was ready for a strike whenever the union officials chose to call the 60,000 workers out.

"If the manufacturers have the right to discharge whom they please, they would soon fire every union official," he said. "They want the right of unrestricted discharge in order to cripple the unions. Now we are strong enough to say flatly that they cannot do that thing. I repeat, we don't want a strike, but we will strike if we have to, and if we strike we will win."

TO BREAK MASSENA STRIKE.

Aluminum Company Said to be Gathering New Men for Factory.

MASSENA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Strikebreakers imported from distant points, it was stated here today, are on their way to Massena to replace the dissatisfied employes of the Aluminium Company of America who went on strie last Saturday. Some of the new men are expected tomorrow.

The three companies of militia guarding the plant were prepared today to remain here the rest of the week and to maintain order when the strikebreakers arrive.

Officials of the company are desirous of reopening the plant as soon as possible, as it is estimated that the enforced idleness resulting from the strike is costing the company $25,000 a day.

The situation was quiet today.

MISUNDERSTANDING AT ILION.

Eight-Hour Day Caused Walkout of Remington Piece Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

ILION, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The misunderstanding which caused 1,500 pieceworkers in the Remington Arms plant here to stop work yesterday, is likely to be cleared up tomorrow, and all the men are expected to be back at their machines within a day or two. The plant is not tied up, as all the day men are at work.

When the change in the working hours was announced last week, it was said that it would be equivalent to an increase in wages of 25 per cent. as the men would earn as much in eight hours as they had been earning in ten. This was true of the day men, and they have no fault to find. The piece-workers, however, who received an increase in pay of 15 per cent., found that in order to make it equivalent to an increase of 25 per cent. they would have to speed up, making an advance in their output equal to six minutes an hour. This caused the misunderstanding, and the walkout.

General Superintendent C. C. Tylor talked with the men who still remain in the shops on piece work today, and they appeared to be well satisfied.

SHERIFF KINKEAD RETURNS.

Proves He's in Health by Starting Fund for Bayonne Riot Victims.

Sheriff Kinkead went to Bayonne, N. J., yesetrday from his Summer home at Deal Beach for the first time since he, single handed, settled the sarike at the plants of the Standard and Tidewater Oil Companies. He found the plants operating full and the former strikers contented. He said he had fully recovered frmo the breakdown he suffered as a result of his strenuous work as a strikebreaker, and to prove it he took up the work of raising a fund for the families of the five men killed in the riots. The Sheriff said he would call today upon the heads of the plants and on the strikers for contributions.

While he was at Bayonne Sheriff Kinkead announced that he would press the charge of inciting riot which he made against Samuel W. Edwards, Superintendent of the Tidewater Oil Company. Edwards was released under $500 bail, and was to have had a hearing on Aug. 1, but adjournment was taken because of the illness of Sheriff Kinkead. Recorder William J. Cain said he would arrange for a hearing soon.

The City Commissioners, who were criticised by Sheriff Kinkead for inactivity during the strike, met yesterday and appointed Commissioner of Public Safety Henry Wilson a committee to investigate the conduct of the Sheriff. One of their number, Commissioner Hugh O'Mara, was arrseted by the Sheriff while the strike was on. Mr. Wilson will report on Tuesday next.

NO STRIKE IN PLAINFIELD.

Pond Company Makes Concessions Machinists Demanded.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 3.—Following conferences betwteen the officials of the Pond Machine Tool Company and J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, a notice was posted at the plant today that the 800 machinists would get the eight-hour day, a 10 per cent. increase in wages, and time and a half for overtime.

The Pond plant is now on a fifty-four hour schedule. These concessions were in effect the demands of the machinists' union as presented by Mr. Keppler and Hugh Reilly, Business Agent for the machinists of New Jersey.

REFUSES POWDER ORDERS.

Branze Company, with German Employes, Won't Sell to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Bronze Powder Company, which has a practical monopoly of the manufacture of bronze powder in this country, issued a statement today that it would no longer sell its product t oany of the belligerent European countries. The largest plant of the company is in Elizabeth and the total output of all kinds of powder approximated more than 1,500,000 pounds in the last year.

Carl A. Schlenk, a Director, said this afternoon that the war had increased the demand of the certain munitions and implements turned out by the local factory. At a directors' meeting, he said, it was the unanimous opinion that to fill the present orders would be encouraging the prolonging of the war, and an order for $500,000 powder shipment was accordingly refused.

About 600 are employed at the local plant, practically all of whom are Germans.

PARACHUTE FOR AVIATORS.

Inventor Says His Will Open Quickly and Prevent Accidents.

A representative of the British Embassy who sailed recently for England will present to the War Office the plans of a life-saving device for aviators designed by Vaulx Carter, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and an engineer. Mr. Carter, who was for years a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve here, believes his device will give airmen a chance for life when their aeroplanes become stalled or break down high in the air.

Mr. Carter was seen yesterday at the Hotel Gerard. He would not go into the details of the aerial life saver, but he said a demonstration would be given by Robert Crawford, a Tennessee aviator, who would drop 100 feet into the water from an aeroplane. The device is a form of parachute, but the inventor claims for it that it becomes operative by the simple pulling a string, and that, unlike regular parachutes, it opens quickly in the air and is as effective for short as for long drops. Mr. Carter said:

"The apparatus I have designed is so constructed that, knowing a man's weight, he can be equipped with an appliance to land him at a desired speed. The calculation figures show that from 500 feet in the air he would land with the force of a man jumping from a ten-foot wall.

"Actual test drops have been made in the presence of engineers, and they have commented favorably on its lightness of weight and quickness of operation. Parachutes from baloons have required several hundred feet before they open. My machine during tests was fully extended and drawing before it had dropped twice its length."

One of the best aeronautical engineers in the country is now going over Mr. Carter's calculations, he said, and one prominent engineer has promised to examine the design and supervise further tests.

VATICAN ORGAN HOPEFUL.

Sees Possibility of Peace Move in Anniversary Messages.

ROME, Aug. 3.—Discussing the many messages and statements issued in various countries on the first anniversary of the war, the Observatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican, says:

"Reading these foreign messages, we are pleased to note that the language adopted has been modified in tone so that in a sense it is more pacific, or more humane. In place of inexorable war cries and proposals to annihilate the enemy, there begins to be substituted a more humane accent.

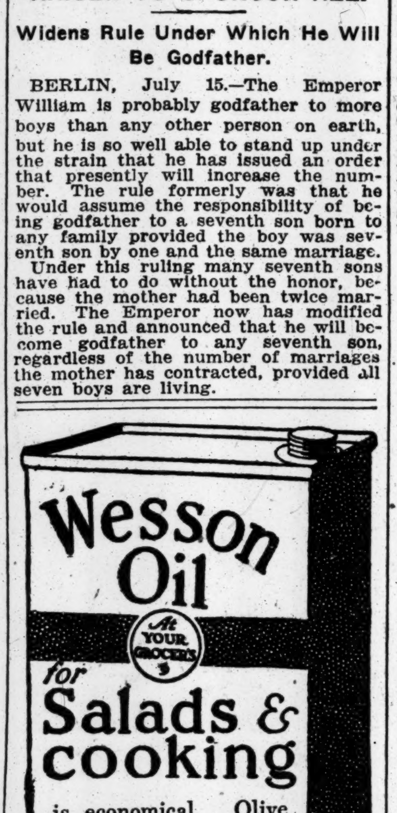
"Although circumscribed, we see in this the possibility of a discussion leading to peace. It is a most comforting sign, although very weak as yet."

KAISER TO SPONSOR ALL.

Widens Rule Under Which He Will Be Godfather.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Emperor William is probably godfather to more boys than any other person on earth, but he is so well able to stand up under the strain that he has issued an order that presently will increase the number. The rule formerly was that he would assume the responsibility of being godfather to a seventh son born to any family provided the boy was seventh son by one and the same marriage.

Under this ruling many seventh sons have had to do without the honor, because the mother had been twice married. The Emperor now has modified the rule and announced that he will become godfather to any seventh son, regardless of the number of marriages the mother has contracted, provided all seven boys are living.



is economical. Olive oil as good costs three times as much

25 and 50 cent cans

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

KEEP STATE CONTROL OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Constitutional Convention Advances a Compromise Amendment After a Bitter Debate.

DELEGATE CRIES 'BIGOTRY!'

Declares Religious Narrowness Prompted the Proposal—Louis Marshall Supports Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The Constitutional Convention today by a vote that seemed almost unanimous, advanced to the order of third reading this proposed amendment to Section 1, Article IX., of the Constitution, which had ben recommended by the Committee of Education, of which President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University is Chairman:

> The State shall continue its supervision and control of the education of children as a State function and no powers in derogation thereof shall be conferred upon the local authorities of any civil division thereof.

In the debate ex-Senator Anthony J. Griffin of the Bronx, a Democratic delegate, made a vicious attack on the proposed amendment, and, reading a letter from the Guardians of Liberty, an anti-Catholic organization, indorsing it, asserted that it had been prompted by religious bigotry. This attack was resented by Thomas A. Kirby, Republican, from Orleans County, who said:

"The injection into the discussion of this proposal of the circular letter from the Guardians of Liberty is repellant to me as an American citizen. This amendment as as plain and simple as can be. It merely writes into the Constitution what is there now, only in language more direct. Why should this atmosphere of apprehension, of fear and doubt be created"

Shortly before Mr. Griffin spoke, Louis Marshall, who made the chief argument in favor of advancing the proposal, replying to an interrogation from the floor, had said that there was nothing in the wording of the proposed amendment which possibly could be taken to restrict the activities of private or parochial schools.

"I favor this amendment," said Mr. Marshall, "and if there is anything I have been contending for and shall continue to contend for, it is that nothing shall be done here to interfere with the freedom of the citizen in matters of education, and above all things where the religious belief of the citizen is involved."

Mr. Marshall said that, while he favored the amendment in the form it finally was accepted by the convention, he would much prefer to have the proposal restored to its original form as drafted by President Schurman. The Schurman draft was as follows:

> The supervision and control of the education of children in this State shall remain the function and duty of the State and shall never be surrendered.

Ex-Attorney General Wickersham, majority leader of the convention, made a formal motion with a view of having the original language restored. Then, on motion of President Shurman, the proposal was recommitted to the committee on Education, with orders to meet and consider the motion and report of the afternoon session of the convention. At the meeting of the committee fifteen of the seventeen members were present and votd unanimously against the Wickersham motion. When the convention met again in the afternoon Mr. Wickersham, learning what the committee had done, formally withdrew his motion.

Alfred E. Smith, one of Tammany's spokesmen in the convention, assailed the present distribution of the State's school fund. He showed that New York City in 1913, with 40,000 school children more than all the rest of the State, had received $4,150,000 less than was allotted to the State outside of New York City. This provoked an attack from ex-Senator Brackett, who accused Mr. Smith of dragging politics into the discussion and seeking to disturb the "fraternal feeling" between New York City and the rest of the State.

De Lancey Nicoll, another Democrat, taking up the statement of Mr. Kirby that the proposed amendment simply put into the Constitution what was in substance there already, said that he could see no reason for "constitutionalizing a status quo." Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, the Democratic Vice President of the Convention, took the same view.

"Will the amendment interfere with the reasonable control of expenditures of the New York City Board of Education by the Board of Estimate?" asked Senator Robert F. Wagner.

"In my opinion it would not unless the Board of Estimate should adopt a policy that would involve starvation for the common schools," said Mr. Marshall.

The proposal was then advanced, after various amendments had been defeated, by a viva voce vote.

Another amendment affecting the powers of local school boards which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Education is on the calendar and may come up for debate tomorrow with the likelihood that it will provoke a lively fight. This amendment provides that every city shall have a local Board of Education which, subject to general laws, shall have the power "to determine the amound and direct and control the expenditure of all funds to be used for education within its jurisdiction."

The woman teachers in New York City, who in past years, especially when Tammany has controlled the Legislature ,have been able to appeal successfully from the Board of Education to the Legislature in matters affecting their salaries, have objected strenuously to this proposal and have many spokesmen among the Tammany element in the convention.

BOOKS
SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

One of the prettiest Love Stories you will ever read is "Miss Thomasina Tucker," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, in the August *Fiction Number* of Scribner's

It is a novelette in length. A good long story for the train, the hammock, or an easy chair. Six other good stories in the number: "No. 6," a play, by Stephen Phillips.—"Mother Machree," by James B. Connolly.—"Letitia," by Gordon Arthur Smith.—"At the End of the Rainbow," by Jennette Lee.—"A Little Tragedy at Coocoosche," by G. T. Marsh.—"Her First Marrying," by Una Hunt.

Beautiful Illustrations

All Newsstands

MAKES R. L. DAVIS JUSTICE.

Gov. Whitman Also Designates Justice Pound for Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—Rowland L. Davis of Cortland was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Sixth District by Gov. Whitman today, and Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth District, was designated as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Davis succeeds Justice Nathan L. Miller of Cortland, who resigned last Saturday so that his successor may be elected this Fall. Justice Davis will serve until Dec. 31. It is expected that he will receive the Republican nomination for the Justiceship; the district is strongly Republican.

In making the announcement Governor Whitman said that Mr Davis had the unanimous endorsement of his organization and the bar of the district. He is 44 years old and has served Cortland at County Judge.

Governor Whitman said that he had not yet made up his mind as to the temporary appointment of a Justice of the First District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John J. Delaney. Samuel S. Koenig has been a frequent caller at the Capitol lately, and there have been whisperings that he would like the Justiceship.

ARMOR BEING REINTRODUCED

Return to Mediaeval Methods One of Strange Results of War.

LONDON, July 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The London newspapers are urging upon the British Government the advisability of adopting the steel helmet, as well as some simple form of protective breast armor, for the troops in France and Flanders. France, Russia, and Germany have been experimenting along this line for some time, and France has recently definitely adopted a light steel helmet, suggesting in design the headpiece worn by men-at-arms six centuries ago.

"'One of the most remarkable features of this war,'' remarks The Times, "has been the return to older, if not to ancient, methods. The steel fort has been discredited, and the earthwork justified. The strength and direction of the wind has become a leading factor once again, as it was in the days of bows and arrows, since aeroplanes are affected by the wind and gas attacks determined by it; hand grenades, bombs, and catapults have assumed real importance. Finally, the question of armor for the fighting man himself has come up for consideration."

The value of a light protective armor is attested in several recent articles in the British medical journals. Dr. Devraigne, a French Army surgeon, discusses in the Lancet the result of his tests of the new French helmet, and gives it his unqualified indorsement. "The soldier who wears a helmet," he says, "escaped light wounds of the head, and even wounds that would in ordinary circumstances have been severe are greatly mitigated. The helmet frequently turns off the bullet, in other cases dents or stops it, while in other cases it is perforated, but acts as a heavy drag upon the force of the projectile, so that hair and dirt are not driven into the tissues of the head."

Dr. A. J. Hewitt, chief surgeon of the warship Pagasus in her fight with the Königsberg, writes in the Journal of the Royal Medical Service urging the adoption of some kind of protective armor by the navy. One of the remarkable features of the wounds which came under his observation, he says, was the smaller penetrating power of the fragments of projectiles in open spaces like the upper deck. The danger zone, so far as life was concerned, seemed to be confined to a small area around the bursting space, and though the initial velocity of the fragments seemed to be very great, it diminished rapidly, perhaps owing to their irregular shape.

"One seaman," writes Dr. Hewitt, "had his right arm so shattered that complete amputation was necessary, but a fragment of the same shell hit the brass buckle of his belt, breaking it, but not even bruising the abdomen. Small fragments were also the cause of the loss of four eyes, but I am of the opinion that a pair of motor goggles would have saved all these. A case of injury to the jugular vein caused by a minute particle of shell probably could have been stopped by a linen collar.

"In my opinion a coat of light chain armer, or even leather, with a pair of goggles made from toughened motor screen glass, would be invaluable to Captains of destroyers, navigators, and others in exposed positions who are likely to encounter ships armed with similar guns."

Dr. Delorme, Medical Inspector General of the French Army, believes that protective armor would cause a marked decrease in the large number of minor wounds which have serious results owing to the development of infection. "It is infection through hair, shreds of headgear, soiled bullets, irregular dressings, &c.," he says, "that makes minor head lesions so dangerous and causes a mortality varying from 15 to 57 per cent."

MORE GOLD IN REICHSBANK.

Deposits Also Increase—Decrease in Notes of Other Banks.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The weekly statement of the Reichsbank, made public today, shows increases in gold of 7,128,000 Marks, ($1,782,000;) discounts, including Treasury paper, 232,984,000 Marks; loans, 3,340,000 Marks; note circulation, 3,382,000 Marks, and deposits, 23,840,000 Marks.

The metal stock, Treasury certificates, and notes of other banks decreased 53,729,000 Marks, and securities 177,000 Marks.

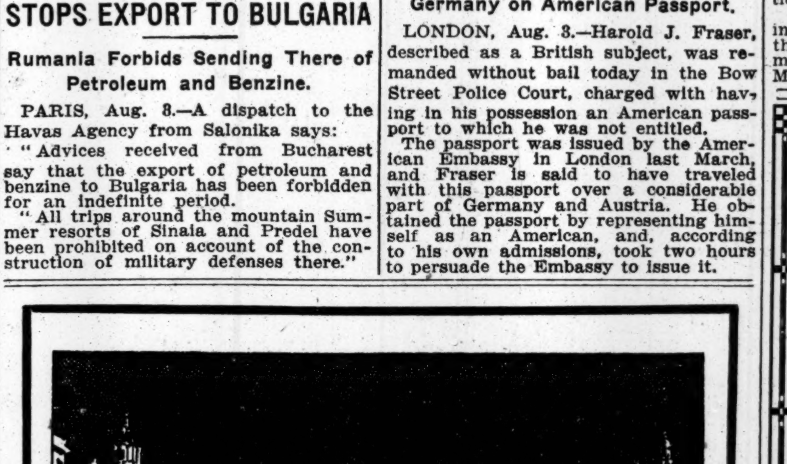
STOPS EXPORT TO BULGARIA

Rumania Forbids Sending There of Petroleum and Benzine.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Salonika says:

"Advices received from Bucharest say that the export of petroleum and benzine to Bulgaria has been forbidden for an indefinite period.

"All trips around the mountain Summer resorts of Sinaia and Predel have been prohibited on account of the construction of military defenses there."



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CHOIR SINGER SEEKS RELEASE FROM JAIL

Judge Crain Told Prisoner Was Tricked Into Pleading Guilty to Annoying Women.

HID HIS IDENTITY IN PRISON

Calvary Baptist Church Members Say if Parsons Is Freed He Will Get Back His Former Position.

Charging that their client's conviction had been obtained by fraud, Attorneys John L. Marshall and H. W. Wack applied to Judge Crain in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for the release of Raymond Parsons of 365 West Fifty-sixth Street, a member of the Calvary Baptist Church choir, who was arrested on June 20 for annoying women in the monkey house at Central Park. Parsons was sentenced to serve three months in the workhouse on his plea of guilty. Nearly half of his term had expired before friends, worried over his sudden disappearance, discovered that he was a prisoner on Blackwell's Island.

They made an investigation of the circumstances leading to his arrest. The prisoner, who had made every effort to keep his arrest a secret, informed them that he had been tricked into pleading guilty by a detective who suggested that such a step would alone prevent any knowledge of his predicament from reaching his family and his friends. According to Parsons the arresting officer, a Detective McDermott, assured him that if he would plead guilty the Judge would suspend sentence and the matter would be hushed up without further difficulty.

"I was so shocked at the charge and the predicament I was in," Parsons said in his affidavits, "that my senses almost left me. I never had been arrested before. I could only think of the terrible disgrace which would cause me the loss of friends, my business position in my church and choir, and most of all the grief and sorrow of my parents. I mentioned these things to the detective, and he told me that I need have no fear if I would take his advice and plead guilty. He said the Magistrate would undoubtedly suspend sentence."

In his affidavit Parsons said that on the afternoon of June 20 he was in the Park, and in the course of his rounds he stepped into the monkey house. He did not remain long because the air was foul and oppressive. But as he was leaving, he said, a man touched him on the arm and said he wanted to speak to him.

"When we got out," Parsons stated, "the man showed me his badge and told me that he was an officer and asked me to go with him to the station house. Strange as it may seem, I had no idea at that time that I was under arrest. At the station house the officer told me that I was suspected of annoying girls in the monkey house. I told him in the most emphatic manner that I was innocent."

Describing his arraignment before Magistrate Nolan in the Night Court, Parsons says Detective McDermott took the stand and spoke to the Magistrate in voice so low that Parsons could not hear what was said. Then, following the detective's advice, he pleaded guilty.

He was sentenced to three months in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, from which place he was transferred to the West Side Prison. Many friends visited him there and in affidavits which were presented to Judge Crain yesterday, they expressed their implicit faith in Parsons's innocence. Warren Spalding of 27 West Ninety-seventh Street, Clerk of the Calvary Baptist Church, said he had known Parsons since last November when the latter became a member of the church and choir.

In another affidavit, I. Newton Williams of 233 Broadway, a Trustee of the Calvary Church, said:

"I find after a very painstaking inquiry that every one who knows Parsons about the church, believes as I do, that he is entirely innocent of the charges against him. He will be received in his old place, if he chooses to accept it, and welcomed by all as if these charges had not been made."

Affidavits of a similar nature were filed by Raymond P. Herrick of 1,575 Broadway, Henry A. L. Potter of 411 West Fifty-seventh Street, S. Raymons Estey of 270 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, and Edwin M. Warder, Jr., of 938 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The appeal to set aside his conviction was made before Judge Crain in the presence of several members of the Calvary Church. Judge Crain said he was in doubt whether he had the power to set aside a conviction where the defendant had pleaded guilty. He reserved his decision, however, pending investigation by Assistant District Attorney Ellison.

A STRANGE PASSPORT CASE.

British Subject Held—Traveled in Germany on American Passport.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Harold J. Fraser, described as a British subject, was remanded without bail today in the Bow Street Police Court, charged with having in his possession an American passport to which he was not entitled.

The passport was issued by the American Embassy in London last March, and Fraser is said to have traveled with this passport over a considerable part of Germany and Austria. He obtained the passport by representing himself as an American, and, according to his own admissions, took two hours to persuade the Embassy to issue it.

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TESLA SUES MARCONI ON WIRELESS PATENT

Alleges That Important Apparatus Infringes Prior Rights Granted to Him.

BASIC PRINCIPLES INVOLVED

Marconi Company Manager Claims Ownership of All Underlying Wireless Inventions.

A suit brought by Nikola Tesla against the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Amercia, seeking the annulment of one of the chief Marconi patents, will have its first public argument in the United States District Court tomorrow, when counsel for Mr. Tesla will seek to have the court strike out nine paragraphs in the Marconi Company's answer to Mr. Tesla's complaint. Simultaneously with the suit for the annulment Mr. Tesla has brought a suit against the Marconi Company for infringement of his patents.

This litigation is a new development in the Marconi Company's claim to ownership of all basic patent rights in the transmission of wireless messages. In a number of other wireless patent suits against companies and individuals the Marconi Company is the plaintiff, and, though a defendant in this latest litigation, Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Company, believes that Mr. Tesla's suit will serve as one of the mediums through which the Marconi Company hopes to establish the broad claim of its right to all basic wireless patents.

The dispute over patent rights between the Marconi Company and Mr. Tesla began in August, 1914, when the Marconi Company sued Fritz Lowenstein, a German engineer, alleging that certain wireless apparatus sold by him to the United States Navy was made in violation of Marconi patent 763,772. It was announced then that Mr. Tesla would testify for Mr. Lowenstein, alleging that tne Lowenstein devices were developed from Tesla patents 645,576 and 649,621, which were granted prior to the Marconi patent.

In the present suit, Mr. Tesla bases his action on the allegation that his two patents were granted in 1900, and that the Marconi patent was not granted until 1904. The bill of complaint asks for a decree adjudging the Marconi patent null and void, and asserts that the Marconi patent covers the inventions and combinations of apparatus described and claimed in the Tesla patents.

The answer of the Marconi Company denies that the Marconi patent covers the inventions or combination of apparatus described by the Tesla patents, and also denies that it is guilty of any infringement. The company claims that its patent was granted to Guglielmo Marconi on the proof of independent invention by Mr. Marconi, not in any way due to or based on any invention of Mr. Tesla's. The paragraphs of the answer which Mr. Tesla seeks to have stricken out deal with details which, according to Mr. Tesla's counsel, "are not proper and are not defenses to a suit to annul a subsequent patent by a prior patentee."

Regarding the alleged infringement of his patents, Mr. Tesla said:

"My patents describe a new and original wireless system characterized by the employment of four circuits in perfect resonance, a condition essential to successful practice. Long after their grant to me Marconi filed an application and secured a patent which covers exactly the same fundamental arrangements. Such cases happen occasionally, as it is quite impossible for the examiners in the Patent Office to keep abreast with workers in new and special fields. A notable instance of this kind is my single phase induction motor, on which a celebrated inventor obtained a patent which was subsequently invalidated through my earlier application.

"In a recent suit in France, involving the same or corresponding patents, the highest court, acting on a statement submitted by me, decided against Marconi and recognized fully my priority of invention in all the important features."

Mr. Nally, however, said last night that he had no reason to fear the Tesla suit.

"The Marconi Company has a right to its patent," he said, "and can establish that right in the courts. Many individuals and companies have infringed the Marconi patents, and others have attempted to disprove the originality of our inventions, but when our present litigation shall have gone through the courts, I am confident that the leadership of the Marconi Company in the invention and development of wireless communication will be established."

In his suit for annulment of the Marconi patent, Mr. Tesla is represented by George H. D. Foster and Lemuel E. Quigg of 32 Liberty Street. The Marconi Company is represented by Sheffield & Betts of 52 William Street.

The original papers in the annulment suit were filed on April 16, 1915, and the answer of the Marconi Company on May 25 following.

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The Special Grilled Dinner (to order) with Wine $1.25
Notice of the Best Meal in New York. (Music as good as the Food!)
5th Avenue Restaurant
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LET GERMANS COME HERE.

British Did Not Interfere with Passengers on Frederik VIII.

Several Americans who have been serving in Russia, Germany, and Austria in the army medical corps of the respective armies arrived yesterday from Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. The steamer was detained twenty-four hours at Kirkwall, while the passenger and cargo manifests were inspected, and although there were half a dozen Germans on board, they were allowed to proceed to New oYrk. Among them was Miss Helen Thierfelder, sister of Captain Thierfelder, the commander of the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, now interned at Newport News. The Captain was at the pier at Hoboken to meet his sister.

Another German passenger was iMss Charlotte Oehlenschlager, the champion ice skater of the world, who has given exhibitions of her skill before the German Emperor.

Miss Hannah Melchion of New York, who went to Europe a year ago to study music in Germany, had some interesting experiences in traveling through the war zones. After being in Germany some time Miss Melchion made a trip to Russia, and had great difficulty in getting back to Berlin. At Ponevest, near the German border line, she said, part of the army was only three hours' march away, and as no trains were running she had to walk for thirty hours until she reached Vilna. From that station Miss Melchion managed to get a ride in a freight train, which took her to Petrograd, where she did Red Cross work for several months until there was an opportunity to get back to Germany.

Dr. Edward N. Egbert of the American Red Cross, who had charge of the base hospital at Kieff, returned on his way to Washington to report. He expects to go back shortly.

Another passenger was Miss Regina V. Wisly of Holyoke, Mass., who has been fifteen months in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

EXPLAINS DEFEAT TO KAISER

Had No Supplies, Says Governor of German Southwest Africa.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, (via London.)—The Emperor, it is officially announced, has received a dispatch from Dr. Seitz, Governor General of German southwest Africa, explaining his surrender to General Louis Botha in July.

Dr. Seitz says that the surrender was due to the fact that further successful resistance was impossible, as the German colonial force was surrounded by enemies greatly superior in numbers and cut off from the base of supplies.

The condition of the horses, for which no oats were available for several months, he adds, rendered it hopeless to attempt to break through the enemy lines.

TO RENAME GERMANY'S DOGS

Move to Change Foreign Appellations of Canine Pets.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The campaign foreign words continually takes on new and often amusing phases.

The latest is a protest against giving foreign names to dogs. Even the Greek and Latin Hector and Nero are found objectionable. Proposed substitutes are Blitz (lightning); Flamme, (flame); Zorn, (anger,) and a long list of monosyllabic adjectives, such as Free, Fast, Strong, True, and Sly. Or, says one proposal, friends of nature can use the names Stream, aWter, Birch, Oak, Fir, or Flower.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Have you ever felt the thrill of the mountains, that deep, mysterious something that comes from a wide sweep of plains and mountain tops, that indescribable feeling that overwhelms you when you see the glorious and magnificent beauty and scenic wonders of the Rockies for the first time?

It's there for every one—in Colorado—and to get there in greatest comfort there's the Rock Island's famous "Rocky Mountain Limited," a modern train providing every comfort and convenience—only one night out between Chicago and Colorado. Other fast trains daily from Chicago and St. Louis. Automatic block signals—Finest modern all-steel equipment—Superb dining car service.

Low fares for round trip daily, June 1st to September 30th, only $30 from Chicago; $25 from St. Louis.

Only direct line between the east and both Denver and Colorado Springs.

Write, 'phone, or drop in at our Travel Bureau for our booklets and folders on Colorado, hotels and boarding houses in Colorado, Little Journeys in Colorado, etc. Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238a Broadway, cor. 31st St., New York, N. Y.; K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A. 'Phones: Madison Sq. 2350, 2351.

VANDERBILT HOUSE WILL BE ALTERED

Fifth Avenue Home of Wm. H. to be Occupied by His Grandson, Cornelius.

FRICK HAD LIVED THERE

After Expenditure of $240,000 One of Famous Twin Residences Will Not Resemble Its Neighbor.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has decided to make extensive alterations to the residence of his grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and which, on the death of his uncle, George Vanderbilt, more than a year ago became the property of Cornelius. He announced soon afterward that he intended to make it his future home, and yesterday plans were filed by his architect, Horace Trumbauer of Philadelphia, for alterations estimated to cost $240,000.

The residence is one of the famous twin Vanderbilt houses and has recently been occupied by Henry C. Frick, who made radical changes when he leased it from George Vanderbilt ten years ago. Mr. Frick's lease expired last May, but before that he moved to his new residence on the old Lenox Library site, Fifth Avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets.

The changes contemplated by Cornelius Vanderbilt embody an entirely new arrangement of the exterior entrance and the tearing out of the interior, putting in new floors and altering the suites of rooms.

Mr. Vanderbilt's present home is at 667 Fifth Avenue, a large house in the middle of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, adjoining the twelve-story business structure erected a short time ago on the site of the former home of ex-Governor Levi P. Morton.

LURES CHICAGO MECHANICS.

Advertisement Offers Government Work in England—Consul Skeptical

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—An advertisement published in a Chicago newspaper today offered employment to mechanics on Government work in England. Free transportation both ways, with a six months' contract, is promised. Horace D. Nugent, Consul in Chicago for Great Britain, when questioned about the advertisement, said:

"Various rumors have come to us, but we do not believe anybody is qualified to engage men here for Government work I have read the advertisement, and cannot imagine its source. It looks like the unauthorized enterprise of private individuals."

DECORATES BELGIAN KING.

Cross of War Conferred by French President on Anniversary Visit.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—President Poincaré, in the course of a visit yesterday to the King and Queen of the Belgians at the village of Loo, the occasion being the first anniversary of the German ultimatum to Belgium, conferred upon King Albert the decoration of the Cross of War.

At the same time M. Poincaré said that France considered Belgium's cause indissolubly linked with hers.

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Men who desire the utmost in quality, style, materials and wormanship at an unquestionably low price should visit

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The Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Sack Suits

(including Natural Shantung and Courtauld's Silk models)

at $12.50	at $19.50
Values $20.00 & $25.00	Values $30.00 & $35.00

The Styles are this season's smartest and are here in conservative or extreme models to suit every taste.

The Fabrics consist of plain and striped flannels, serges, worsteds, cassimeres and other desirable Summer materials.

The Sizes range from 32 to 46 chest measure. We specialize in fitting stout men perfectly.

SAYS GERMANY USED HUERTA AGAINST US

Providence Journal Tells of Alleged Plot to Embroil This Nation with Mexico.

PUTS BOY-ED IN SCHEME

Asserts Much Money Was Spent Before Washington Foiled Plan by Arresting ex-Dictator.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Aug. 3.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The arrest of General Huerta at El Paso on June 27 closed the first chapter of a plot to embroil the United States with Mexico and to put a stop to the exportation of munitions of war to the Allies, a plot directed and almost brought to a conclusion by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and Captain Boy-Ed.

"The German Foreign Office, working in conjunction with the German Embassy at Washington, was not only familiar with the entire plot from the day it was actually put into operation at Barcelona, Spain, but originated it and planned all its details.

"It was when Captain Boy-Ed, acting as the mouthpiece of Count von Bernstorff, tried to hire some American citiens to secure Huerta's safe conduct into Mexico, and to undertake the work of transporting German reservists and arms across the border that the exposure came.

"The moment this offer was made, The Providence Journal was notified of it, and, acting under the advice of this newspaper, the men to whom the infamous proposal came went to Washington and laid the entire matter before President Wilson.

"As a result of this information, Huerto and many of his fellow-plotters in New York were shadowed day and night by Secret Service officials. When Huerta left New York with the avowed intention of going to the San Francisco Exposition, the Department of Justice was warned that this alleged objective was a blind. Had Huerta proceed to California, he would not have been molested at that time. The moment he turned south and headed for El Paso it was decided to arrest him on his arrival in that city.

Arrest Astounded Huerta.

"Canfident of the protection and safe conduct that had been pledged to him personally by Captain Boy-Ed, Huerta was astounded at his arrest. He did not know that the moment the German Embassy ascertained that the knowledge of the plot was in possession of the authorities at Washington it had become panicstricken and at once began to eliminate all possible clues by which its connection with Huerta's affairs could be traced.

"The operation of covering up the tracks of his Government was placed in the hands of Captain Boy-Ed, who spent two weeks in New York doing his best to break down any possible evidence that the United States Secret Service men might have against him. The German Embassy, using Huerta's ambitions for its own purposes, simply made him a cat's paw and attempted by vague promises of the support of many thousands of German reservists in this country to bring about a condition in Mexico that would compel the United States to interfere.

"The purpose of this plot was fivefold:

"(1) To divert the public mind in the United States from the crime of sinking of the Lusitania.

"(2) To divert the transportation of munitions of war from their British and Continental destinations and to bring about a condition that would compel the Government, in order to carry through a successful campaign in Mexico, to insist that manufacturers of arms and munitions should cease supplying foreign Governments until home demands were filled.

"() To compel the lease or purchase by the United States of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd ships now tied up in New York Harbor, and which would be necessary for use by the American Government for transportation purposes in hostilities with Mexico.

"(4) To put a stop to the traffic now going on from Mexico to Great Britain and France in large quantities of oil from Mexican fields.

"(5) To force President Wilson to proclaim another embargo on the shipments of arms to Mexico and to use that declaration in the attempt to bring before the American people the apparnet difference in the Washington policy as between Mexico and the Allies in this respect.

Germany Had Nothing to Lose.

"Germany had everything to gain and nothing to lose by a war between the United States and Mexico, or by American intervention in Mexico. England had much to lose and nothing to gain.

"Germany has realized from the beginning of the war that unless Great Britain, France, and Russia were able to gain the use of immensely increased facilities for the manufacture of ammunition and arms than they then had, Germany's enormous preparations would compel a victory.

"Germany had figured on the possibility of America supplying the Allies with munitions, but never reckoned for a moment that American ingenuity and skill would be able to transform great machinery and mechanical plants into arms and munition factories with the speed with which this has been done. Therefore, when it was discovered that this immense flow of munitions of war would more than equal the output of Germany, and that nothing apparently could stop this importation by the allied countries, Germany began in earnest to figure on embroiling the United States and Mexico and also on building submarines of such a character that they would be able to operate from the American coast by the time the shipments of arms began in earnest.

"The bringing on of actual war conditions between the United States and Mexico would have forced the United States at once to make use of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd ships now tied up in New York Harbor for the transporting of troops and supplies, and would have thus forced either a sale or a lease, a condition which Germany has been trying, ever since the beginning of the war, unsuccessfully to bring about.

Says Huerta Often Met Boy-Ed.

"When Huerta was living at the Hotel Ansonia in New York he was in conference may times with Captain Boy-Ed and other representatives of the German Ambassador, not only in his apartments at the Hotel Ansonia, but at the Hotel Manhattan, where with several of his adherents, he repeatedly met and conferred with German Secret Service agents and Captain Boy-Ed.

"Large sums of money have been paid to Huerta since his arrival in this country directly through German hands, and it is known that some of this money was used for the purchase of rifles which were subsequently sent by water from New York to Yucatan.

"Part of this money has also been used for shipment of large quantities of arms from California into Mexico.

"Huerta was able to show Captain Boy-Ed that the moment his standard was unfurled on Mexican soil he could rally several thousand supporters around him.

"All the details of the plot were worked out carefully. There never was any intention of organizing a filibustering expedition across the line, but the scheme was to bring about a gathering of all Huerta's adherents at some spot just over the border, and from there to begin an organized campaign with quantities of small arms and field guns which had been ready and stored at various points along the border.

"Prominent Germans in this country with large property interests in Mexico have known of the plot from the beginning. The German Embassy has been repeatedly in communication with the German Foreign Office in Berlin with regard to this matter. The Journal is in possession of wireless messages which prove the interest and activity of the German Embassy in Mexican affairs.

Promises of Rich Rewards.

"A number of large commercial concerns connected with the smelting business, the oil business, and the tobacco business in this country, a leading Spanish metal concern of great wealth, and other commercial interests were involved in this plot, and all that have been connected with it received assurances of unlimited regard after Huerta had attained his ambition.

"President Wilson was made acquainted with the entire details of this plot late in May, and if it had not been that some knowledge that this information had reached him leaked out through pro-German sources, the entire scheme would have been exploded at that time and the German Embassy and its direct representatives seriously involved.

"The moment it was discovered that President Wilson knew of the plot Captain Boy-Ed sea frantically to work to destroy every possible evidence of the conspiracy as far as it related to the German Embassy.

"Huerta, however, knowing nothing of the German defection, continued his plans, which were frustrated by his arrest on this side of the border.

"Before the German Ambasador withdrew from the scheme, attempts were made by Captain Boy-Ed and German Secret Service employes to embroil well-known public men in the plot, but in no instance were they succesful.

Two New York Lawyers Mentioned.

"Two very prominent New York attorneys, both of whom have been before the public for years in activities outside of their profession, were paid handsome fees for a great deal of preliminary work in connection with this conspiracy, and both are still in the employ of the German Government, and of the Huerta interests also.

"Between Jan. 1, 1915, and Huerta's arrival in the United States secret agents of German interests met on a great number of occasions in Barcelona, Spain. At these meetings General Huerta agreed to follow the instructions of the German interests, with the object in view of fomenting and causing serious trouble—virtually war between the United States and Mexico.

"In this conspiracy with General Huerta was General Aureliano Blanquet, Mexican Secretary of War under General Huerta. When General Huerta left Barcelona, Spain, General Blanquet remained there and on a number of occasions the secret agents of the German interests met Blanquet. By arrangement General Blanquet was to follow General Huerta to the United States at a later date. It was General Blanquet's intention at that time to land at New Orleans.

"Immediately after the arrival of General Huerta in the United States negotiations began between the different Mexican factions and General Huerta. The question under discussion at that was whether Huerta should head a filibustering expedition from the United States, which of necessity would involve the United States in war with Mexico.

Mexican Factions Could Not Agree.

"The different Mexican factions, on account of personal ambitions, could not, or did not, agree as to whether General Huerta should actually head this expedition and have it publicly known among the Mexicans that he was at the head of the expedition. This expedition involved large sums of money, and German interests were to supply the entire amount.

"This conspiracy was in substance as follows:

"A filibustering expedition was to be organized in the United States, and when the United States officials caused an attack to be made on this expedition prominent Mexicans would declare that the United States Government had made war against Mexico, and thereby they would expect to rally around them for the defense of Mexico against the United States,, all the different factions in Mexico at war at the present time. All the different Mexican factions were diplomatically sounded out on this matter. The Carranzists refused to become involved in any way; neither could the Villa faction be brought in. However, the Huerta faction, or the 'Cientificos,' s the Mexicans term them, was able to control the situation so far as the Villa faction was concerned through General Angeles, who, while supposedly belonging to the Villa faction and a Villa man, and extremely close to Villa, was in reality a representative of the 'Cientificos.'

A Mexican living in the United States who was seriously involved in this German-Huerta conspiracy was Gustavo Sala, formerly military representative of Mexico in Germany and France, and who lived in a boarding house on Seventy-second Street in New York City under an assumed name. He speaks Spanish, German, French, and Italian fluently.

"He was carrying on the negotiations partly for German interests, and was seeing daily, or from time to time, American interests that had material advantages to gain by the immediate settlement of the difficulties in Mexico, or by the establishment of a protectorate by the United States Government.

Abraham Ratner Named.

"Likewise involved was Abraham Ratner, who is a personal and financial representative of General Huerta, and was at one time the owner and operating head of the Tampico News Company, located at Tampico, Mexico. This company formerly imported the bulk of arms and ammunition into Mexico. Abraham Ratner has a brother living in New York City, who has lived there for years, and it was generally supposed and understood that he had in his possession 200 machine guns that were to be used by this filibustering expedition.

"The conspiracy operated under the pretext of being a peace society to bring about peace among the different factions in Mexico. It was known as the "Junta X."

"Another prominent Mexican who was involved, though it is not known whether he knew what the real intentions and purposes of the Junta X were, included Juan Ochoa Ramos, who married into Porfirio Diaz's family, and who was Governor of the State of Michocan, Mexico, under both the Diaz and Madero Administrations. Later he was Governor of this same State under the Huerta Administration.

"Another Mexican concerned was Don Emileo Rabasa, who lived at 440 Riverside Drive, New York City, a very able lawyer and a man especially skilled in Mexican antional law.

Ernesto Madero, an uncle of the assassinated President Madero, was familiar with some of the moves being made by the Junta @, but neither he nor Rabasa was given any inkling of the German connection with the plot.

CONSULS PARLEY WITH VILLA.

Try to Save Confiscated Property of Foreign Merchants.

EL PASO, Aug. 3.—A number of foreign shop keepers of Chihuahua arrived here today. Their departure was occasioned by the confiscation by General Villa of their wares.

The majority of shopkeepers remained in Chihuahua, it was said, pending the outcome of parleys between various foreign Consuls and Villa looking to a modification of the confiscation order. Villa is understood to have offered payment for the property taken, but upon what basis is not known here. The high prices complained of by Villa are justified, according to the arrivals today, because of the unstable currency and difficulties of exchange on the border.

"General Villa did not say, 'If the United States does not like my actions it can go to hell,' as quoted in dispatches yesterday," said one of today's arrivals. "What he did say was: 'My telegraph lines are open to you. You may protest to your Governments. If they do not like it, they can come; I am ready for them.'"

Latest advices from Guzman indicate that the mutiny in the Villa garrison there has been suppressed.

George Carothers, United States Department representative, arrived here today and went into consultation with Zach Cobb, Collector of the port. Mr. Carothers also denied General Villa had declared: "If the United States does not like my actions it can go to hell."

"I was in a room adjoining the conference on Saturday," he added, "and I am positive that of General Villa had used that language I would have known it."

CAPTURE 24 FILIBUSTERS.

Mexicans Seized at Border Thought to be of Huerta-Orozco Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the United States Army patrol along the Mexican frontier, today notified the War Department that a filibustering expedition had been captured while trying to cross into Mexico, about ten miles west of Fort Hancock, the first important military post east of El Paso, Texas. Twenty-four men and twenty-eight rifles were captured.

The captured members of the expedition will be prosecuted for violation of American neutrality and criminal statutes, which forbid armed expedition to leave the United States. Details of the character of the movement have not been received in Washington, but the impression in official circles in Washington is that those filibusters may be identified with the alleged counter-revolution of General Victoriano Huerta and General Pascual Orozco.

Among the prisoners captured with the expedition was a former Huerta Captain and also Colonel Ricardo Aguilar, described as a former Red Flagger, which means that he was identified with the Orozco cause.

JEWELS LENT, THEN STOLEN

Samuel Rothbluth, Borrower, Arrested on Charge of Theft.

Samuel Rothbluth of 205 East 103d Street was held in $2,500 bail yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of stealing jewelry worth $250 from Mrs. Max Ehrlich, whose apartment is in the same building.

According to the testimony Rothbluth went to Mrs. Ehrlich's apartment a week ago and told her he and his wife were going to a wedding party and asked that she let Mrs. Rothbluth wear her jewelry. Mrs. Ehrlich said she gave Rothbluth four diamond rings, a bracelet and diamond locket, which she took from a drawer of her dresser. She said she thought nothing of it when Rothbluth later returned the jewelry.

Mrs. Ehrlich said that last Friday night when she went to her apartment she found her jewelry gone. Detectives Myers and Kahn of the Third Branch Detective Bureau arrested Rothbluth yesterday morning. They said that when they searched him they found pawntickets for the missing jewelry, and that Rothbluth admitted he had taken it.

BELGIUM TO RESTORE RING.

Mrs. Helen V. Engel of New York Robbed of $2,000 Jewel in Ostend.

Police Commissioner Woods received information yesterday relating to the theft of a three-stone diamond ring worth $2,000 from a Mrs. Engel of New York while bathing at Ostend, Belgium, before the war. A message reached the Commissioner from Ernest Goodefroy, who was Chief of Police in Ostend before the German invasion.

Mr. Goodefroy stated that the thief had been caught and the ring recovered. He desired to know whether Commissioner Woods could send him the address of Mrs. Engel. Commissioner Woods, put the matter in the hands of Detective Wickman, who later in the day identified Mrs. Helen E. Engel of 545 West 11th Street, as the owner of the ring. When asked by the detective whether he had ever been in Belgium, Mrs. Engel replied quickly:

"Indeed I have, and the last trip I made to Ostend cost me a three-stone diamond ring, worth $2,000."

"I guess you are the Mrs. Engel we are looking for," said the detective.

MEXICO CONCERT PLANNED IN JUNE

Continued from Page 1.

Cruz, notified the Navy Department that Carranzistas had reoccupied the city. While the message was official, it was based entirely on information supplied by the Carranza authorities at Vera Cruz. Dispatches to the State Department from Vera Cruz for three days have brought statements, based on information obtained from the Carranza authorities, first, that Mexico City was reoccupied on Sunday, then on Monday, and finally on Tuesday.

Mexico City Still Cut Off.

A telegram from Special Agent Silliman at Vera Cruz, received by the State Department early this afternoon, stated that "the Government line is handling messages to Mexico City, and that provisions began to enter Mexico City on Sunday." This was corrected in a later dispatch from Vera Cruz to the State Department, which said: "No wires Mexico City. Morning papers report Carranzista forces in suburbs of Mexico City." This surprised Washington officials, as they had supposed that the Gonzales forces had actually taken control of the city. Tonight the Carranza agency issued this statement, based on Vera Cruz advices:

"General Pablo Gonzales, at the head of his headquarters staff, entered Mexico City in triumph today. The appearance of the General surrounded by the war-stained veterans was acclaimed by the vast concourse of people gathered along the route of entry."

The dispatch purported to give details of the entry and asserted that distribution of food to the hungry had begun.

The Carranzistas also claim the defeat of the Villista flying column commanded by General Fierro which was operating around Pachuca. The Carranza announcement said:

"The Villista flying column under General Fierro, who were flying north after the defeat at Pachuca last week, have been met and routed between Irapuato and Queretaro. This defeat was administered by a column detached from General Obregon's forces and the assurance of its success made doubly sure by strong pressure from the rear by the division commanded by General Dieguez."

The State Department lacked confirmation of this claim.

The State Department received an official message from Chihuahua today which was regarded as explaining General Villa's movement north from Torreon. It said that Villa had called a meeting of all mining men in the State of Chihuahua for next Monday, Aug. 9 "to discuss and regulate the mining industry."

WILSON AND LANSING CONFER.

President Works at Cornish on Mexican Program.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 3.—President Wilson was in communication with Secretary of State Lansing today regarding the Mexican situation and other foreign questions. It was said at the "Summer White House" tonight that arrangements for the preliminary conference of South and Central American diplomatic representatives regarding Mexican affairs were being handled directly by Mr. Lansing, and that, therefore, all information on the subject would have to come from the State Department.

The President is handling his communication with Secretary Lansing personally and is keeping his won counsel here regarding his plans. Letters from the State Department are opened by Mr. Wilson alone, and he writes his replies and his memoranda for the State Department on his own typewriter. He spent more than an hour working in his private study on communications to be sent t Woashington today.

GONZALES HAS SUPPLIES.

Says Distribution in Mexico City Will Begin Today.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—General Pablo Gonzales, Commander of the Carranza forces, told The Associated Press today that with his army had come sufficient food supplies to plentifully furnish all the needs of the population of the federal capital for at least one month. These supplies, he said, include 7,000 sacks of flour, 100 cars of corn and large quantities of sugar, coffee, butter and beans. A commission will begin the distribution of the foodstuffs tomorrow.

General Gonzales said that communication both by rail and telegraph had been established and that food would soon begin to arrive from various sections of the Republic. He asserted that order everywhere in the Federal District had been restored and that business once more was assuming its normal way.

CARRANZA PLAN FOR CLAIMS.

Will Name Board of Mexicans and Foreigners When War Ends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 3.—General Carranza announces, regarding claims for damages suffered during the revolution, that the Secretary of the Treasury of the Provisional Government will appoint a commission consisting of an equal number of Mexicans and foreigners, who will examine all claims. Each nation will be represented by one member who will sit with the board for claims of citizens of that nation. The commission will be formed immediately after the present struggle has been finished, with headquarters in Mexico City.

Active preparations for removal to Mexico City of the Government are going on. The official organ El Pueblo will remove the same day as General Carranza.

General Castro announces that the railroad from San Luis Potosi to Tampic is pen. He has ordered shipments of oil for small factories in Central Mexico closed down for lack of fuel and reports that factory owners will resume employment of thousands of hands in the next fifteen days.

MEXICAN BANDITS KILL TROOPER AND ESCAPES

Two Other American Soldiers Wounded in a Clash on Texas Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Aug. 3.—Mexican bandits, believed surrounded by United States cavalrymen and Texas Deputy Sheriffs in the brush north of this city, escaped, according to information received here tonight.

The Mexicans' camp was rushed and six saddled hores were captured. Their riders, however, were gone.

In a fight earlier in the day between the bandits and cavalrymen Private McGuire of the Twelfth Cavalry was killed and Privates Curtis and Clapsaddle were wounded. A Deputy Sheriff also was hit by a stray bullet.

First reports said that a dozen Mexicans were killed, but tonight it was thought thot only two of them were hit. Two others were captured. The latter refused information about the band, but the camp rushed late today bore evidence that probably less than a dozen men had been in it.

The deputies and troopers continued tonight their search for the men who escaped and who apparently took to the brush afoot. All ranches and farms in the vicinity have armed their households against further raids.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A telegram from Major William H. Hay, Chief of Staff of Major General Funston at oFrt Sam Houston, informed the War Department today that Judge Yates of Brownsville had urged the Governorof Texas to call on the War Department for 1,500 additional troops. General Funston has troops enough to handle the situation, and the War Department did not find it necessary to send him more troops. In the immediate vicinity of the trouble are Troops A, B, C, and D of the Third Cavalry at Brownsville, Troops A, B, C, and D of the Twelfth Cavalry at Harlingen, just north of Brownsville, and Battery D of the Sixth Field Artillery at Brownsville.

Major Hay's message read as follows:

"Judge H. L. Yates, of Brownsville, telegraphed Governor Ferguson that a band of Mexican armed marauders crossed the Rio Grande about four miles above Brownsville and were engaged in robbing and terrorizing citizens. He requested the Governor to call on the War Department for 1,500 additional troops, or, failing in that, to send regiments of National Guard to the disturbed district. With reference to the above the following has just been received from the commanding officer at Harlingen:

"'Lieutenant Lutz sent out yesterday from San Benito men in pursuit of the band, reportew twenty or thirty desperadoes, who are said to have crossed the river between San Benito and Brownsville the nigt before, reported this morning that two of his men were wounded in contact with the band near Alice Road, seven or eight miles south of Paso Real. Am sending remainder of troops at San Benito and Harlingen, with ambulance, to that point. Several detachments sent out from Brownsville yesterday. This morning two more troops have been ordered from there, (Brownsville.) Am leaving myself to join Lieutenant Lutz.'

"The troops in the Brownsville district are able to handle the situation. The commanding officer at Brownsville has been instructed to do everything he can to reassure the people of that district."

Villa Officer Shoots Two Others.

NOGALES, Sonora, Aug. 3.—General José Maria Acosta, one of Governor Maytorena's lieutenants, shot and killed Captain Casanoba of the Villa garrison today in front of Maytorena's office. Casanoba returned the fire and mortally wounded Lieutenant Carlos Mateo, a bystander. The affray was said to have been the outcome of the killing of a woman friend of Acosta by Casanoba last night.

WOMEN SPEAK TO TOASTS.

Columbia Students at Dinner Discuss Triumphs of Their Sex.

Three hundred women students of Columbia University had a dinner at the Hotel McAlpin last night and discussed the subject: "The World Stands side for the Woman Who Knows Where She is Going." The women were Summer students at Columbia and included students and graduates of almost every college in the country. Miss Sarah Comverse was toastmistress. The toasts were: "Teachers College and the Woman Who Knaws Where She is Going," Mrs. James Russell, wife of Dean Russell of Columbia; "The Woman of China," Miss Fung Hiu Siu; "The Woman in Professional Life," Miss Theda Gildermaister; "The British Woman," Miss Agnes L. Rogers; "The Women of Columbia University Who Have Arrived," Dr. Lida B. Earhart; "The Non-Professional Woman Who Knows Where She is Going," Dr R.omlette Stevens.

BARON WERTHER KILLED.

Ex-Son-in-Law of Brazilian Statesman Shot in Fight Over Children.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 3.—Baron Allemand Werther, son-in-law of the late Baron de Rio-Branco, Brazil's famous Foreign Minister, was killed last night while trying to gain possession of his children, who have been living with his former wife, who had obtained a divorce from him.

The divorce trial of Baroness Werther, which began in September, 1913, resulted in sensational disclosures. The Baroness declared that her husband seized important diplomatic documents belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil and threatened her with death when she protested. Baron Werther, she asserted, had frequent interviews with Herr Michahelles, then German Minister to Brazil. She said also that her husband communicated to the Krupps and other German firms documents referring to the defenses of Brazil.

About a year before the divorce proceedings were instituted Baron Werther was shot three times by his nephew, Senhor Alcides Paranhos Silva, but his wounds were not serious. The shooting took place at the Baron's home in Petropolis. Senhor Silva declared he mistook his uncle for a burglar.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE.

Fuses Ignite Mysteriously at the Frankford Arsenal.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 3.—Two soldiers and a civilian lost their lives at the United States arsenal at Frankford, this city, today in an explosion of time fuses used on shrapnel shells. Another civilian was injured. The dead are:

RUNDLETT, ARTHUR B., first-class private, Ordnance Department; home, Boston.

FRASCO, PRASILEO, second-class private, Ordnance Department; home, New York City.

HARKINS, JAMES F., civilian, Philadelphia.

The men were at work near the artillery butts on the firing range some distance from the main buildings of the arsenal. They were engaged in unpacking fuses, which had been withdrawn from service and sent to the arsenal to be broken up, when one of the boxes exploded and bits of steel from the metal fuses were scattered in all directions, tearing and maiming the men. Harkins was so badly injured that he died while being conveyed to a hospital. The two soldiers died six hours later.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained by the officers at the arsenal. Arthur E. Brown, the injured civilian, the officers said, might be able to explain the cause. He was not in a condition today to be questioned.

For several months work has been at high tension in the ordnance department, and minor explosions are of not infrequent occurrence, but today's accident was the first in a long time in which there was loss of life.

SPENT LOOT IN BROADWAY.

Absconding Cashier Tells Police He Enjoyed Seeing the Sights.

Samuel Shipman, 21 years old, of 411 Bergen Avenue, Newark, who, the police say, confessed to stealing $500 from the Terminal Restaurant in Grand Central Station, where he was cashier, on June 18, spent his last quarter yesterday for a haircut in a Bowery barber's shop. As he stepped into the street Detectives Corbett and Kilginnon of the Second Branch Detective Bureau arrested him on a charge of grand larceny.

"Yes," the police say Shipman admitted, "I stole the $500. It's all gone now, though. I lived in swell Broadway hotels and did the rounds of the cabarets and lobster palaces on the White Way. Breakfast this morning and a haircut took my last jitney. I enjoyed Broadway. Market Street, Newark, doesn't compare with it."

LEAPS TO DEPARTING LINER.

Swiss, Delayed at German Consulate, All but Misses Boat.

On account of the strict examination of the passenger manifests of the Holland-America liners when they arrive in British waters the agents here are inforcing the passport regulations very strictly. Swiss passengers returning home have to get their passports visced by the German Consul as well as the Swiss Consul before they are allowed to board the ships.

William Metzga, a Swiss of New York City, who had booked to sail for Rotterdam on the Noordam yesterday, was turned back when he arrived at the pier in Hoboken and had to come to Manhattan to have his passport visad at the German Consulate. He returned just at noon as the Noordam was backing out into the stream. Metzga flung his satchel upon the ship and then made a flying leap and was caught by members of the crew amid the cheers of people on the pier.

Other passengers on the Noordam were R. S. Townsend, recently appointed U. S. Vice-Consul at Karlsruhe, Germany, and H. G. Waters, U. S. Vice-Consul at Berlin. Two stowaways, Dutchmen, were found in the coal bunkers when the liner got out into the river and were sent ashore on a tug. The Noordam had 150 passengers and a big lot of mail for Holland, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

HEN LAYS AN EGG IN TAR.

Would-be Rescuers Stick Fast, Police Called to Release Trio.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., Aug. 3.—A little brown hen journeyed from William Aiken's place in Sunset Avenue today, got on top of a barrel of soft tar in an adjoining yard, and laid an egg. Then she cackled at first with pride in a task well accomplished, but presently in notes that expressed surprise, alarm, and finally anguish as the tar stuck fast and the little brown hen was held to the barrel.

So agonized were her utterances that Mr. Aiken and James Flannigan, a neighbor, rushed to her assistance. They plunged their hands into the tar beneath her and stuck fast, too.

The previous vocal efforts of the hen were as nothing to those she made under this new complication, and a local member of the S. P. C. A. telephoned to Chief of Police Fred Riepe for police protection for the fowl.

The Chief hurried to the spot and with his help the men and the hen were freed. The egg was past saving.

JUST AS THE JITNEYS

Have cut some traction dividends, so other new conditions may depreciate other securities. A security that cannot reduce dividends is our Guaranteed Mortgage—guaranteed to pay full interest on each interest day.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

GIMBELS
BROADWAY AND 33D STREET
Store Opens 8:30, Closes 5:30

Summer Clearance Continues

"To Keep the New Store NEW!"

We keep the economy pot a-boiling these days with constantly new Clearance offerings gathered from all over the Store. Every stock has its odds and ends, and these are all marked at their lowest prices of the season to get them safely out of the way for stocktaking. Fine picking daily—don't miss it!

Linens and Bed Coverings At Rich August Savings

This Sale offers the most desirable goods of undisputed qualities at prices that mean LARGE SAVINGS to small and large housekeepers alike.

Household Linens

$4.25 Round Tablecloths at $2.75
Scalloped; 6 circular designs; 70-inch diameter.

$3.50 Napkins, $2.50 Dozen
Superior quality Irish damask; 5 designs; 23x23 and 22x22 in.

Pattern Tablecloths & Napkins
Irish Damask; fully bleached; 6 round and oval designs.
Cloths.
70x 70 in., $1.95, reg. $2.75.
70x 88 in., $2.45, reg. $3.25.
70x106 in., $2.95, reg. $3.75.
Napkins.
22x22 in., $2.45 doz., reg. $3.25.

$2.25 Bureau Scarfs, $1.25
Lace trimmed; fine Irish linen centres; linen lace panels and medallions; size 18x54 in.

$1.75 Table Damask, $1 Yard
"GIMBELS Famous" Irish double satin damask; 72 in. wide.

$4.20 Turkish Bath Towels, $2.75 Dozen
Soft and absorbent; pink, blue, gold or lavender; striped borders.

35c Huck Towels, 25c
Large; soft finish; neat damask borders; hemstitched ends.

Bed Muslins and Coverings

Utica Bleached Sheets
Sizes Before Hemming.

Sizes.	Reg.	Now.
54x 90 in.	80c	50c
63x 90 in.	85c	55c
63x 99 in.	90c	65c
72x 90 in.	90c	62½c
72x 99 in.	95c	70c
72x108 in.	$1.05	80c
81x 90 in.	95c	68c
81x 99 in.	$1.05	75c
90x 99 in.	$1.15	85c
90x108 in.	$1.25	95c

Gimbel $6.75 "Family Favorite" Blankets, $5 Pair
White and plaid; full size.

$3.25 Silk Mull Comfortables, $2.25
Full size; 9 in. plain borders.

$3.75 Satin Bedspreads, $2.75
Full size; scalloped, with cut-out corners.

Utica Pillow Cases
Sizes Before Hemming.

Sizes.	Reg.	Now.
42x36 in.	20c	14c
45x36 in.	22c	16c
45x38½ in.	25c	18c
50x38½ in.	28c	20c
54x36 in.	30c	22c

Utica Bolster Cases

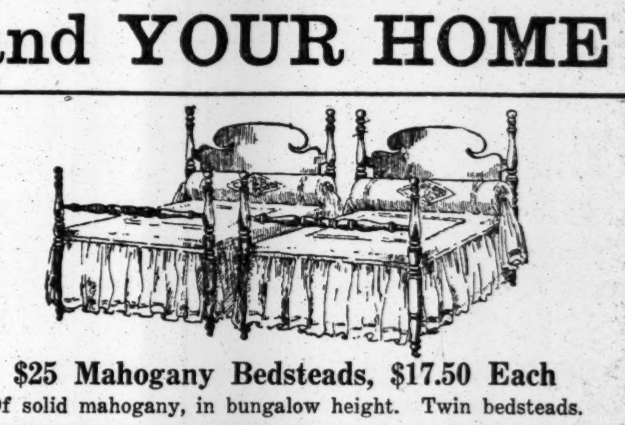
Sizes.	Reg.	Now.
42x72 in.	45c	32c
42x76½ in.	48c	35c
45x72 in.	48c	35c
45x76½ in.	55c	38c

$2.25 Crochet Bedspreads, $1.50
Full size; scalloped all around.

White Cottage Bedspreads
Plain Hemmed.
70x90 in., reg. $1.50, at 90c.
80x90 in., reg. $1.75, at $1.15.
Scalloped—Cutout Corners.
70x90 in., reg. $1.75, at $1.15.
80x90 in., reg. $2, at $1.35.

Main and Second Floors

The August Furniture Sale
(—*"With Initiative"*)
and YOUR HOME



$25 Mahogany Bedsteads, $17.50 Each
Of solid mahogany, in bungalow height. Twin bedsteads.

The THOUGHT—the intense, concentrated, determined EFFORT—the intelligent anticipation of *your* wants, *your* tastes, *your* point of view, and *your* idea of the ideally furnished home—all go to make this sale almost *a personal matter* between GIMBELS and every reader of this and all our other Furniture announcements.

Not only have we provided splendid Furniture of the very highest grade in every detail—at POPULAR prices—but we have outdone all previous efforts in offering INEXPENSIVE Suites and individual pieces at the very *lowest* prices consistent with reliability.

There Is Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Cabinet-Made Furniture

The assortment is wonderful and helpful. The BEST only was selected—and selected to such good purpose that we have already been informed by an expert that we have a display that is at once the FINEST and the most IMPRESSIVE in New York today.

Watch the Newspapers Daily

for details of special offerings in this Great Sale. The scope is so vast that a month will scarcely suffice to cover all the ground. There will be NEWS, day after day—and all will be of vital interest to those who have a home and know the subtle delights of adding to its beauty and comfort at little cost.

Seventh Floor

Visitors in New York

The exquisite beauty and unexcelled Cabinet work which make

Tobey-Made Furniture

so individual and pleasing to persons of cultivated taste and judgment, must be seen to be appreciated.

We cordially invite you to inspect our choice displays.

The Tobey Furniture Co.
Fifth Ave., at 53d St.

French Perfumes have always been better because of secret formulae and secret processes.

RACARMA

Perfumes are French Perfumes made in America—made by French chemists, who have brought to us all the choice secrets from the best French laboratories—

Racarma Perfumes and Toilet Preparations are the most delicate, distinctive, exclusive products ever offered under an American label—You must try them.

Ask particularly for L'esprit de Rose Talcum—delicately perfumed—Soothing and agreeable.

Sold in this city exclusively by
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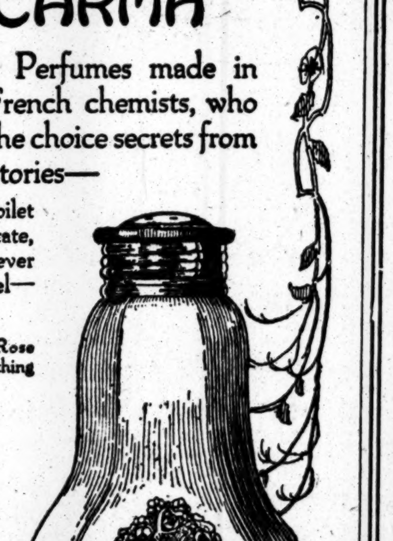


J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Are now holding

Final Clearance Sales

to rid their wardrobes of all remaining apparel in preparation for the new Autumn modes—consequently *every fashionable Summer garment* is RE-PRICED for *absolute disposal*, regardless of its exquisite quality or desirable style—

In many instances sizes are incomplete—and styles are few of a kind—but the *total selection* affords ample choice.—

$150 to $300 EXQUISITE EVENING GOWNS—$65, $95
$65 to $95 STREET & AFTERNOON DRESSES—$25, $35
$35 to $95 STREET & CALLING SUITS—$15, $25
$15 to $35 BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HATS—$8, $10

The woman who desires the New Modes, first, will find them already assembled here, in representative collection—Smartly Tailored Dresses for street wear or traveling—Tailleur and Demi-tailleur Suits with or without fur trimmings—Luxurious Coats and Evening Wraps—Exquisite French Gowns—and Beautiful New-Season Millinery in distinctive and original designs.

BRIDE LURES ACTOR TO DIVORCE COURT

Wife He Married Secretly Takes F. T. Hallock Auto Riding to Sheriff's Office.

LOCKED UP IN A JERSEY JAIL

Complaint Charges Improprieties, Though Wedding Was Only Last Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Frank T. Hallack, a New York movie actor known in his profession as Hal August, came out to Rutherford yesterday evening to call on Miss Corinne M. Hoker, daughter of Frederick F. Hooker, Superintendent of the Flintkote Company. Hallack had been a frequent caller on Miss Hooker last Spring, and her friends suspected that they were engaged. But nobody in Rutherford, not even her parents, kne wthat the two had been married in Weehawken by the Rev. George Angleman on April 12.

Hallack had come out this time on a telephone request from his wife, who had said she would meet him at the station with the family automobile. She met him as had been arranged, and the two drove about Rurtherford for some time. Then she drew up in front of an office building and stopped the car, asking her husband to wait while she telephoned to see if her parents were at home.

She disappeared within, and in a moment there appeared Under Sheriff Thomas English, who announced to Hallack that his wife had sued him for divorce, with alimony and counsel fees, and served a writ of ne exeat. Then Hallack was brought down to Hackensack and taken to the county jail, where, in default of $1,000 bail, he was locked up overnight.

He told his story today of how he had met and courted his wife. He and his brother, Edwin August, went into a dancing school in Broadway one afternoon last Spring, he said, and there he met a girl who told him she would like to introduce him to a niece girl in Rutherford. He mailed an autograph photo to Miss Hooker, and shortly afterward, through another friend, they met at an apartment on Riverside Drive. They took a walk down the Drive, and Hallack told the girl his life story—that he was a movie actor from sunny California, and longing to go back. But he told her, according to the narrative which he set forth in jail to Sheriff Robert Heath, that if he had a little girl like her to love he might stay in New York, and she told him she was "game."

But when they began to talk of ways and means it developed that Hallack couldn't support her in the style to which she had been accustomed, so it was agreed that they would be married and she would return home and he would call on her like any other suitor.

They weer married a week after they first met, and then Hallack began to make his calls in Rutherford. Some time after that her friends thought things were settled, and Miss Hooker was the guest of honor at a kitchen shower given by Mrs. Addison Ely, Jr., whose husband is now Mrs. Hallack's attorney in her suit.

Hallack said he called regularly, but of late the arrival of the Summer season had made it impossible for him to go out to Rutherford as often as he had been accustomed. But he said he ktpt in constant communication with his wife, and denied vigorously the assertion of her attorney that from May 17 to July 27 she had never heard from him.

Ely, speaking for Mrs. Hallack, also made charges of misconduct, naming several girls who lived in the rooming house at 103 West Seventieth Street, where Hallack has been staying. He also named a woman living at 115 West Seventy-first Street, who came to Hackensack this afternoon with another man, and said that bail for Hallack would probably be furnished by his friends tomorrow.

At 103 West Seventieth Street the women named by Mrs. Hallack's lawyer all denied that they had more than a speaking acquaintance with the actor. "We used to see him on hot evenings," they said, "when we were sitting out on the stoop, and he went in or out of the house. Tthat was all."

It was added that he paid his rent regularly.

ADVERTISE TO BUY GERMAN STEAMERS

St. Louis Interests Want to Get American-Owned German Goods from Rotterdam.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—Arthur P. Meagher, President of Charles H. Wyman, customs brokers of St. Louis, and Vice President of the American Importers' Association, returned to St. Louis tonight from New York, where he launched plans to buy a German steamship to carry to American dealers merchandise that had accumulated at Rotterdam, Bremen, and other foreign ports.

"All of the $170,000,000 of German merchandise detained atRotterdam," Mr. Meagher said, "is virtually owned in this country. It has been contracted for and largely paid for. We have tried to induce various steamship lines operating under neutral flags to load the cargoes, but they have feared to risk the British Order in Council. Now we are determined to get ships of our own.

"We figure that a ship can be purchased for about $300,000. Our aim will be to get small subscriptions to the ship fund, so no charge can be made with justice that any one will derive a great profit. It is expected that those who subscribe will get their money back from freight receipts in a short time.

"By establishing a co-operative ship line we also will be able to show Great Britain that there is a strong sentiment in this country against the illegal blockade of legitimate American commerce. After our ships have been procured we believe the Government of the United States will insist upon their uninterrupted passage to this country with the German-made goods.

"Sir Richard Crawford has been quoted as saying that if the American manufacturers and jobbers could get ships to carry their goods from Rotterdam they would not be interfered with."

When in New York Mr. Meagher arranged for the publication of this advertisement there:

> Notice to German Shipowners—Bids for outright purchase of first-class vessels for proposed service between Bremen and New York, carriage of American-owned cargoes only; submit bids to Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

F. W. Ruhe of Fensterer & Ruhe, New Yrk, had active charge of the deal for the ship purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Officials of the State Department declined to comment today on the advertisement printed in New York, asking German shipowners to submit bids for outright purchase of first-class vessels for proposed service between Bremen and New York.

It was learned, however, that Arthur P. Meagher conferred unofficially with minor officials of the State Department regarding the plan. Mr. Meagher conferred with Cone Johnson, Solicitor of the State Department, and William B. Fleming, one of the foreign trade advisers.

General Tracy Rallies.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, who was said on Monday night to be dying at his home, 14 East Sixtieth Street, was reported late last night to have rallied shightly. His condition was said to have improved with the cooler weather.

DISCUSS NEW TAX ARTICLE.

Wickersham Renews Fight to Keep State's Good Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—When debate on the proposed new Article on Taxation, recommended by the Committee on Taxation, was resumed by the Constitutional Convention late this afternoon, Mr. Wickersham entered another protest against the obvious intent of the committee to cancel teh moral obligation involved in the enactment of the secured debts law in 1911, under which the State has collected a tax on almost $1,000,000,000 of securities with the understanding that they should forever be free from local taxation. The part of the proposed new article to which Mr. Wickersham especially objected is:

"Laws granting exemption from taxation, whether heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be subject to modification or repeal."

Mr. Wickersham wants this modification added: "But without prejudice to any contract heretofore made under the authority of such laws."

"The State should respect its moral as well as its legal obligations," said Mr. Wickersham in support of his proposed amendment. "My amendment will leave it to the Legislatue to determine whether the moral obligation in connection with the secured debts law is of such binding force that this law should not be interfered with."

George C. Linton, Sr., of Erie, called Mr. Wickersham's attention to the fact that "contract" was a technical term and urged that the word "agreement" be substituted. Mr. Wickersham accepted this suggestion.

"If we're going to use the Constitution to allay the apprehensions of certain gentlemen, who have paid a tax on securities under the secured debts law," said Senator Wagner, "the easiest way of accomplishing that end would be by saying nothing about laws 'heretofore' enacted and let it go at that. I can see no point to this quibbling over the word 'contract.' The Wickersham amendment would be useless in the event that the courts should hold that the secured debts law involved a contract, because any legislation to repeal it would then come under the ban of the Federal Constitution, which prohibits the States from doing anything to impair the right of contract. And if the courts should hold that no contract was involved, Mr. Wickersham's amendment would be of no effect also."

Mr. Wickersham, after further debate, moved that the article on taxation be considered section by section. Section 1 of the article reads as follows:

> The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away. No property shall be exempt from taxation, except as expressly provided by law. Laws granting exemption from taxation whether heretofore or hereafter enacted shall be subject to modification or repeal. Hereafter no exemption shall be granted except by general laws and upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

H. Leroy Austin, Republican from Greene County, moved that the first three sentences of the section be stricken out. He lost his motion to strike out the first sentence, but was upheld with regard to the other two.

Mr. Wickersham moved that this be substituted for the first sentence of the section: "The power of taxation shall always remain in the State and shall never be abridged."

Senator Wagner expressed doubt whether under this language the State would have power to delegate the power of taxation to local tax boards, as is done now in New York City.

There was further debate, in the course of which Chairman Saxe announced his willingness to accept the Wickersham amendment, but the convention adjourned for the day before any portion of the amendment had been accepted definitely.

James L. Nixon of Buffalo, who earlier in the session introduced a proposal requiring the Legislature to revoke all present tax exemptions in favor of churches, hospitals, educational and philantrropic organizations, which later was rejected by the Committee on Taxation, offered an amendment to the proposed taxation article from the floor. The amendment provides that there shall be no tax exemptions on any real estate except that owned by the State or Federal Government, or by a municipal corporation, or property on which a church has been constructed.

Mr. Nixon read a long statement in which he said that the opposition to his amendment had come from New York City solely, and that at the hearings practically all the up-State cities had sent delegations to urge its adoption.

AGREE ON HOME RULE PLAN.

Committee Will Report in Favor of Limited Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

ALANY, Aug. 3.—The home rule article when it comes before the Constitutional Convention will not be the far-reaching measure advocated by Mayor Mitchel and the Mayor's Conference. It will have a legislative string attached so that in case municipalities should not thrive under theier new liberties mistakes can be corrected by a legislative enactment which can be put through in a fortnight, whereas it would take three years at least to abrogate home rule powers written into the Constitution.

President Elihu Root paid a visit to the Cities Committee this afternoon. After he had spent several hours in conference with the members it was announced tonight that the proposed home rule article would be ready for presentation to the convention at its session on Thursday.

"We have agreed on all the essential points," said Chairman Low this evening. "All the differences that remains have to do with details. We took a vote on the article in its tentative form before the committee adjourned this evening. Fifteen of the seventeen members of the committee attended the meeting and the vote stood thirteen to two in favor of reporting the article after it has been perfected as to language. We expect to get through tomorrow afternoon or evening."

It was learned that later four of the thirteen members who voted in favor of the home rule plan did so with reservations as to certain features. One of those voting in favor—Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall, said he had supported the measure in order to bring the question squarely before the convention. The two dissenters were Edward E. Franchot, Republican of Niagara, and Senator James A. Foley from Tammany Leader Murphy's district.

According to ex-Mayor Low, none of the essential points of the plan outlined in last week's dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES has been changed. The plan follows the system in vogue in California. Under it municipalities through their legislative bodies and administrative offcials may initiate charter legislation to be submitted to the voters and if ratified to be sent to the Legislature, which would have power to annul the legislation within sixty days after Jan. 1.

The Legislature still would retain the power to enact special legislation affecting a city. Originally it was provided that a Mayor's veto could be overcome only by a two-thirds vote. This provision, it was learned tonight, has been eliminated from the present draft and a provision incorporated under which a simple majority in both houses of the Legislature may overcome a veto.

Even the limited grant of home rule proposed is likely to meet vigorous opposition on the floor of the convention from a powerful clique of up-State Republicans.

COMMITTEES IN DEADLOCK.

Clash in Plans for Protection of State's Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The Constitutional Convention had its first session today under the new working plan of two sessions a day, but made only slow progress. Four of the most important committees—the Cities Committee, the Committee on State Finance, the Committee on Governor and other State officers, and the Judiciary Committee—have not as yet made their final reports, but are expected to do so before the week ends. Nearly all the other standing committees have completed their labors.

Some friction his arisen between the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers and the Committee on Conservation. The Committee on Conservation has worked out a plan providing for an unpaid board of nine members appointed by the Governor for terms of nine years to act as Guardians of the State's forest and to exercise general supervision over the work of conservation. A paid Superintendent under the plan is to be appointed by the board to do the administrative work.

The Committee on Governor in formulating its plan for the proposed new State Government also has decided on a conservation board of nine members, but with terms of five years only, and a Superintendent of conservation to be appointed by the Governor and not by the Conservation Board. The two committees are now in a deadlock, and some of the Root diplomacy may be required to break it.

The opponents of the short ballot have found allies in the labor organizations throughout the State. Ex-Senator Brackett, leader in the fight against the short ballot, today presented a sheaf of petitions from such bodies, protesting against the proposal. The Union League Club of New York has added its indorsement of the short ballot to the many that already have reached President Root.

CLOUDBURST KILLS 25 IN ERIE, PENN.

Continued from Page 1.

Harbor Life Saving Station, induced Captain Menry Langsworth and his crew of four to abandon her early this morning.

DROWNS IN BATTLE WITH SURF

Fishing Boat Caught on Bar Overturns, Throwing Seven in Sea.

SEASIDE PARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Battling their way against what seemed a hopeless chance for their lives this morning, six members of a fishing crew reached shore safely after their boat had pounded to pieces on the outer bar a quarter of a mile from the shore and had thrown them into the seething sea. Captain Axen Jacobsen of Belmar, the seventh man, was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

The men left shore very early this morning for the fishing banks. The wind was blowing strongly then, but the sea was not high. When they were five miles out the wind began to blow a 60-mile gale and the seas to pick up. They turned for shore and when only a short distance out their engine went dead.

Captain Jacobsen, not realizing that he was directly over the dangerous bar, cast his anchor. A few seconds later the boat had pounded on the bar, shattering her planking, and turned over, carrying all seven men into the surf.

STORM DRIVES OUT CAMPERS.

Orchard Beach Tents Submerged—Temperature Down to 59.

The temperature dropped as low as 59 degrees yesterday following the heavy rainstorms, which brought much needed relief to the city and put an end to the deaths and prostrations caused by the heat wave of the past five days. Cool weather is predicted for some days to come by the Weather Bureau. There will be more rain today, but clear weather is promised again tomorrow.

The storm of Monday night and yesterday did little damage in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs, although the wind caused severe conditions on the bay and along the coasts, and storm warnings were issued.

The Orchard Beach tent colony in Pelham Bay Park suffered considerably from the wind and rainfall, and yesterday morning it was found that at least one-third of the tents had been destroyed. Hundreds of persons were driven from the colony early in the morning, drenched and shivering, and were escorted across the bridge to City Island, where they found accommodations at the hotels, dance halls, and restaurants. The police of the City Island Station aided in the work of collecting blankets for the refugees.

Most of the trees which had been planted recently in the vicinity of Orchard Beach were also torn up. Because of the fact that the rainfall continued throughout the day little was accomplished clearing up the wreckage of tents.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature was 63 degrees, and the maximum reached was 72 degrees at noon. The minimum, 59 degrees, was registered at 9 o'clock last night.

Mrs. Zora E. Johnson Held.

Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson, who claims to be the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the millionaire, was arraigned before Judge Crain, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. Mrs. Johnson was arrested on the complaint of Francis Mahoney, a clerk in the Municipal Service Board, who said she got $800 from him on the representation that she was the widow of Mr. Flagler and would be able to return the money when the estate was settled. The woman pleaded not guilty and was remanded to the Tombs to await trial.

HIGH GRADE PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS

Special Inducements

To-day Only

Several Makes for Selection.
Convenient Monthly Terms.
Full Knabe Guarantee.
NO DEPOSIT, IF DESIRED.

NEW PIANOS

Compare the tone, action, design and finish of these pianos with other high grade instruments and your verdict will be that they are unusual values. Regularly sold at prices up to $325. Special for To-day only

$190

NEW 88 NOTE PLAYER

The several styles and makes of players offered at the special price of $390 for to-day regularly sell at prices up to $600. They are the very latest style, with every improvement and are especially recommended for their excellent tone and perfect player mechanism.

$390

FREE 12 ROLLS OF MUSIC AND FINE BENCH WITH PLAYER

Liberal Allowance for Old Instruments in Exchange

KNABE

WAREROOMS, 5th Ave. & 39th St.

ASSERTS PERKINS MISLED ROOSEVELT

Colonel Not Personally Informed About Bull Moose Here, Says Douglas Robinson.

HE HEARD ONLY ONE SIDE

Colonel's Nephew Hints His Uncle Was Urged to Make Recent Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Declaring that Colonel Roosevelt has been misled by George W. Perkins, Douglas Robinson, nephew of Roosevelt, and State Chairman of the Progressive Party, issued the following statement tonight:

"I have read with interest Colonel Roosevelt's statement on his return from the West, and think I understand the reason for it, and am of the opinion that only having heard, since his return, George W. Perkins's side of the present issue, he has followed Mr. Perkins's insistent advice, perhaps a little too closely. Mr. Perkins is, no doubt, rightfully disturbed and angry that all of us do not agree with him, and is afraid that if many of those that are still enrolled as rogressives do as some of us intend to do and enroll as Republicans, he will be left with less strength politically than he now has.

"Mr. Perkins says to us that we must not influence any one to our way of thinking, but he is willing to ask Colonel Roosevelt to make a public statement with advice attached to save to him (Mr. Perkins) the strength he might otherwise lose. I have always known that all is fair in love and war and politics, but I have not intended to make any particular fight on this issue. I merely intended to give my reasons and let it go at that, but if Mr. Perkins wishes to make it a fight, I am perfectly willing to make it one also.

"Colonel Roosevelt's statement is, I know, made in all good faith, but in this particular instance he has obtained his knowledge of what the Progressive organization is and needs from Mr. Perkins and Mr. Perkins has told Colonel Roosevelt what he wants him to know and no more. None of us who disagree with Mr. Perkins has been able to put to Colonel Roosevelt, since his return our side of the case, and if we had had the opportunity, perhaps Colonel Roosevelt would not have issued just the statement he did.

"I have no criticism to make except that it does not seem quite fair to Colonel Roosevelt. I have followed Colonel Roosevelt consistently since I was able to vote, and I believe he is the only American who fully understands the great issues confronting this country, but he is so interested in the larger issues that he cannot be expected always to know the smaller details of political life, and has to rely on the information and advice from others in regard to them. Colonel Roosevelt, having been urged by Mr. Perkins to make a statement, is quite right to state what he himself intends to do, but when it comes to his giving advice to those about to enroll in a political party the voters should realize that the advice in this instance must have been largely influenced by the one-sided appeal of Mr. Perkins, and there must be a reason for the appeal, because Mr. Perkins himself says to the insiders that, though he does not consider this the time to enroll, as Republicans, next year is the time when better terms can be made."

It is rumored the Herkimer County Republicans are planing to nominate Mr. Robinson for the Assembly.

AUTO SKIDS; TWO KILLED.

Five Others Injured When Car Turns Over Near Batavia.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 3.—A large touring car, carrying a party of seven persons from Rochester to Niagara Falls, skidded on the oiled road two miles west of East Pembroke at noon today and turned upside down, killing two and injuring five of the occupants.

The Dead.

WEST, Mrs. PAUL, aged 20, Rochester.
WEST, CHARLES, aged 5, Rochester.

The Injured.

ROSS, Mrs. JOHN W., Rochester; broken rib, bruises.
WEST, Miss RUTH, aged 13, Rochester; nose broken, bruised and cut about head and shoulders.
ABRAMS, Mrs. GEORGE, Washington, D. C.; sprained back and several scalp wounds.
HARRIS, GEORGE, chauffeur; cut and bruised.

News of the accident reached Rochester shortly after noon, and relatives of the party, together with physicians, were hurried to the scene. The Coroner from Batavia was summoned, and took charge of the bodies.

RUNS DOWN GIRL IN WILD AUTO CHASE

Policeman Shouts Warning as Lillian Carlsen Gets in Path of Taxi.

CHAUFFEUR HITS A POST

Riordan, Sober, Won't Explain Mad Flight Which Sent Policeman in Hot Pursuit in Auto.

Sergeant Brophy of the West 100th Street Station yelled after the driver of a taxicab at 10:30 o'clock last night when the vehicle passed him at Eighty-seventh Street, going north, in Ceneral Park West at forty miles an hour and with no lights showing. The chauffeur, if he heard, did not slow down, and Brophy sprang into an automobile standing at the curb and asked the chauffeur to chase the taxicab.

The pursuing car could not overtake the taxicab, though it held its own in the race, and, peering from the front seat, Brophy saw a man and a girl start across Central Park West, near 100th Street. He was several blocks behind and could not yell a warning, for the racing cab was close upon the couple, and from his car Brophy saw the girl struck and sent flying 20 feet to the west curbstone.

He saw Policeman Sullivan run out and help her escort pick her up, and; satisfied she would be cared for, Brophy ordered his driverto keep after the cab, which had never slackened its pace. The Sergeant saw it run north to 106th Street, and then turn into this thoroughfare careening on two wheels as it rounded the corner at express speed. His own car followed a moment later, in time to reveal the taxicab as it smashed into a lamppost, its driver having lost control of it as he turned the corner.

The chauffeur sprang off the seat and, apparently unhurt, started to run off as fast as he could go. Brophy, too, sprang from the car and gave chase. He caught his man about a block away and led him back to 100th Street and Central Park West.

There Dr. Steele of Knickerbocker Hospital was leaning over the girl. He found that four of her teeth had been knocked out. She was badly cut and bruised, and the physician said she was dangerously injured internally. He said her condition was very serious ad hurried her to the hospital.

Her escort, who said he was Marbon Lynch of 469 Lenox Avenue, said she was Miss Lillian Carlsen of 177 West 102d Street, 18 years old. He said Policeman Sullivan had shouted a warning to them when neither of them had observed the racing taxicab, and that he had tried to drag the girl to safety.

The cab came upon them so fast, however, that he could not get her out of the way and he had been thrown down himself, though he escaped being hit by the cab.

The chauffeur was taken to the 100th Street Station and locked up charged with felonious assault. He said he was John Riordan of 439 West Fifty-second Street. The police said he had not been drinking, and that he refused to explain the reason for his excessive speed. There was no one in his car except himself.

WANT THEIR $10,000 BACK.

Woman Says Crazy Husband Sent Conscience Money to Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Secret Service is investigating an effort made by a man and woman to get from the Treasury $10,000 recently added to the conscience fund.

The following letter, signed by an apparently fictitious name and mailed on the train between Sterling and Peoria, Ill., has been received at the Treasury Department:

> My crazy husband, nearly dead, sent you $10,000 a few days ago—three $1,000 bills, eight $500 bills, and thirty $100 bills. He is now dying. Please return the money to me. No sound mind would do the thing he did.

The writer gave her address as Rochester. The Treasury Department has since learned that the writer wrote to the Postmaster at Rochester and asked him, if a valuable letter came for her, to forward it to Van Patten, Ill. At the same time her husband wrote to the Postmaster at Van Patten and asked him, if a letter came for his wife, to forward it to a railroad brakeman at Nelson, Ill.

HOLDS LINDSEY GUILTY.

Judge Declares Him in Contempt for Concealing Boy's Story.

DENVER, Aug. 3.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court was found guilty of contempt of court by Distrcit Judge John A. Perry today. Senetence was deferred pending Judge Lindsey's return from the East.

The contempt case resulted from Judge Lindsey's refusal to reveal on the witness stand, on the ground that he was privileged, a confidential converastion he had with Neal Wright, 12, whose testimony in Criminal Court had much to do with the acquittal of his mother, Mrs. Berta Wright, charged with the murder of her husband.

John A. Wright was shot while seeking to gain entrance to his home here on April 18. Mrs. Wright was charged with the killing. Neal Wright testified at the trial that he, not his mother, fired the fatal shot, and that it was accidental. The District Attorney contended that Neal previously told a different story to Judge Lindsey, and called Lindsey as a witness.

SING SING INMATES WENT OUT VISITING

Continued from Page 1.

were brought to his attention tonight, saying that it would be improper to make any public comments on the subject until they had been brought to him officially.

It is known that Warden Osborne permitted four or five prisoners to go to New York to attend funerals of near relatives, though always in the company of prison guards, before the case of the prisoner at Great Meadow came up and Supt. Reilly put the band on such special privileges. It was said here tonight that he had not granted any such leaves since the Superintendent's order was issued. Previous to that order he had gone on the assumption that the matter was left to his judgment.

Sonnenberg was permitted to go to New York to view the body of his wife after she had died, and, as in the case of the others, returned to Sing Sing with the guard who accompanied him. The Warden telephoned to Superintendent Riley before allowing him to leave the prison. Tony Marino and Duffy, accompanied by a guard, were not permitted to go to New York but outside of the prison walls, in Ossining, to view the body of "Canada Blackie." Warden Osborne knew the notorious "Blackie" well, and wrote the introduction for a book built about him to depict prison life.

The Warden would not elaborate on the assertion he made in an address in New York Monday night to the effect that certain politicians were trying to "frame him up." The Warden said that outside encouragement had been given some of the men who had tried to escape from Sing Sing. O'Dea, a prisoner who made two efforts to escape, but was caught each time, it was said yesterday, was in conference with McDonald, Superintendent Riley's agent, before each attempt.

McDonald also conferred with a prisoner, a Sergeant appointed by the Mutual Welfare League, who put the life-term convict Murphy up to entering the death house as a singer and talking with Charles Becker in violation of the prison rules, it was said yesterday.

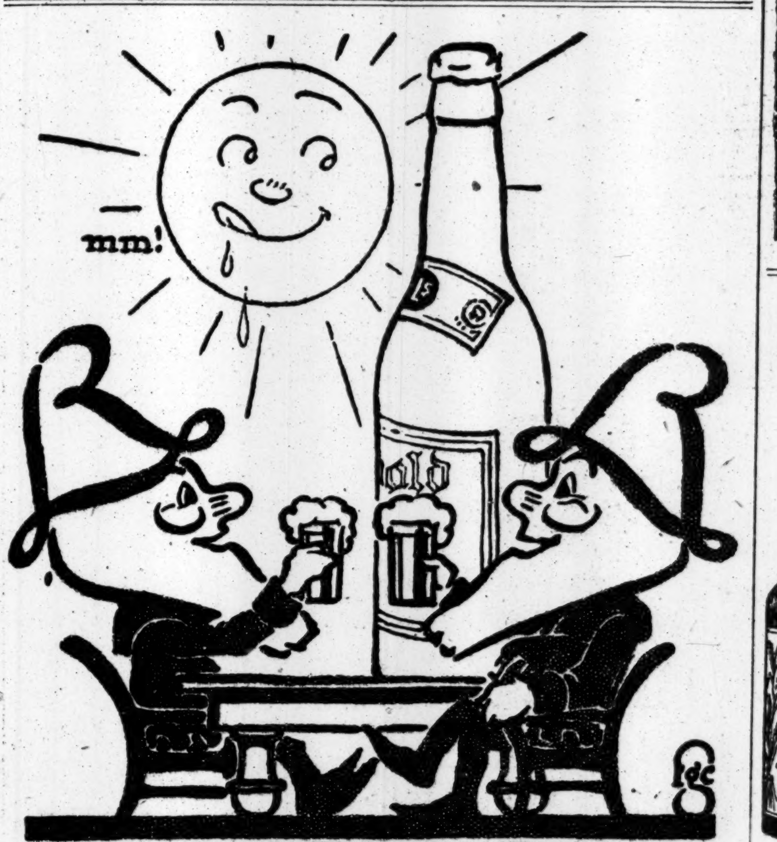
Westchester County politicians, seeking patronage, are among those waging war on the present Sing Sing administration, it is understood at Sing Sing, and it is said that certain prisoners with influential political friends are working with them.

Discharged Prison Foreman to Sue.

Denis J. Kelly, who was discharged on Monday as foreman of the printing shop at Sing Sing prison, returned to his home at 247 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday and retained attorneys to bring an action to have him reinstated on the ground that he was a Civil Service employe and Warden Osborne had no authority to discharge him. Warden Osborne said he discharged Kelly because he was inefficient, and that the fact he had passed a Civil Service examination to get the place did not give him a life job.

Women Visit Sing Sing.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. George F. Kerr, Mrs. John D. O'Leary, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, four ardent supporters of industrial education and vocational training, were guests of Warden Osborne at Sing Sing yesterday and discussed with him welfare work and the question of inaugurating a system of vocational training among prisoners. They attended sessions of the prisoners' court and the Warden's appeal court



Hot afternoons the RHEINAROONS
Find nothing half so nice
As golden clear, cool Rheingold Beer,
Just taken from the ice.

Rheingold Beer

The mildness and purity of Rheingold Beer make it an ideal hot-weather drink.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

The economy of the Equitable Building proposition

Economy must take into account both what you pay and what you get in return.

The economy of the Equitable Building proposition consists in the simple fact that it offers more for your money than the same amount of money will buy elsewhere.

In fact, it is even better than that, for it combines with the natural advantages of its location a host of up-to-the-minute comforts and conveniences which you cannot get elsewhere, no matter what you pay.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

YOU SAY "I'M WELL" —BUT ARE YOU?

No one is really well who is dependent upon laxatives and cathartics for relief from a more or less chronic condition of constipation.

Laxatives give only temporary relief and their after effects intensify the very condition they were supposed to remedy.

Nujol, a pure white mineral oil, conforming to the requirements of the Lane treatment for constipation, gives lasting relief by promoting normal movements, and gradually restoring the bowels to normal condition.

Nujol is not a drug and is not absorbed by the system. Its action is purely that of a mechanical lubricant. Used regularly, Nujol is entirely effective in nine out of ten cases.

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A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." Ask for Nujol at your druggist's or send 75 cents for a trial pint bottle. Address Dept. E.

OLD CROW
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America's Finest Rye
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Ready Next Week

Volume (number ten) of The New York Times Index for the second quarter of 1915 will be off the press in a few days.

This work has become indispensable as a reference book to those who are already using it. The Index epitomizes in one convenient volume each three months all the news that has been printed in The New York Times during that period. By a most thorough system of classification, a reference to any news event requires but a moment.

F. E. Farnsworth, General Secretary American Bankers' Association, says:

"I consider The New York Times Index a most valuable adjunct to any office requiring reference data."

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The New York Times Index
Times Square, New York.

SCIENTISTS STUDY ELECTRIC 'STRAYS'

British Association Begins Investigation of Interruptions to Wireless.

VAGRANT CURRENTS IN AIR

May Come from the Sun, Dr. W. Eccles Says—Marconi Operators Are Gathering Data.

In addition to completing wireless communication across the Pacific Ocean, the new and powerful wireless plant near Yokohama, Japan, will increase the opportunities for the study of the natural electrical disturbances which frequently interrupt wireless service between less powerful stations.

Scientists at the stations on the Pacific near San Francisco, in Hawaii and near Yokohama, will make a study of the wandering electrical currents as they occur on the Pacific Ocean. For some reason the vagabond electrical discharges do not cause as much trouble on the Pacific as on the Atlantic, and that is another of the subjects of investigation.

The long-distance stations, because of their high-power receiving apparatus, are better able to produce data on the electricity of the air than any other kinds, but today practically every Marconi operator, both on ships and at land stations, makes observations continually of electrical disturbances to be used as the basis of a thorough scientific study of these phenomena.

The broad study of this subject is being carried on by the Maconi Companies under Dr. W. Eccles, who is at the head of a committee of scientists appointed by the British Association to carry on the work. Every Marconi operator is furnished forms on which he records at given hours the quality, strength, and frequency of the natural electrical waves, together with information about the state of the barometer, the temperature, and the latitude and longitude.

Electric "Strays" a Mystery.

These observations may cover a period of years before the scientists of the British Association venture to reach any conclusion regarding the aerial electricity. The subject is now a mystery which has not been in the slightest degree penetrated. The layman who is occasionally puzzled when he reads that wireless communication has been interrupted by "static conditions" or "atmospheric conditions" or "aerial disturbances" is no more ignorant about the real cause of the trouble than the most eminent scientists alive.

Dr. Eccles, who is at the head of the present investigation, says:

"These natural electrical waves have coursed about the globe since the most remote ages, but their existence has been completely unsuspected until very recent times.

"They cause erratic and troublesome noises in the telephone receivers of a wireless telegraph station, or cause erratic and confusing marks on the tape of a coherer and inker set in registering the length of wireless waves which form the letters of the wireless code. They are only too familiar to every one who has worn the phones of a wireless operator for even a brief interval.

"For brevity they were christened 'strays' or 'X's' in the years 1897, 1898, and 1899 in England, and were later given the name 'atmospherics' in the United States. Another and more recent Americanism is 'static.' The best name appears to me to be 'strays,' for the word exactly describes their vagrant nature and does not commit one to an opinion in regard to their origin.

"Now, to the scientific mind the chief claim of strays to promptness of attention is that nobody knows completely what they are or whence they come. The study of strays was begun by Popoff shortly before the rise of practical wireless telegraphy. In 1895 he made use of a long vertical conductor like a lightning rod in combination with a coherer, in order to follow the motions of lightning storms across the country. In 1898 Boggio Lera improved on Popoff's apparatus as regards sensitiveness and arranged that feeble and strong disturbances should be recorded separately.

Lightning Precedes Many "Xs."

"His experiments with this apparatus showed that the approach of electrical storms was heralded by frequent operation of the apparatus several hours in advance of their arrival in the locality of the observing station and showed that every visible flash operated the apparatus infallibly.

"But even when there is no thunder weather recorded over the whole continent of Europe and the adjacent seas, strays or Xs may be received almost perpetually by the receiving antenna adjusted to a great wave length. This is a distinct matter from the Xs due to local atmospheric electricity utilizing the antenna as a lightning rod, and different again from the hum or sizzle or fizz caused by a white squall at sea or by glow discharge to high peaks.

"These perpetual strays are characterized by the fact that they are heavier and more frequent, in general, the longer the wave to which the receiving antenna is adjusted, so far as it has been tried up to the present.

"It is natural, but it is not scientific, to jump to the conclusion that these strays are all due to lightning strokes occurring probably at great distances somewhere on the earth's surface, or possibly in the free atmosphere between one bank of ionized air and another. This, however, ignores the theory that the source of the strays may be far outside the earth. There is nothing unreasonable in supposing that the sun, let us say, may send us occasional electrical waves.

"For example, in the colossal movements of matter associated with the formation of a solar prominence—movements that appear to take place with enormous velocities—electrical discharges may be brought about of magnitude far transcending anything that can happen on earth. These would give rise to electrical waves which might reach the earth in perceptible intensity and constitute a portion of our strays. On the other hand, we must not forget that we on the earth's surface may be protected by our ionized atmosphere from these extra-terrestrial waves. It is just such problems that the British Association Committee has set itself to inquire into.

Three Distinct Kinds of "Strays."

"Three kinds of strays are commonly heard during the telephonic reception of signals. One is the more or less prolonged rattling or grinding noise, called 'grinders'; another the sharp isolated knocks called 'clicks' and a third consisting of a buzzing or frying noise, which is termed 'hum' or 'sizzle.'

"Another and distinct inquiry which urgently needs pursuing has regard to the part played by the earth's atmosphere in causing variations in signal strength. The laws of their variations, especially in their respect to connection with weather conditions, with the time of day and with the position on the eath's surface require investigation. The time of day has effects that include the well known variations at sunrise and sunset.

"In order to learn more we must have observations made simultaneously at various parts of the world and collated at a central office, as the organization of Marconi operators to assist in this study will make possible."

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The Berlitz School of Languages
NOW AT
28-30 WEST 34TH STREET,
Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

BIG CROPS AND PROSPERITY.

Merchants in Chicago from Many Points Tell Same Story.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—With the arrival in Chicago of a multitude of merchants from the South, the Southwest, the West, and the Middle West for the celebration of "Chicago Week," an annual event designed for the purpose of bringing buyers to the marts of this city, a spirit of optimism pervaded the wholesale merchandising districts, for practically all the visitors brought tidings of bounteous crops and increasing prosperity. Individually and collectively the buyers declare that prosperity is galloping back to the agricultural Central West, which has never been as much affected by the war as other parts of the country.

Merchants arelaying in big stocks in preparation for a remarkable trade in the Fall after the harvest. The demand on wholesalers for that class of goods known as luxuries has been unusually heavy.

"The South is booming," said Charles McNeal of the McNeal & Edwards Company, Clarkesville, Tenn., today. 'It is in for one of its greatest eras of prosperity. I am so sure of it that I am buying more heavily than for years past. The cotton situation has done more good than harm in the long run. While the territory which we serve immediately is not cotton country, still I know from wholesale establishments in my city that the South as a whole is buying more than it has bought for some years."

"Crops are simply magnificent in the Far Northwest," said H. Clayburgh of Spokane, Wash., who distributes shoes over the States of Montana, Washington, and Idaho. "Montana has the greatest grain crops in its history, and the crops in the orchard sections of the three States could not be better. Grain, of course, will bring high prices, but the shutting off of the export demand may lower the profits of the fruit growers. There is continued dullness in the lumber industry, due mostly to lack of ships to carry the products of the forest, but the merchants are buying more freely than for some time, replenishing their depleted stocks, and apparently are more confident than I have ever before seen them."

"North Dakota is just getting ready to harvest the biggest wheat crop in its history," said J. B. Mills of Bismarck. "There isn't a blemish on the crop anywhere in the State, and nothing but hail can harm it now. Prices are high, and the whole State will be more prosperous than ever before."

GREENHUT SALE ON AUG. 17.

Property Will Be Offered in Separate Parcels and in Bulk.

The decree of sale of the assets of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company, as prepared by the trustees in bankruptcy, was issued yesterday, signed by Peter B. Olney, the referee. According to the decree, the assets will be offered at public sale at the place of business of the bankrupt, in the building on the west side of Sixth Avenue at Eighteenth Street, on Aug. 17 at noon. The property of the bankrupt will be offered in separate parcels and in bulk, so that the business may be bought as a going concern. Because of this latter provision, the creditors of the bankrupt who wish to become partners in a reorganization of the store may do so.

The decree was prepared by James N. Rosenberg of counsel for the Trustees, in collaboration with the Trustees and representatives of the creditors. There was opposition to it in its original form by some creditors opposed to the reorganization plan, bu changes were made to satisfy the more important of these objections and at the same time permit the creditors desiring reorganization to buy the property in bulk by paying a proper price.

According to a provision in the decree, at least ten days' notice of sale shall be given to all creditors by mailing to their respective addresses and by advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Daily Trade Record.

The trustees, who will conduct the sale, are Walter C. Noyes, William A. Marble, and Alfred A. Cook.

GROOM GERRY FOR SENATE.

Rhode Island Friends Enter Him in Next Year's Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—A boom for ex-Representative Peter G. Gerry for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator next year was launched this afternoon at a luncheon held by Democratic leaders at the Narragansett Hotel.

Ex-Representative Thomas P. Haven, in a speech to the leaders, said that he hoped the time was not far distant when Rhode Island would be represented in the Senate by the former Congressman from the Second District. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm. Representative George F. O'Shaunessy also paid a warm tribute to Mr. Gerry.

Before the luncheon Mr. Gerry entertained the leaders on his yacht.

GERMANS ARE MERRY ABOARD SUBMARINES

Official Eyewitness Describes Life in the Kaiser's Undersea Fighters.

DEPRECATES HUMANITY

Naval Writer Says Consideration Shown Toward Merchant Craft Is Not Appreciated.

An eyewitness account of life aboard German submarines preying on British and other allied merchant shipping, is given by Otto von Gottberg, the naval writer commissioned by the German Admiralty to write a series of articles descriptive of Germany's naval operations for the newspapers of Germany. In an article, published in the German papers of June 19, the writer also tells of changes in the method of operation by the German U-boats, which have in some recent cases convoyed their prizes into port. The article follows in narrative form:

When the next day's sun rose U— was again at work outside, although the heavy wind promised little good. In stormy weather and a heavy sea, the English steamer Vosges, sighted about noon, tried to escape. Overtaken, she tried to ram the submarine. She had a right to feel safe enough, for the little gray craft pitched and rolled so heavily in its pursuit that a shot with hope of striking seemed impossible.

Lashed to the deck, as always in stormy weather, the men stood at the gun, and the two officers, with the helmsman, on the bridge. But the ropes must be long and loose if the arms of the gunners are to have free movement. The Britons saw how the high waves frequently swept our men off the deck. The hands of their comrades or their own strength and agility landed them back on board.

For three hours the giant chased the wave-swept U-boat around in a circle, seeking to ram the rolling and pitching little gray fellow. Then a shell struck the enemy, giving him his quietus. Limping and sinking, the ship made for another steamer some distance off.

Passengers Acted as Enemies.

English newspapers contained reports of the wounding of the crew by our fire and narrated that the passengers of the Vosges during the pursuit had assisted in shoveling coal to keep the fires going. As they acted as our enemies, the lives of passengers on English vessels may not further demand any consideration.

Toward evening U— exchanged greetings with a little sister boat. Through flag signals the commanders told each other about their experiences and the observations they had made at sea. The bad weather continued for eight days. But each one of them brought our boat a steamer as a prize, until in the course of its voyage it had taken ships with a total tonnage of 45,000 or had sent them to the fishes. After five vessels bound for Liverpool had been sunk as victims of U—, the helmsman on the bridge remarked, dryly:

"Apparently our commander doesn't care to be made an honorary citizen of Liverpool!"

Thus, in spite of strictest discipline, there is comfortable and merry life aboard our submarines. In close intimacy and common danger, the leaders and men learn to value true comradeship. The men soon learn which song their commander best loves to hear, and no other is thereafter played so frequently on the graphophone that serves as constant companion to the crews of our little gray crafts on the water as well as beneath it, bringing them lively spirits and entertainment. The desires, ambitions, and experiences of all on board are alike. But the noonday meal appears to rouse varied emotions. The faces of the officers clear up when the plate, handed to them on the bridge and often seasoned with salt water, contains a mess of mutton and cabbage. On the other hand, the men look cheerful and lick their lips when the cook tells that there will be "potatoes, sauce and roast."

Thus came the memorable day on which the French were paid for destroying the U—. Eight fishing vessels, perhaps advance scouts, came tossing out of the mouth of the Seine.

French Fishing Craft Accept Battle.

Our Captain thought they could well be spared there, and fired several warning shots from the gun. The Frenchmen were armed and accepted battle. But it was not long before they fled and disappeared again in the Seine, and sent announcement of a naval victory to Calais.

A Briton, with a large number of passengers—including forty Chinese—and a cargo of oats for the French Army, ran in front of our bow. Again the Englishman pretended not to see the flag signal to stop and attempted to flee. Pursued, and held up with the cannon, he was told by the Captain:

"Only through consideration for your passengers have I refrained from torpedoing you before."

The British skipper confessed, with a sigh of relief, that he thought life nicer than death, and volunteered, in return for the consideration shown to him, to point out at which point his ship could be most speedily dispatched by a bomb. He kept his word, and helped in sinking the ship.

Unfortunately, U— met with an accident far out from Calcutta. The compass went to smash. Without this instrument seafarers are often lost. But our cold-blooded and inventive commander had a good idea. By means of a wireless message to Belgium he begged—again it sounds very simple—for an aviator. After hours of tense expectation he saw the great bird under the clouds and allowed the latter to pilot him into a German harbor on the Belgian coast. On shore the joy of our people was great at the success of the venture. But on the U— a greater joy was expressed by three hurrahs. The crew had learned the news of the falling back of the Russians in the Carpathians and the victorious advance toward Ypres. The commander had not had experiences enough. Under a shell fire he celebrated a reunion with his brother in a trench on the Yser Canal. It was a joyous and yet a serious reunion, for a third brave brother lay under alien soil since a hotly fought battle some time before.

And again we may say with happy confidence and proud satisfaction that every bold enterprise of our officers soon finds a parallel. Since the two prizes of the U— have been lying in Zeebrugge another U— boat has even let a steamer off the east coast of England into Cuxhaven!

The fury aroused by these successes of our U-boats in the camp of our opponents rages most loud and childishly in France and its press. One of our gray boats overhauled the steamer Frederic Franc. The good-hearted commander asked the disembarked Frenchmen if they were provided with water and provisions, and sent a sailing boat to take them home. He read the thanks for his kindness in a French newspaper in the assertion that he had stolen the ship's cashbox and trodden the tricolor under foot. Therefore our people can advise the commanders of the submarines to be guided by less kindness and consideration than heretofore. An English proverb, which is therefore fully understandable to the enemy, says practically and truly:

"If you have the name you may play the game."

Whoever accuses us of being cruel when we offer kindness and mild treatment must expect that we shall grow ever harder and harder.

COASTER MEN EXONERATED.

Jury Finds Fatal Accident at Coney Island Was Unavoidable.

The inquest into the accident on the Rough Rider Roller Coaster at the Bowery and Jones's Walk, Coney Island, on July 28, in which three persons lost their lives, was concluded last night when the jurors summoned by Coroner Senior in Brooklyn found the tragedy was unavoidable and not due to negligence. They recommended that it would be safer if single cars were sent over the coaster, instead of two together, as is now done.

Thomas Ward, manager of the Rough Rider Roller Coaster Company, was present at the inquest. He is out in $5,000 on a charge of homicide. He refused to testify, on the advice of his lawyer. William J. Ward, his brother and an officer in the company, said he would rather see the coaster torn down than to have it operated if unsafe.

Inspectors from the Building Department testified that an examination had shown the structure was in good condition and there were no defects in the cars. Testimony was given tending to show that the accident was due to the high rate of speed attained by the cars and not to physical defects of coaster or cars.

MISS COBB WEDS SUDDENLY.

Daughter of Remington Typewriter Official a Bride in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—Miss Lillian E. Cobb, 21 years old, of New York City, and Bruce Baird, 22 years old, member of the law firm of Bruce & Bastian of Washington, D. C., came to this city today and were married by Rev. Jesse Bicknell, godfather of the bridegroom.

Miss Cobb left the home of her grandmother, Mrs. E. M. Hulse, whom she had been visiting in Washington, saying that she was going to spend the day with a friend. She met C. C. Schuermann of Washington, a friend of Mr. Baird, who accompanied her to Baltimore by automobile. Mr. Baird left the Capital several days ago, and was with relatives in Howard County. He was advised of Miss Cobb's arrival and met her and Mr. Schuermann, who obtained the license.

The bride is the daughter of Archibald Cobb, an official of the Remington Typewriter Company in New York. After the ceremony the couple sent telegrams to their friends and relatives. Their parents have forgiven them. They leave tomorrow for New York.

JERSEY WATER WAR HALTED

State Officials Force Pitman Company to Restore Fire Plug Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PITMAN, N. J., Aug. 3.—A water rate war which resulted in the Pitman Water Company dismantling all of the fire plugs yesterday and leaving the town without fire protection in an effort to force the payment of a disputed borough water bill was brought to a sudden halt today by the State Board of Public Ptilities Commissioners, who ordered the water service restored at once. The water was turned on again tonight, and property owners breathed easier.

A house occupied by William Dole was struck by lightning last night, but rain extinguished the flames and saved the Fire Department from the task of trying to fight fire without water.

British Service at Trinity.

There will be special services of Intercession and Supplication today throughout the British Empire on the anniversary of the declaration of war. There is to be a service at Trinity Church at noon, which the various British societies in the city will attend. It is hoped that is many members of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the British Empire will be present as possible.

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and
R. J. Horner Co.

FALL EXHIBIT
FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

This is our first season's Exhibit of the combined efforts of the two oldest Furniture Houses of New York, and we f el justly proud of the display of new Pattern and the great reduction in costs of production.

DURING THE MONTH OF
AUGUST

we will combine the display of our new creations with MATERIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS of patterns we wish to discontinue.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
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R. H. Macy & Co.

Summer Business Hours
During August the Store opens at 8:30 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 8:30 to 12 Noon.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Amateur Photographers
Bring your films to Macy's for fine printing at little cost. We do not charge for developing when we do the printing.

Record Low Prices on Fine Table Linens and Towels

JUST as we are underselling other stores in our Mid-Summer Furniture Sale, so we will undersell on Table Linens and Towels. Ready cash again proved its power in making this big purchase. We bought for less and we'll sell for less. You share the advantage by getting more value for less money than you could possibly get in stores burdened with the expense of credit systems or the antiquated "charge account." Look at these prices, think of the savings, then come to Macy's and view the merchandise. Hotel managers, institutions and thrifty housekeepers cannot afford to let this event go by. Macy's *regular* prices mean savings, but here are *double savings.*

LINENS

Table Damask (yd.) 89c
Extra heavy, 70 inches wide, bleached or silver bleached; beautiful striped or floral designs. No napkins to match.

Irish Damask (yd.) $1.19
Snow white, extra heavy and closely woven; 72 inches wide; five pretty designs. Dinner napkins to match; size 24x24 (doz.), $3.79.

Odd Tablecloths (ea.) $1.19
All pure flax linen pattern table cloths, size 66x66; full bleached, heavy and serviceable. Several choice designs.

Pure Linen Irish Damask Pattern Cloths and Napkins to Match
Extra heavy, full bleached; several new round and square designs.
Cloths, 70x70 (each), $1.79
Advertised Value Elsewhere $2.75.
Cloths, 70x88 (each), $2.39
Advertised Value Elsewhere $3.25.
Napkins to match cloths:
Size 20x20 (doz.), $2.09
Cloths, 70x106 (each), $2.97
Advertised Value Elsewhere $3.75.

Damask Napkins (doz.) $1.39
From Belfast, Ireland; snow-white Damask, hemmed Napkins. Size 22x22.

Breakfast Cloths (each) $1.44
All pure Irish Linen; full bleached; hemstitched; five neat designs; size 58x58.

Dinner Napkins (doz.) $2.69
Heavy and closely woven; full bleached; three grades; several neat designs.

All Linen Lace Trimmed Scarfs and Squares
With all Linen Centers and elaborate Embroidered Panels.
Scarfs, 20x54, 98c each | Squares, 30x30, 98c each

Madeira Hand Emb. Luncheon Sets 13 pieces $2.69 set
Hand-embroidered on round thread Linen in lovely eyelet or solid designs; set consists of six 5-inch Doylies, six 10-inch Doylies and one Centerpiece 24 inches round.

Pure Linen Luncheon Sets 13 pieces 79c set
Made of good quality pure Linen, in all white, or with neatly scalloped edge in Light Blue, Delft Blue, Pink, Green and Yellow. Very dainty Luncheon Set.

TOWELS

Large Size "Jumbo" Bath Towels (each) 24c
Our well known Turkish Bath Towel—all white, hemmed ends; size 26x54. Weight about 8 lbs. to the dozen.

Turkish Bath Sets, $2.97
Consisting of 1 Bath Rug, 2 Bath Towels (large), 2 Embroidered Towels and 2 Face Cloths in pink, blue and yellow with monogram effect.

Turkish Towels, 6 for 43c
Medium weight bleached Turkish Towels for individual use. Neatly hemmed. Sold in half dozen packages only at 6 for 43c.

Glass Towels (doz.) $2.88
Verified Price Elsewhere $3.50.
All pure linen in red or blue stripes; free from lint; hemmed; size 22x36 inches.

Glass Toweling (yd.) 14c
Neat red checked Glass or Tea Toweling, all pure linen, free from lint. 17 inches wide.

Huck Towels (doz.) $1.19
Hemmed; heavy quality with red, white or blue borders. Size 18x36. The kind that will stand hard usage. Sold by the dozen only.

Huck Towels (doz.) 97c
Closely woven, serviceable Huck Towels with hemmed ends. Red, blue or white borders. Size 17x32. Suitable for hotels, clubs, etc. Sold by dozen only.

Union Huck Towels (ea.) 14c
Extra good quality; all plain white in all-over design with damask borders. Size 18x36 inches. Limited quantity at this special price.

Turkish Towels (ea.) 11c
Firmly woven hemmed Towels, size 18x40 inches; just the thing for Bungalows.

Turkish Bath Sheets (ea.) 69c
Macy's Usual Price 94c.
Extra heavy and absorbent; medium size; slightly imperfect.

Two Grades of Bath Towels (ea.) 48c
Macy's Usual Prices 59c and 69c.
Plain or with colored jacquard borders; neatly hemmed; extra large size.

All Linen Huck Towels (doz.) $2.88
Hemstitched Towels with neat Damask border; space for monogram; very firm quality; size 20x35 inches.

Union Huck Towels (doz.) $1.79
Superior quality; closely woven; plain white; neatly hemmed. Size 18x36. Good for Hotels, etc.

Irish Damask Pattern Cloths and Napkins
Snow white linen in the newest designs.
Cloths 70x 72, $2.69.
Cloths 70x 90, $3.29.
Cloths 70x108, $4.29.
Napkins to match.
Size 22x22 (doz.), $3.19.
Size 24x24 (doz.), $3.96.

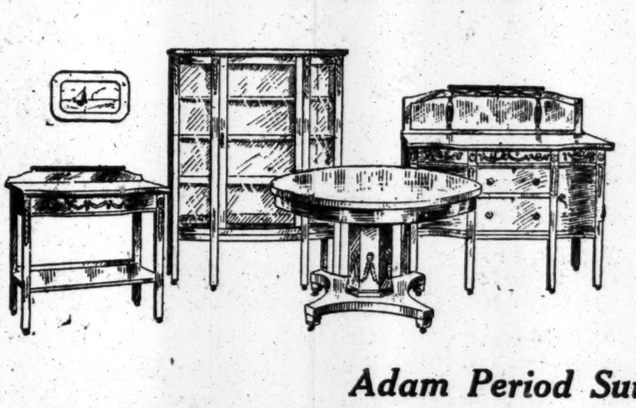
Bleached Damask Napkins (doz.) $1.49
Extra heavy, full bleached; will give long service; recommended for Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses, etc. Five very pretty designs to choose from.

All Linen Hemstitched Sets (each) $3.96
The set consists of one cloth, size 60x60, and 12 hemstitched napkins to match; exceptional value; very desirable for Luncheons and Afternoon Teas.

Bleached Damask Napkins (doz.) $1.98
Pure bleached Linen in several attractive designs; extra heavy quality; size 21½x21½. A very superior grade and finish, specially priced at $1.98.

Macy's—Linen Dept., Second Floor.

Dining Room Furniture in the Mid-Summer Furniture Sale



IF you want to pay CASH, make it *count.* In stores that allow "charge accounts" a cash customer must bear a part of the "rising cost of credit," while Macy's is organized to share with you every advantage of its policy of buying and selling for CASH. *Price* tells the difference. Choice is as broad, pieces as fine, workmanship as honest and standards as high as in other great stores in a class with Macy's, but *prices here are lower* than anywhere else. PROVE IT!

Adam Period Suite, 4 Pieces, $179.74

Design *illustrated* in rich, dark mahogany, with the classic daintiness associated with this "period of elegance." Four pieces—carved buffet with three-part mirror, 48-inch extension table, china closet and serving table.

Four-piece suite, William and Mary period, in golden oak wax, brown fumed oak. Includes buffet, china closet, serving table and extension table. Price $120.49.

Mahogany Buffets at $39.25, $41.25 and $44.25. *China Closets* to match at $28.25 and $28.50

Buffets in Mahogany and Oak

Macy's Usual Price Would Be	Mid-Summer Sale Price
$59.25 Mahogany	$49.50
$41.50 Mahogany	$33.75
$43.50 Oak	$36.25

Buffets in Oak

Macy's Usual Price Would Be	Mid-Summer Sale Price
$23.24	$19.34
$27.75	$23.24
$30.25	$25.50

Macy's—Furniture Dept., Sixth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.

SEALS ARE HERDED LIKE RANGE CATTLE

Government Inspectors Find It Easy to Drive Them Up for Branding.

MORE DOMESTIC THAN WILD

Bulls and Their Mates Return in Summer to Pribilof Islands After Winter in South.

"Wild" animals that are as subject to observation, counting, and breeding regulations as any farmer's herd of cattle are not usual in nature, so that the fur seals that have their habitat on the Pribilof Islands, 300 miles off the coast of Alaska, are a striking example of the exception to the rule. The extraordinary characteristics of these animals have recently been described in a lengthy report prepared by a commission of three scientists engaged as assistants to the Federal Bureau of Fisheries to study seal life on the islands. The members of the commission are Wilfred H. Osgood, Edward A. Preble, and George H. Parker.

Discussing the points of contact between the seals and domestic animals, the report says:

"The fur seal is a highly polygamous animal, almost wholly controlled by man during the breeding season. It has been subjected to man's disposition for more than a century and shows no tendency to change its habits as a result of his interference. Seals may be driven up, counted, caught and examined, branded, or killed even more easily than range cattle or horses. After being driven they return to their accustomed resorts as if nothing had happened.

"Except that they have not yet been improved by man, they are scarcely more to be regarded as wild animals than the majority of our domestic species. Their numbers, their breeding, and to some extent their ailments are subject to the control of man. The sexes are born in equal numbers, and a large proportion of the males are superfluous for breeding purposes. It is obvious, therefore, that these superfluous males may be utilized by man just as in the case of domestic animals, and that the principles involved are those successfully employed by breeders of live stock."

Migrate to California.

Permitted thus to observe the seals closely and in the breeding season continuously, the Federal scientists have been able to write of the character and habits of the animals with accurate completeness. In a summary of this subject their report says:

"Practically all of the individuals of the herd during some part of the season from May until December make the Pribilof Islands their home. The Winter and early Spring months are spent entirely at sea. The migration route in general is southward to the passes of the Aleutian Islands, then eastward and southeastward along the coast of Alaska, British Columbia, and the United States to the latitude of Southern California. The adult males remain furthest north, wintering south of the Aleutian chain and in the Gulf of Alaska. The younger males go somewhat further and the females furthest of all.

"Returning from their Winter resort, the seals reach the islands in general according to their age, the older animals first and the youngest last. The adult males begin to reach the Pribilof Islands about May 1, the adult females and the older bachelors arrive there mainly in June, the two-year-olds mainly in July, and the yearlings in the latter part of August and early September.

Fight for Breeding Places.

"On reaching the islands the old bulls at once take their places on the rookery ground, in many cases, perhaps in most, choosing the same spot occupied in former years. They remain on the place selected throughout the entire breeding season without eating. Once the place is chosen, they can scarcely be forced by any means to forsake it, and display the most extraordinary courage and persistence in maintaining their position against the assaults of their rivals and the errorts of man.

"During May and June the numbers on the rookery increase, each bull on arriving taking such place as he can obtain, sometimes by dispossessing another, but as a rule by selecting an unoccupied spot. Thus the late comers settle about the ends or the rear of the breeding ground. Shortly after the first of June the females of 3 years and over begin to arrive. On arrival, each at once lands and seeks a bull. Each day other cows arrive, and the harems grow rapidly. The arriving cows show a tendency to join the larger groups, and consequently there is an uneven growth, some bulls securing large harems early in the season, while others near by may still have no cows.

Rivalry Among the Bulls.

"Early in the season, before the arrival of the cows, there is some display of rivalry among the bulls, and late arrivals attempting to gain a place near the centre of the rookery are frequently subjected to the joint attack of several bulls already in place. In general, however, the stationed bulls spend much of this time in sleeping, and incoming ones gradually fill in the unoccupied territory. Later in the season those bulls that have not obtained cows attempt to abduct some from the larger harems, and fighting ensues. The number of cows to a harem varies greatly, frequently being more than fifty and occasionally exceeding 100, while in many cases it is very small—from two or three to a dozen. The large harems are clearly due more to advantage of position than to fighting prowess of the bulls in charge of them.

"Near the end of the breeding season the old bulls leave the rookeries and go to sea to feed. Even before the bulls leave, during the last week in July, they relax the strict discipline which they have maintained earlier in the season and the cows come and go at will, and idle bulls and young bachelors throng the grounds they dared not enter previously. After this 'break-up' there is more or less mingling of all classes of seals.

"The bachelors, or younger males, remain during the Summer mainly by theselves, hauling out in large bands in the vicinity of the breeding rookeries on separate areas known as hauling grounds. Unlike the breeding males, they make frequent excursions to sea to feed and remain fat the entire Summer. While on land they pass much of their time sleeping and playing, and until late in the season are kept from the breeding grounds by the old bulls. It is from these hauling grounds that the drives for killing are made. Some of the bachelors remain until December, and an occasional few are observed during the Winter."

In some cases, the report says, seals have been branded and observed from year to year until death from old age.

TO STOP PACIFIC SERVICE.

Pacific Mail Liners to be Withdrawn Owing to La Follette Act.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The first definite announcement of the discontinuance of its Pacific service was made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company today.

This big corporation will withdraw its five liners from the Pacific on Nov. 2. Its last vessel to leave San Francisco for the Orient will be the Mongolia, sailing on that date.

The reason given for this step is that the La Follette Seamen's law goes into effect on Nov. 4, making it impossible from a financial standpoint for the ships to operate.

This gives the Japanese lines a monopoly of trans-Pacific business out of this port.

22,000,000 IN SCHOOLS.

Report of U. S. Commissioner Shows Only 216,000 Are College Students.

The enrollment in colleges and universities in the United States is only 216,000, or less than 1 per cent. of a total of 22,000,000 in all the educational institutions of the country, according to the annual report issued by the United States Commissioner of Education. More than 19,000,000 were enrolled in the elementary schools, while 1,374,000 were in secondary schools, both public and private. Nearly 100,000 were in normal schools preparing to be teachers, 67,000 were in professional schools, while the rest were divided among other types of institutions.

These students got instruction from 700,000 teachers, of whom 566,000 were in the public schools. In point of rapid growth the public high school still presents the most impressive figures because the enrollment for the last year was more than 84,000 in excess of the preceding one.

The cost of education in 1914, according to the estimate of the Commissioner of Education, was $750,000,000. He adds in his report:

"This three-quarters of a billion dollars is a relatively small amount compared with other items in the public expense. It is less by $300,000 than the cost of running the Federal Government. It is less than one-third the nation's expenditure for alcoholic liquors. It is only a little more than three times the estimated cost of admissions to motion picture theatres in the United States for the same year. Measured in terms of products of the soil, the United States spent somewhat more for education in 1914 than the value of its cotton crop, and less than the value of its wheat crop, and less than half the value of the annual harvest of corn, while the nation's bill for education was less by nearly $100,000,000 than the value of the exports from the Harbor of New York in the calendar year just past."

PEACHES IN NEW JERSEY.

State College Warns Against Growing Them for Profit.

The New Jersey State College of Agriculture is warning fruit growers in that State that, despite the success of the college's experiment station in growing peaches in Southern New Jersey, that crop is not profitable unless operations are conducted on a large scale.

"The commercial production of fruit in New Jersey," says the college, "must be conducted upon a better basis in the future to be profitable. The small orchard of a few trees of several varieties can no longer be considered commercially advisable. In all seasons except those of a short crop local markets are quickly oversupplied. The large wholesale markets must be the outlet for the bulk of the fruit crop. The man with a few trees is obliged to spray, fertilize, and cultivate to secure perfect fruit, and his cost of production is higher than in the case of a fruit grower whose business is planned upon a scale to be commercially economical.

"The man with a few trees also has too small a quantity to make any impression in the wholesale market; and, further, the lack of quantity means a lack of uniformity in the product. The small grower often has trouble to get his fruit sprayed and cultivated at all in some localities.

"The New Jersey Station does not mean to discourage any one from planting a home orchard, neither does it state that a small orchard may not be profitable, but it does wish to warn people not to engage in commercial peach growing upon a small scale without knowing all the facts from disinterested parties.

"Do not locate a peach orchard for profit unless you know the land is of sufficient elevation. At least 1,000 trees of a variety are necessary for regular shipments in carload lots. Do not plant too many varieties. Do not plant any except known varieties of merit. Do not plant a commercial orchard where good shipping conditions are not available."

The system of co-operative orchard planting is discouraged, as it is pointed out that if the company fails the individual member is left with a few trees which he cannot manage economically.

ADMITS KILLING HIS CHILD.

Liebman Tells Insanity Commission He Threw Two from Window.

After declaring his innocence from the moment of his arrest, Hyman Liebman, a tailor, of 76 East Ninety-eighth Street, yesterday confessed to having murdered his seven-year-old daughter by hurling her from a window on the fifth floor of his home on March 17 last. At the time he also threw his five-year-old son, Jacob, down the airshaft. The girl died in the Mount Sinai Hospital and the boy was crippled for life.

While in the Tombs awaiting trial, Liebman tried to take his own life on June 14 by jumping 40 feet from the top iter of cells to the corridor. His fall was broken by Warden Hanley, who caught him.

Liebman was convicted of murder in the first degree last Thursday. After the verdict the court appointed Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, to head a commission to investigate his sanity. The commission met in the Criminal Court Building yesterday and received a confession from Liebman.

"I couldn't earn enough to feed my children," said Liebman, "so I decided they had better be head."

The commission will continue its hearing today.

ALL ENJOY WONDER SPHERE.

Silver Ball in Garden Turns Nature Into a Kaleidoscope.

Have you a "Wonder Sphere" at your country home? If you have not you are missing some of the comforts of home and one of the pleasures of life. In these wonder spheres you become your own crystal gazer. The professional crystal gazer by looking into a crystal sphere tells the fortune of the individual and foretells future events. In the wonder sphere the owner sees only present events, but they are in a brilliant and ever changing panorama that is a delight.

The wonder sphere is a great silver ball enclosed in crystal, and at country homes on the grounds or near the gateway it reflects all the life around it. It mirrors the waving of the trees, the flight of the birds, all the mysteries of nature as well as the human beings who come within its range.

The spheres are usually made for outdoor use and are fourteen inches in diameter. They are mounted on pedestals, like a sun dial, and may be placed wherever desired, or they can be mounted on a low gate post. In the myriad reflections that show they seem to be alive and people who have once had them do not like to spare them—they are company.

800 AFTER BRADY MEDAL.

Electric Railways in Competition for Safety Award.

Eight hundred electric railways in the United States have entered the competition conducted by the American Museum of Safety and accepted the conditions of the award of the Anthony N. Brady memorial medals for the company doing the greatest work to insure safety. The battle for safety will be conducted along 42,000 miles of electric railway on which many fatalities and injuries occur every year.

The American Museum of Safety says in its latest bulletin:

"Statistics show that almost 50 per cent. of street railway accidents are due to carelessness of the public, so the co-operation of the public is absolutely necessary in our work."

As a stimulus for the railways to do their part the heirs of Anthony N. Brady founded the gold medal. It is awarded annually by the Museum to the electric railway which has done the most to conserve the safety and health of employes and the public. In addition to the gold medal there is a replica in silver to be awarded to a member of the operating staff and a bronze replica for an employe. The competition closes Oct. 1.

NATION'S FOOD LAWS IN 'STATE OF CHAOS'

C. T. Terry of Columbia Urges Need of Uniformity as Aid to All Concerned.

OTHER STATUTES VARY, TOO

Commission Laboring to Establish Common Standard to Meet in Salt Lake City.

"The food laws of our country are in a state of chaos," said Charles Thaddeus Terry of the Columbia University Law School yesterday in discussing the urgent need for uniformity in many important State regulations.

"Why, for instance, should there be one standard of purity for a certain food product in New York and another in California?" he asked. "Yet these differences prevail to such an alarming extent that many brands of food which are legally pure in one State are barred from public sale in another. An example occurs in the use of horse flesh for food. I have never heard of anything absolutely harmful in good horse meat, but in New York its sale is absolutely prohibited while, just across the river, in New Jersey, it is legal to sell horse meat, provided it is labelled as such. Irrespective of the merits of horse flesh, New Jersey's attitude seems to be the correct one, as everything saleable for food should be correctly labelled, and severe penalties should be imposed for all rank substitutions and adulterations.

"Of value, equal to the purity of food is the proper weight and quantity. It is an axiom of common sense that there should be a uniform weights and measures act. A pound ought to be a real pound all over the country and a bushel ought to have a definite standard in every State. But there is no equality in any of these things. Bushels of all sorts of products vary in pound weights. One State insists that a legal bushel of salt shall contain eighty pounds, while as low as fifty pounds satisfies the Legislature of another State whether it be the consumers or not.

"There should be a recognized standard in these essentials which would be right to the private individual, right to the manufacturer and as right in an eastern State as in the far West.

For Uniform Auto Laws.

"In addition to the conflicting food regulations, there are many other important matters affecting inter-State commercial relations which require greater uniformity. One of these is automobile legislation, and in conection with the many efforts toward reasonable State uniformity, it has been noted that a special commission appointed in New Jersey to study the motor law difficulties will be presented at a conference of the House of Governors in Boston this month.

"The oldest organization in this country, which was formed twenty-five years ago for the purpose of bringing the more important State laws into greater harmony, is the Commission on Uniform State Laws, and its annual conference will be convoked on Aug. 10 in Salt Lake City and immediately following it will come the annual meeting of the American Bar Association.

"The Uniform State Laws Commission is an official body, recognized by the Governors of all the States, and its members, usually three Commissioners from each State, are appointed by the Governors. All of the forty-eight States are represented by delegates, in addition to Hawaii, the Philippines, and Porto Rico. The commission has been particularly successful in harmonizing many divergent commercial laws, and among its uniform acts which have been adopted are the negotiable instruments act in forty-seven States, warehouse receipts in thirty-one States, bills of lading in twelve States, sales act in eleven States, stock transfer in nine States, and the family desertion act in eight States.

"The Commissioners also have devoted considerable attention to pure food acts and State automobile legislation.

"As showing the immense popular interest in everything pertaining to the purity of foods," explained Mr. Terry, who is President of the National Commission on Uniform State Laws, "let me cite the history of the uniform cold storage act which was adopted at the conference last year in Washington, D. C. It was accomplished in two years. Never before had a uniform act submitted to the Commissioners stood the test of debate from the official representatives of forty-eight States, undergoing frequent amendments, until reaching its perfected form, short of four years, and many of the Commissioners' acts have taken from five to seven years to meet with unanimous approval.

No Power to Enforce.

"In our cold storage act we drew upon the experience and information of every one who knew anything worth while about cold storage. After this amount of labor by the Commissioners in examining the different State regulations and getting the views of manufacturers and the heads of large cold storage plants, resulting in an act acceptable to all, it may be said that the work of uniformity had just begun, for the National Commission has no power to enforce it. It can only suggest, and the acceptance of its acts then rests with the Legislature of the various States."

The cold storage act, as adopted by the Commissioners a year ago, already has been introduced into the Legislatures of several States, and it will come before several additional States the coming year.

The work of the national commission for uniformity in State regulations in respect to purity of food products has been supplemented ably by many other large trade organizations working for the same end, notably the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association and the National Food and Trades Conference.

"Through the efforts of these associations," said Charles Wesley Dunn of this city, who has acted as counsel to these and other trade bodies with similar views, "a uniform State narcotic law has been drafted and work is now progressing on a uniform drug and sanitation law. Colorado has already adopted the narcotic law and it has been presented to the Legislatures of other States.

"There is probably nothing else which directly affects so many people as this much-discussed subject of pure foods and drugs. The Western States are taking the matter up very energetically, and some of the laws recently passed in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, California, North Dakota, Idaho, and Michigan are clear indications of the trend toward justice and uniformity in all parts of the country."

POSTWOMEN IN ENGLAND.

Men's Occupations Are Found Less Monotonous Than Others.

"If you are living in the provincial part of England, or in the suburbs of the big cities, your postman will be a woman," says an American woman just returned to this country, "and they are beginning to be found in parts of London. Many postmen have joined the army, and there is now a Post Office rule forbidding the engagement of men of enlistment age. It is difficult to get suitable men among other classes, so the women have been called in.

"They do not wear a uniform yet, but have an official badge, which is worn on the arm. They have proved efficient and other postmen who wish to enlist will do so as soon as their places can be filled with women.

"Women are not to be employed in Central London or in the residential districts, but there are twenty-one at Eltham and six at East Ham. The women at Eltham took the places of men who were drafted to Woolwich, where they were needed greatly and where the conditions were not suitable for the women.

"This is one of the many changes, and it is being seriously felt in the homes. A young woman would much rather take tickets at a big terminus or run an elevator than slave under a severe forewoman in a dressmaking or tailoring shop, or do domestic service. She finds men's work less monotonous than women's.

"Even the famous English charwoman, that humble, overworked and underpaid domestic, is beginning to assert her independence, and the laundry woman sends home the clothes when she pleases.

"The men's trade unions are seeing to it, for their own welfare, that the women entering their trades are getting the same scale of wages, and with the increased employment among the unemployed and the better wages the war in some ways has brought prosperity. Among others the small shopkeepers of England are flourishing."

TO FEED DEER IN WINTER.

State Game Protectors Will Scatter Hay on Top of the Snow.

Hundreds of deer that otherwise would starve during the critical period of Winter, when forage is scarce, will be fed by the State in accordance with instructions recently issued by Llewellyn Legge, Chief of the Division of Fisheries and Game of New York. In remote sections of the Adirondacks, where it is impossible to take in baled alfalfa, marsh hay will be cut and stacked for the wild animals, forced to congregate in "yards" when the snow piles deepest. Alfalfa will be provided for them in more accessible places.

Deer will not eat marsh hay unless it is salted, so salt will be sprinkled through the stacks, and the stacks then will be inclosed with high crib poles to keep the deer out until feeding time. In the late Winter the game protectors will go on snowshoes and scatter the hay, a little at a time, along the runways of the "yards." Some of it also will be stuffed into small evergreen trees to prevent it being covered by fresh snowfall. In other sections of the State, outside the Adirondacks, alfalfa will be fed to the deer if it becomes necessary. The generosity of farmers in many settled regions heretofore has made possible the existence in Winter of deer for which hay was provided in starvation time.

Deer hunting is noticeably poorer after every hard season, while correspondingly it is improved after every open season. The loss is due chiefly to starvation. Chief Legge believes the mortality among deer will be checked by a little food judiciously distributed.

This feeding is made possible because there is a balance in the funds for the maintenance of the State game farms.

LOCAL PRIDE IN RAILROAD.

Burlington Seeks to Employ Men Who Live Along the Line.

Employes of the Burlington Railroad hereafter will be recruited from persons living along the lines of the system if the heads of the different departments of the company are able to conduct successfully a plan which has just been suggested by Hale Holden, President of the Burlington.

He believes employes obtained from farms and towns through which the railroad runs are better acquainted with the road, and would have a natural pride in the road. Mr. Holden also considers the road obligated to the people of the country through which it operates, and he reasons, furthermore, that there is more likelihood of permanence of employment when employes' homes are near the lines.

"Railroad service today has enlisted a high class of employes, and the class is continually improving," says Mr. Holden. "I see no reason why the best of our young men should not figure on transportation as a life work the same as they do on any one of the other business professions. Many of our leading universities now maintain schools of transportation, and from these must come many of the future railroad executives. The trained brain is needed in railroad work as much as it is in any other line, probably more so."

Closed Saturday.

Gustav Stickley's
BIG FURNITURE SALE

On June 23d we announced a reorganization sale of CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE for July and August. At that time we had several discontinued pieces. The PUBLIC, knowing the greater value of CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE over the imitation, called Mission, handled by department stores, purchased the greater part of this stock, and it was necessary for us to have our factory make large shipments of new furniture to carry out this sale as we advertised it.

Why buy COUNTERFEIT FURNITURE when CRAFTSMAN doesn't COST more than its IMITATIONS.

CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE should not be confused with Mission, which is a CRUDE IMITATION.

See the furniture that bears the name GUSTAV STICKLEY, THE CRAFTSMAN, before you buy, and then you will wonder why you wasted your time EVEN thinking of Mission.

Remember you can buy it here during August at ONE QUARTER to ONE HALF below regular prices.

THE CRAFTSMAN
39th Street, No. 6, East of Fifth Ave.
Craftsman Furniture is on sale at no other store in New York City

BROADWAY SUBWAY TO BE LONG DELAYED

Colonel T. S. Williams of B. R. T. Sees No Chance of Opening It Jan. 1, 1917.

WANTS PARTIAL OPERATION

Using of Downtown Section at First Independently of Queens Connection Suggested.

There is no chance of placing the new extensions of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on an operating basis by Jan. 1, 1917, as contemplated in the contracts, according to Colonel T. S. Williams, President of the company. In the annual report of the company, which has been submitted to the stockholders, Colonel Williams states that probably not less than $20,000,000 of the city's investment in the Broadway subway line will remain idle for a long time. The cause assigned is delay in letting contracts for certain sections.

When the Broadway subway is ready for operation a peculiar problem in engineering will be met. The main line running up Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street will be ready before the connections with Brooklyn and Queens will be ready. It might be practical, therefore, to run trains under Broadway and collect as many fares as possible prior to the completion of the entire system.

The objection to such a plan, according to Colonel Williams, is that it will be impossible to get equipment into the Broadway subway unless one of the ends connecting with the new line is completed. The contract for the tunnel under the East River runs to Jan. 16, 1918, and so there is no chance of getting a connection from that end. There will also be a long delay in building the connection to Queens from Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, according to Colonel Williams, the Board of Estimate recently having decided to make the connection by tunnel rather than over the Queensboro Bridge. He considers this connection is also out of the question if the Broadway subway is to be placed in operation in 1917.

Colonel Williams suggests that the only hope of getting even a partial operation of the Broadway subway is by the speedy completion of the connection on Canal Street with the Manhattan Bridge. The contractor for this section has until March 16, 1917, to complete his work. Colonel Williams continues:

"If this short section could be completed in advance of the time stipulated in the contract, that portion of the Broadway line between lower Manhattan and probably Thirty-fourth Street could be placed in operation shortly after Jan. 1, 1917.

"This entire situation involves serious consequences, both to the city and to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, other than the substantial increase of costs which delay always occasions. The expectation of both parties to the contracts was that the new system would be self-supporting in a comparatively short time and that the city, in addition to receipts of one-half of the divisible profits, would have added to its borrowing capacity upward of $100,000,000.

"That expectation was based upon the assumption that all the enlarged system would be placed in operation on or before Jan. 1, 1917, whereas it looks now as if only the less profitable, or the unprofitable, new lines would then be in operation, and that the returns from the profitable lines would be indefinitely delayed.

In the present financial condition of the city this result will mean not only that the city's credit will in the intervening period be too close to the debt limit to permit of expenditures for other municipal improvements, but that the taxpayers will be called upon for a longer period to make up more substantial deficits than were originally contemplated, and this at a time when taxes are a particularly heavy burden.

"In the case of the company, while it is assured of its preferentials if earned, it must charge against earnings its new investments as put into operations, and if this investment is represented, as it will be very largely for the first few years, in construction and equipment work on lines which are the least hopeful as money-earners, its net income will diminish."

A synopsis shows that work on the new extensions contracted for is progressing rapidly. Four tracks in the Centre Street loop are completed. The four-track Sea Beach Line is under operation. Two tracks of the Fourth Avenue Subway between Chambers Street and Sixty-fifth Street are under operation. All of the Liberty Avenue elevated extension is completed, except the stations. Work on the Broadway Subway is underway on a big scale from Trinity Place to Twenty-sixth Street. Altogether $30,010,859 has been spent on construction work in behalf of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The contracts with the city call for the expenditure of upward of $100,000,000.

WANTS STREETS FLUSHED.

Citizens' Traffic Committee Opposes Private Sprinkling Contracts.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee yesterday at the Automobile Club of America, the question of street sprinkling in its relation to safety and efficiency was discussed. John T. Fetherston, Street Cleaning Commissioner, was a guest, and expressed himself as against the present method of sprinkling streets by private contractors. He said that that there were two contractors who sprinkled with eighteen carts about 730,000 square yards out of the city's total of 9,500,000 square yards of pavement, at the expense of property owners on certain streets.

To substitute an adequate system for this method, which was not an efficient cleansing medium, the Commissioner said, the city should give an additional appropriationof about $30,000 annually to the Street Cleaning Department to defray the cost of additional gangs of hosemen and apparatus for flushing the streets at night. He said that in the model district which the department was establishing to show what might be done with the entire city there would be no street sprinkling in the accepted sense, but "heavy" cleaning with heavy motor machines using water and brushes and operated at night, in addition to the ordinary work of removing litter in the daytime.

A resolution was passed at the meeting which was presided over by Robert Grier Cooke, advocating the refusal of the Department of Street Cleaning to reissue permits to private sprinkling concerns. The principal objection to sprinkling voiced by the committee was on the ground of slipping and skidding of vehicles, causing accidents.

SON'S MIND WEAK, SAYS COE

Agrees to Care for Young Man Who Unlocked Railroad Switches.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Fordyce Coe, son of Dr. Henry C. Coe of 8 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, who has a country home in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, was discharged this morning by Acting City Judge Madden under a suspended sentence on the charge of unlocking switches and stealing signal lights along the New York Central Railroad between Van Cortland station and Bryn Mawr Park. Coe's father and mother appeared in court and agreed to look after him.

Dr. Coe said that his son, who is 25 years of age and a brother of Henry Clark Coe, who left his wife and child and went to Alaska, where he was found after a long search, had shown signs of not being quite normal mentally.

"I was full of gin rickies and Scotch highballs," was the explanation offered by Coe when arraigned yesterday afternoon. He pleaded guilty to petit larceny for stealing the signal lights.

The father said that since Fordyce was a small boy he had manifested a fondness for studying locks.

PTOMAINE KILLS CHILD.

Aunt and Cousin Made Ill—Coroner Investigating Case.

Florence McDonald, 6 years old, died yesterday in Lincoln Hospital of ptomaine poisoning. Her aunt, Mrs. Bridget Hurley, and the latter's 11-year-old son William, are at their home, 545 East 133d Street, under a physician's care. The McDonald girl lived with her aunt. Their dinner Sunday night consisted principally of roast beef ad string beans. The three were taken ill early Monady morning.

Coroner Healy is investigating the case. Samples of the food were taken for analysis.

DROWN OFF NARRAGANSETT.

Two of Yacht's Crew Lost When Storm Capsizes Small Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—While trying to reach the steam yacht Tuna, owned by Edward L. Welsh of Philadelphia, two members of the crew lost their lives in Salt Pond last night, as their small boat capisized in a heavy northeaster.

The lost sailors were John Clover, 34 years old, of Philadelphia, steward, and Rouse Clark of Wakefield, R. I. William Morse and a German sailor, companions of Clarke and Clover, managed to reach the yacht, which was anchored off Stony Point.

Lusitania Widow's Estate in Court.

Surrogate Daniel oNble of Queens granted letters of administration yesterday to Randolph White, Public Administrator for the estate of Mrs. Inez Ley Vernon, widow of George L. Vernon, a victim of the Lusitania tragedy. Mrs. Vernon recently committed suicide at 31 West Eleventh Street, because of grief over the death of her husband. The value of Mrs. Vernon's estate is stated to be "in excess of $20,000."

A Wonderful Power Brake and Tire Saver!

IT operates electrically. It is positive in action, in bringing an automobile to *gradual halt* in congested traffic or to *quick stop* in an emergency.

The touch of a finger to a unique controller on the steering wheel, right under your hand, governs every function. The

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ELECTRIC BRAKE
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is destined for universal adoption because it is more *modern, efficient, economical and durable* than any other braking system. It is in line with other essentials and comforts of modern motoring such as electric lighting, starting, signalling, etc.

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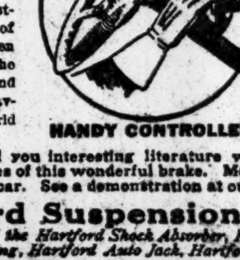

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SKELETON A HOODOO TO BRONX PHYSICIAN

Servant, Shunning "Bones of a Poor Human," Won't Dust Operating Room.

HOLDS A MOCK INTERMENT

Doctor, with Girl, Buries an Empty Box—Now Police Investigate "Mystery."

There is one family doctor in the Bronx who is having trouble with his wife, troubles with the servant, and trouble with the police. Further, those of his patients who have heard of his vicissitudes are troubling him by poking fun at him.

"It all started when our regular maid had to go and visit her sick mother," he said yesterday. "My wife went forth and brought home a substitute. This girl was young, very religious, and the greenest person that ever escaped from the rural districts.

"My wife took pains to train her, however, and after a few days she was not so bad. Things looked as though they would be all right until I noticed one morning that my operating room had not been dusted or even cleaned. I protested and my wife spoke to Maggie and then came back to me in despair. It seems that the girl would not go into the operating room or study because there were 'the bones and skull of a poor dead human' lying about. I spoke to her about it, and she was very positive that she would not, 'no, never,' go into the rooms where the bones were.

"Domestic affairs were at a deadlock until I thought of fooling Maggie. I told her that I would bury the bones, and I got a small packing case and made a great to do about nailing it up. I put the bones into a cabinet, but I told Maggie that they were in the box. Then on Sunday morning last week I made Maggie get me the spade and went out into the back garden and buried the box. She saw me do it and was much relieved and that night my operating room and study were as clean as a whistle.

"I thought the family troubles were over, but mine were really beginning. Several days later a policeman called at breakfast time and wanted to know what I had buried in the yard. I asked him what business it was of his, and he told me that he had seen our maid in the very early morning, on her knees praying beside a pile of newly turned earth.

"Then I told him about the bones, and while he seemed partly incredulous, he went away. But the following morning, along came another policeman, who also demanded to know what he had seen our maid praying over. I got rid of him, but a third arrived this morning, and I had to go over it all again.

"Now, see the position I'm in. If I remove the box, our faithful Maggie will think those 'poor bones' are being abused and leave us. If I don't, I will end in the police station. My wife is peeved over it all, and I don't know where I get off."

JEWS SHUN THE HYPHEN.

Will Do Nothing That Subordinates American Citizenship.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Executive Committee of the International Order of B'nai B'rith today declared its gratitude to President Wilson for what he has done to aid millions of Jews in Russia.

If a national congress of Jews can be created along lines that will not render its members subject to stigma as hyphenated citizens, the committee expressed itself in favor of the federation proposed by Louis Brandeis of Boston. The members are firmly opposed to any step that might make it appear that members of the race have lost sight of the fact that they are first of all American citizens.

A. B. Seelenfreund of Chicago said the Department of State has been asked to investigate charges that Russians, in the fighting around Warsaw, used Jewish women and children to shield their movements under German fire.

Members of the council attending the meeting include Adolph Kraus, A. B. Saelenfrond, and Philip Stein, Chicago; Jacob Furth, St. Louis; Charles Hartman, New York; L. L. Solomon, San Francisco; Jacob Singer and Simon Wolf, Philadelphia, and E. M. Okalisch, Richmond, Va.

1,200 BOYS GET MEDALS.

Mayor Presents Them to Winners of July 4 Athletic Events.

Mayor Mitchel, at the City Hall yesterday, presented medals to 1,200 winners in the athletic games held in the city's safe and sane Fourth of July celebration this year. The Mayor told the boys and girls who won the medals that the new idea of celebrating the Fourth was an ideal one, as it developed the boys of the nation into a manhood that made them physically fit to answer a call to arms to defend the nation. S. S. McClure, editor of The Evening Mail, which donated the medals, made a short speech. George Gordon Battle, who is President of the Playgrounds Committee, also made a short address.

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Your Kidneys Need Toning Up— That's what makes you feel so like a down-and-outer. If there's anything under the sun that will make a person feel like a has-been it is sluggish kidneys and its accompanying symptoms, faulty digestion, bladder trouble, etc. You can restore yourself to good health by taking a course of drinking

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CARRY VOTE PLEA ACROSS CONTINENT

One Hundred Women in Autos to Make Pilgrimage from San Francisco to Washington.

PETITION FOR AMENDMENT

Hope to Influence Congress—Plans for Great Convention of Suffrage States.

An automobile pilgrimage across the country by 100 women will start from San Francisco next month for Washington, to take to Congress a petition signed by thousands asking that the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment be adopted this year.

Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Congressional Union, was in New York at the uion headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, yesterday, stopping over for twenty-four hours to make the announcement of a great convention of the union to be held in San Francisco on Sept. 14, 15, and 16 to organize the women of the suffrage States to use their influence with Congress to accept the amendment. The work of organling this convention is well under way, and women voters of all parties will come together and plan for a consolidated effort.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is the National Chairman for the work, and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst local Chairman in San Francisco. Mrs. Hearst has given $1,000 toward the convention fund. The union has two headquarters in San Francisco and four organizers. The latter are Miss Doris Stevens of the union, Miss Iris Calderhead, daughter of the Kansas Congressman; Vivian Pierce of California, and Mrs. Jessie Hampton. At the headquarters, at the Exposition grounds a reception is held daily in the interest of the convention, and three meeting a week. This headquarters proving insufficient, a second headquarters downtown was given by Rudolph Spreckels. Congressman and Mrs. William Kent opened the first headquarters for the union.

Prominent women of the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive Parties are working in the interest of the convention in the different suffrage States. Miss Margaret Roberts, Chairman of the Woman's Republican Committee of Idaho, is one of these suffrage State organizers; Mrs. Bertha Fowler of the Women's Political Union of Colorado, one of the most prominent Progressive women of the State, is another, and Mrs. William Kent of California, who supported President Wilson, is a third.

"The admission of so many women to citizenship," said Miss Paul, yesterday, "has changed the basis of representation in the country, and with the women working together regardless of party affiliations, they should have greater influence in Washington. To unite these women will be the work of the convention and from it the women will start on their great cross-country automobile tour."

The 100 women will be led by Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Chairman of the Woman's Congressional Union for California. The party will be three months on the way, reaching Washington on Dec. 6. They will have meetings as they go and will carry the big petition. Reaching Washington, the women will settle down to watch the progress of the suffrage movement and see what the men of their parties are doing.

Calls have been sent to 25,000 influential women of the suffrage States to attend the convention. Miss Anne Martin, President of the Nevada Woman's Civic League, has sixty of the most influential women of her State to go as delegates, and other States will be equally well represented. There will be many entertainments and receptions as a part o fthe convention. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst will give one of these, and Mrs. William Kent will open her house for another, and there is to be a pageant and a theatre meeting. The details of action to be taken will be considered by about 500 women, averaging fifty accredited delegates from each of the suffrage States.

Miss Paul is making a rapid tour of the country telling of the work of the convention, making suggestions to members of the union and others interested, in regard to methods of raising money to pay the expenses of the convention. She was in Connecticut and Massachusetts on Monday and will be in Detroit this morning and in Kalamazoo in the afternoon. She will talk with leaders in Chicago, plans to get to St. Paul Friday morning and to Minneapolis in the afternoon. Then she goes on to California, to Portland, Ore., to a Colorado convention of the union on the 16th and 17th of this month, to Utah for another union convention, Aug. 19 and 20, and will finally get back to San Francisco in time for the convention.

BET ON ZEBRAS'S STRIPES.

Zoo Keeper Convinced Colts Are Born Without Them.

Does a baby zebra have stripes? That is the question that is worrying Bill Snyder, head keeper of the Zoo in Central Park, and his assistants. They are all looking forward to an interesting event in the zebra family, and as Bill says, a zebra has never before been born in captivity, so just how a newly born zebra looks is a matter for much speculation.

Bob Hurton, Bill's assistant, has been making inquiries of the animal experts in the Zoological Society, but all seem to agree, he said, that a hunter had never been able to approach sufficiently close to zebras of tender age to determine whether they are striped or not. Hurton read somewhere in a nature book that on young zebras stripes run around their body instead of up and down.

Bill Snyder warmly controverts this view. He believes the expected arrival will be without stripes. When Kitty came to the Zoo, Snyder said, she was two years old, and her stripes were then very faint. On that account he is willing to bet the new zebra will arrive stripeless.

"This," said Bill, "would be a great misfortune, for a stripeless zebra, even though a baby, would not be so much an attraction as one with stripes. If the newcomer gets here without stripes it also leaves us open to the charge of deception. Can you imagine any small boy or girl believing that a zebra can get away from stripes any more than a leopard can change its spots? No, sir, to satisfy the little folks I think we will have to paint stripes on the zebra if my theory is correct."

DISCONTINUE SIX CLINICS.

Health Department Says Children Will Be Treated Elsewhere.

Because of the lack of appropriation in next year's budget it was announced yesterday by the Health Department the six children's clinics in the city where diseases of the eyes, nose, teeth, and throat were treated will be discontinued in the future. Children affected with nose and throat troubles will be treated in hospitals, while eye troubles and dental work will be taken care of in the public schools, where clinics have been established.

The clinics were established by the Health Department because of the lack of proper facilities, but in so doing it was said the department went outside of its scope, its labors being confined to educational and preventive work rather than corrective. Now that adequate facilities have been placed in the hospitals and schools, with physicians and trained nurses, the appropriation was not asked for.

CITY BREVITIES.

An unidentified man was killed yesterday morning by a Third Avenue surface car at Seventy-fourth Street. He was removed in an ambulance to the Flower Hospital, where he died of a fractured skull.

Henry Danziger, the musical director, yesterday obtained a writ of mandamus from Supreme Court Justice Giegerich directing the Musical Mutual Protective Union to reinstate him or show cause why the union should not. He was dismissed for paying less than the union scale to musicians.

When a Broadway car stopped just ahead of him at Seventy-first Street and Broadway at 6:30 o'clock last evening, Motorman James Cooney of an Amsterdam Avenue car put on his brakes, but the wheels skidded and his car ran into the Broadway car. Miss Sarah Unterberg of 81 Northern Avenue was so badly frightened that Dr. Sechtle took her to Polyclinic Hospital with a case of "nerves."

CONEY AUTOBUSES RECKLESS, HE SAYS

A. A. Nelson Charges That Speeding Sightseeing Car Ran Down His Machine.

URGES BETTER REGULATION

Threatens to Sue the Operating Company, but the Latter Asserts He Was to Blame.

A complaint of reckless driving by the chauffeur of a sightseeing car was made yesterday at the Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State, 227 West Seventy-fourth Street, by A. A. Nelson, an advertising manager who lives at 345 West Seventieth Street. He intended, he said, to enlist the cooperation of the Automobile Club of America in an effort to stop the reckless speeding of sightseeing cars, whose drivers seek to crowd on speed to make as many passenger-carrying trips each day to and from Coney Island as possible.

A preliminary investigation of the complaint showed, it was said at the Automobile Bureau, that the sightseeing car against which the complaint was brought belonged to the Greeley Sightseeing System, 511 West Thirty-fifth Street. Further inquiry by Investigator Ryan disclosed the fact that while the name of the chauffeur of the car was given as Joseph Sieri he was operating under a license in the name of Joseph Bounelli. It was explained by his employers that the latter was the driver's right name and Sieri a nickname, an explanation which the officials thought made the driver no less subject to a misdemeanor charge for an offense against the automobile laws of the State.

Mr. Nelson, his wife, and his two young daughters were driving in Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Nelson said that at Fourth and Atlantic Avenues they had a narrow escape from injury when the sightseeing car ran into his car. Just north of Atlantic Avenue there is an obstruction formed by sewer work. Mr. Nelson said he stopped his car north of the corner and close to the left side of the obstruction and stood still, waiting for the traffic to open up before he continued.

"I intended to turn west into Atlantic Avenue," he said, "when the big sightseeing car shot around the corner. Instead of making the wide out turn as prescribed by law, the chauffeur brought his car around short and it crashed into my car and badly damaged it. The chauffeur stopped, got down from his seat and after seeing that none of us was injured climbed back again and continued on his way.

"The driver did not volunteer his name or the name of the concern operating the car. He made off, but so fast that I did not have time to make a note of his number. I believe the sightseeing car was going twenty-five miles an hour when it came around the corner."

The escape of his family, Mr. Nelson thinks, was little less than miraculous. He intends, he says, to begin a civil suit against the company and to take action against the chauffeur. Many automobilists, he asserts, have found reason to complain about the reckless way in which some sightseeing cars are operated. He believes they are a menace to public safety and it is time that some one or some organization took action to correct the evil.

President James Allegra of the Greeley Sightseeing System had another story to tell of the happenings on Sunday night. The truth of the matter was, he said, that Mr. Nelson had attempted to cut in ahead of the sightseeing car and had collided with it. The nature of the damage to Mr. Nelson's car would, he thought, prove that fact to one who knew automobiles.

"Reckless drivers are not employed by this company," he said. "The recklessness is sometimes with the other fellow. There ought to be some sort of a law to prevent the owner of every flivver from running his car until he knows how. Inexperienced car owners are the cause of more accidents in this city than the experienced chauffeur. The part of Mr. Nelson's story that there was a collision is true, but it is not true that our car was going in excess of the speed limit or that it collided with his car."

Ban Auto Horns Near Churches.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Hereafter any autoist who toots his horn within 500 feet of any of the local churches during Sunday morning services will be arrested. The clergymen of the local churches have repeatedly complained to the members of Council that the continued and loud tooting of automobile horns have greatly disturbed worshippers. Today the Borough Council voted to instruct the police to make arrests.

COURT SEES LIMITS OF EX-WIFE'S RIGHTS

Doubts if Father Should Support Daughter After Making Divorce Settlement.

WON'T SEND UKERS TO JAIL

Girl of 16 Tells of Godfather's Kindness and Her Fear of Hunger.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday said he was in doubt whether it was not going too far for the courts to hold that a father was legally bound to support his 16-year-old daughter, even though the father had made provision for the child by agreement with her mother who had obtained a divorce.

The question was presented in an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt by William H. Ukers, editor and owner of The Coffee and Tea Trade Journal, 70 Wall Street. Ukers was directed some time ago by Magistrate Harris in the Domestic Relations Court to pay $12 a week for the support of Helen Winsome Ukers, the 16-year-old daughter, or go to jail for six months.

Ukers then appealed to the Court of General Sessions, which affirmed the ruling of the Magistrate, except to reduce the allowance to $10 a week. Further appeal by Ukers brought the case before Justice Giegerich, who yesterday sustained the application for the certificate which will keep Ukers out of jail pending the review of the case in a higher court.

The record showed that Ukers claimed to have settled $2,500 upon his first wife when she divorced him in 1910 and that she then gave him a general release. Then, in March this year, the mother, having spent the $2,500, started proceedings for the support of the daughter.

The record shows Ukers is willing to support the daughter at his home, but he refuses to pay anything more to his former wife.

The mother testified that she lives at 140 Claremont Avenue, with her cousin, who furnished her with a free room. Mrs. Ukers says she has earned $35 in sixty days writing scenarios. Her daughter, she says, has been attending Public School 54, and has never worked, although she has tried to get employment posing for the movies.

The record shows, too, that the daughter has been cared for by Robert S. Winsmore of 126 West Eighty-sixth Street, her wealthy godfather, who sent her to private schools until the mother through habeas corpus proceedings regained custody of the girl.

Mr. Winsmore testified that his interest in the girl was "entirely brotherly," and that she begged him not to tell her mother where she was at school. He testified further that he "induced" the girl to return to her mother.

Miss Ukers testified that the needed clothing and food, and that there was ever present the possibility "of no place to sleep or to eat."

The girl says her father did furnish her clothing, but that he kept all her personal effects which had been given to her by "Uncle Bobbie," who is Mr. Winsmore. She said further: "Uncle Bobbie's always been more to me than my father."

Ukers says he owns 498 of the 500 shares of the stock of his paper, and that one share is owned by his present wife, Mrs. H. de Graff Ukers, whom he married in 1912, and who is the Treasurer of the paper. He says that he owes $2,000, and that his salary has dropped from $100 a week before the war to $50.

MRS. BECKER TO BE SILENT.

Probably Will Go Away to a Quiet Place to Take a Rest.

At her home at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday, Mrs. Helen Becker, the widow of Charles Becker, former Police Lieutenant, said:

"I don't know where the newspapers got the idea that I was to make a statement after the funeral of my husband. I have not now or at any future time any statement for the press. I never told any one that I intended making such a statement."

Mrs. Beceker said sheh ad no plans for the future but would in all probability go away to some quiet place for a rest.

The Board of Education announced, through President Churchill yesterday that no action wiuld be taken against Mrs. Becker in view of her distracted condition when she lost her fight to save her husband's life.

HOW LONG CAN GERMANY LAST?

by Carl Snyder, author of "New Conceptions in Science," "Das Weltbild der Modernen Naturwissenschaft," "American Railways as Investments"—in this week's issue of

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Downtown.............7 Beekman Street
Wall Street...............2 Rector Street
Harlem.............263 West 125th Street
Bronx......149th St. and Bergen Avenue
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1915.

THE BRITISH POSITION.

The interest and the importance of the questions now pending between ourselves and Great Britain over the interruption of our trade with neutral countries within the British blockade line, and for ourselves, as the complaining nation, the difficulty of establishing beyond challenge the right, the justice, and the legality of our position, arise from the fact that prize court law in the two countries is substantially identical. The decisions of the high courts in each country have repeatedly been quoted in the other as of controlling authority. It is not surprising, therefore, that Sir Edward Grey in replying to our note of March 30 repeatedly invites us to consider the decisions of our own courts, particularly the decisions rendered in cases growing out of our blockade of the Confederate States. Sir Edward sets up no new principles of law, he is perfectly content to accept the standard prescribed in our note that the British practices shall be tested by their "conformity to the spirit and principles "of the essence of the rules of war." He does cite the "shocking violation of the rules of civilized warfare" of which Germany has been guilty as a reason why there should be some adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted. It is manifest that this argument cannot be pushed very far, even if it be resorted to at all, for it cannot be forgotten that Germany has put forward the invention of the submarine as invalidating old and hitherto universally recognized principles of law.

The British position as set forth in the notes is a defense of the belligerent's right to inclose his enemy in a blockade which shall cut off all his sea-borne imports and exports; and Sir Edward is unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports if the circumstances make such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of rendering it effective. Our own position as stated in the note of March 30 is that "innocent "shipments may be freely transported "to and from the United States "through belligerent territory without "being subject to the penalties of con"traband traffic or breach of block"ade." To this Sir Edward replies that acceptance of such a doctrine would render the present blockade nugatory, because by reason of Germany's vast inland system of transportation by rail and canal she is able to receive and distribute commodities reaching her through neutral countries in such volume that if these avenues are not closed the blockade might as well be abandoned. He points to the very large shipments from this country to neutral ports within the blockade as evidence that something more than a supply of the local market is intended. He cites, as was to be expected, the Springbok case.

It can hardly be denied that we in effect established a distant blockade about the British port of Nassau, for the Springbok was seized 150 miles east of that destination. It being discovered that she had a great quantity of concealed contraband on board, the Supreme Court held that the cargo "contraband or not could not be con"demned if really destined for Nassau "and not beyond, and contraband or "not must be condemned if destined "to any rebel port, for all rebel ports "were under blockade." The condemnation of that cargo was unanimously sustained by the Claims Commission. In the Matamoros cases, also cited by Sir Edward, our court held that, although Matamoros was a neutral Mexican port, even with unrestricted inland commerce between that port and enemy territory commerce with it was not unlawful, yet the court sustained the condemnation of contraband goods destined to Matamoros since it was evident that the goods were not really intended for the Matamoros market, their real destination being territory within the rebel lines.

There is possibly a misunderstanding in the British Foreign Office of the true extent and express limit of our assertion of right. In our note we said that "innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from our ports through neutral countries to belligerent territory." There is here no assertion of the right of trade in contraband through neutral countries adjacent to Germany. Sir Edward's note of July 23 seems not to make that distinction; it reads as though he were replying to an argument that we have the right to unrestricted trade in all commodities, contraband or not.

To our note of July 14 instructing our Ambassador Page to notify the British Government that we should not "recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law." Sir Edward sends a reply that is at once interesting, skillful, and amicable. He informs us that while British prize courts are guided in their decisions not only by international but by municipal law as laid down in Orders in Council it is a theory so well established that exceptions to it are practically inconceivable that Orders in Council must and do conform to international law; and here again he is able to refer to adjudications in our courts sustaining the view that the principles governing prize courts in both countries are identical. Furthermore, he holds that it is conceivable that prize tribunals of Great Britain, holding the law of nations in reverence, might feel called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to Orders in conflict therewith. But should we feel our rights to be infringed by British prize court decisions he offers the suggestion that it would be open to us to appeal.

As to the detention of the cargo of the American steamship Neches, sailing from Rotterdam with a cargo originating chiefly in Belgium, now in German control, Sir Edward holds that the principles of right and of law laid down in his note of July 23 are fully applicable. Inasmuch as Germany has assumed the right to sink neutral as well as British merchant ships of whatever destination, carrying cargo of whatever origin through the waters traversed by the Neches, his Majesty's Government holds that it is not reasonable that it should be called upon to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through those waters, now effectively patrolled by British men-of-war; but it will "examine the facts in "a spirit of consideration for the in"terest of neutrals," to the end that justice may be done.

The least attentive reader of the British notes made public this morning will observe the marked difference between their tone and spirit and the tone and spirit of the German replies to our protest against the war zone declaration, and in particular to our notes delivered in Berlin since the destruction of the Lusitania. The British Government declares its intention to enforce its blockade as a war measure against Germany with the fullest possible consideration of the interest of neutrals, and there are no attempts to dictate to us impossible and unacceptable methods of avoiding present inconveniences. Our differences with Great Britain are, as we have pointed out, of a justiciable nature. A failure to adjust them by diplomatic correspondence would involve no more serious consequences than those arising from any disagreement which it might be found necessary to refer to an arbitral tribunal.

Our trade has suffered from the British blockade as our trade and our citizens have suffered from German operations within the so-called war zone. While the protests we have made against British blockade practices have been grounded in right and justice, as we understand the principles involved, unfortunately the private vociferation which supports them has been somewhat augmented by outcries proceeding not so much from the sense of injury to our trade as from a visible desire to stir up trouble with Great Britain as an adjunct to pro-German operations in this country. This is notably the case with regard to interference with cotton exports, a fact of which influential newspapers in the South have not failed to take due notice. The Government at Washington will be alert to safeguard our interests whether interfered with by Germany or by England, but neither the American Government nor the American people will ignore the fundamental differences between the two classes of questions. One class concerns our rights of trade under the established principles of law, the other the right of our citizens to travel upon seas without exposing themselves to peril of their lives through murderous practices which can have no defense in law.

THE NEW PROGRESSIVE MENACE.

From so much of Colonel Roosevelt's intentions as have been divulged it is apparent that the Republican standpatters are not to have the political joy-ride in 1916 that they expected. He wants to support a Republican if he can, but he sees a prospect that the Old Guard leaders, counting on an easy victory at the polls, are likely to name a leader or follower of the Old Guard on a standpat platform, and he does not intend to support such a candidate. If a nomination is made that he cannot support, he will again arouse the Progressives and strive to defeat it at the polls. In order that he may have a following with which to force the Republicans into making a nomination he can support, the Progressive Party must be kept alive as the nucleus of a revolting army in 1916. It will not be needed if the Republicans are good, but its existence is necessary to make them good and to punish them if they refuse to be good.

So he declares his intention to enroll as a Progressive and to advise others to do so, while at the same time he has nothing harsh to say of those who do not take that advice. If the Republican Party is not drunk with a victory yet unwon, it will see that it is in a dangerous situation. Even if it makes a nomination Roosevelt can support, he cannot swing all the Progressives with him; if it makes one he cannot support, he will throw his arousing personality into the contest and make thousands of recalcitrants where there were only hundreds. President Wilson is stronger than his party, to begin with, and the Republicans are in no such position that they can afford to face a new revolt.

The assumptions they have based on the disappearance of the Progressive vote have all been to the effect that the Progressives would come back to the Republican Party when they left their own. It is not true—not with President Wilson in the field. There are many parts of the country, such as California and several of the Middle Western States, where the majority of the Progressives would certainly vote for Wilson as against a reactionary Republican, where a great number of them would vote for him as against any Republican at all. The Republicans a few months ago saw themselves marching triumphantly on an unvexed road to Washington, treading on roses. It is time for them to wake up.

Mr. Roosevelt's way of sandbagging the Republicans into being good is to begin with the primaries and solidify the anti-standpat strength behind some one candidate so that in the convention they can wield their strength effectively. The candidate he has picked for the purpose is Governor Johnson. From one point of view, it is the best choice that could be made, for the Californians are the most uncompromising of the Progressives, and the Republicans have learned that when they threaten a bolt they mean it. Undoubtedly neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Johnson has any expectation that the latter can be nominated, but the fighting qualities of Johnson and his Pacific Coast followers make it certain that if the Republicans insist on forcing a nomination of the kind Mark Hanna would have made they will know they are in a fight and will know that November holds no joy for them.

The confused political situation has begun to clear, and this new battle-line of the Progressives is the first definite thing about it. The era of happy prattle and the sprouting of Tom-Dick-and-Harry candidates in every State of the Union had better come to an end as soon as possible, and the Republicans must begin now to reckon seriously with the question how they are to defeat President Wilson and whether it can be done at all. They have been living in a fool's paradise and mining fairy gold long enough.

PAN-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation of our Government with those of South and Central American States in a plan to restore order in Mexico, which we have been urging for many months, seems at last to be assured. The conference of Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers with Secretary Lansing tomorrow will initiate a movement which should be prosecuted with vigor and not be permitted to decline into inactivity like the somewhat similar movement of 1914, when the obstinacy of Carranza proved a stumbling block. Since the deadlock in the negotiations at Niagara Falls neither one of the opposing revolutionary parties in Mexico has gained perceptible ascendency. There is not much to choose between them in the personal character of their leaders or the merit of their plans. Indeed, it is unlikely that either has in view any well-formed plan beyond complete domination of the distressed and impoverished republic, and that, obviously, is not within their reach. There are rumors that all the revolutionists except Carranza are now willing to listen to reason and co-operate with the United States in the effort to restore order, but we must not place too much confidence in those rumors. Promises of Mexican revolutionaries are generally writ in water. They should all be deprived of the means of making war, and, as they now depend exclusively on the United States for munitions, an embargo by the Washington Government on the shipment of arms will serve that purpose. There is reason to believe that the sale of arms has been conducted surreptitiously, to a great extent, by merchants in various Texas cities who are not supposed to deal in that kind of merchandise. If an embargo is placed on the sales this sort of underhand business may be persisted in unless our Government is watchful. It is likely that, while the work of restoring order is going on within the republic, our military guard on the border will be strengthened and warships will keep watch at the Mexican ports.

Armed intervention, however, will probably be avoided, though it may be necessary to employ American troops to convoy provisions to the destitute inhabitants of Mexico City. To use our troops in that way would not be an act of war, and would not be so regarded by intelligent Mexicans. That no warlike measures are contemplated is sufficiently proved by the invitation to the Latin-Americans to join with us. We could scarcely invite them to help us in making war on their neighbor. The invitation denotes a peaceful intention. But the co-operation can be made very effective if it is undertaken with mutual understanding. The aims of the revolutionists, so far as they are honest, can be realized by this means. There need be no fear that any attempt of the Mexican reactionaries to derive benefit from this plan of peaceful intervention will succeed. The Provisional Government installed by the help of all the American nations can begin immediately to carry out the ideas which were the basis of the Madero movement in 1910, ideas which the murdered President was never able to put in practical form. Now is the time to settle the Mexican question once and for all, and it cannot be settled by the re-establishment of such a Government as the genius of Porfirio Diaz made effective for thirty years. The new Government may be as strong as necessary, but it must be firmly founded on justice and liberty.

By asking the aid of the Latin-American countries in this good work the Administration gives the best possible assurance that the United States is not seeking to extend its territory and that its feeling toward Mexico is entirely friendly. The new development of Pan-Americanism will receive a great impulse from this movement. The people of South and Central America will understand that we regard them not only as friends and neighbors, but as sharing with us the responsibility of maintaining a free America. It is an important step toward the formation of that union predicted by President Wilson in his speech on the Argentine battleship Moreno last Spring, "a union not of political ties but of "understanding and of mutual help"fulness."

ANOTHER SONG OF HATE.

The "Destruction of the Lusitania," the German music-hall song, a part of which, in translation, was printed in our news columns yesterday, gives another peep into German psychology. Immediately after the destruction of the Lusitania the German press talked of the "rich" Americans among her passengers, the seekers of sensation who had sought excitement and found it to their cost. To drown American citizens was not enough. To insult the dead was a pleasure of the standardized German mind. The day before yesterday the Cologne Gazette called these Americans, traveling for their business or pleasure and slaughtered by an unprecedented crime, "flippant." Apparently this is part of the official, and consequently of the German, way of looking at the noble victory over helpless men, women, and babies.

In their music halls the Germans now sing of the great steamer "sail"ing merrily along her criminal "course." The crime has been transferred. The ship, the voyage, the passengers were criminal. Along comes the submarine, the avenger, the punisher. The Lusitania "carried," the maker of the song tells us, "Americans, Englishmen, French"men, Greeks, and Dutchmen to the "dance of death." Evidently he is proud of so cosmopolitan a murder. "The torpedo hit true. Those who "were not suffocated were drowned. "Vanderbilt was among them. It is "a pity that Minister Grey was not "there."

What a chivalrous delicacy of feeling! We get some notion of the iniquity of the Lusitania's passengers when the poet deems the man most bitterly hated by Germany worthy to have gone down with the caitiff ship. Unfortunately we have only a summary of a passage in which the last refinements of Bildung go hand in hand with the latest conquests of Kultur. We hear the mermaids "complaining at being disturbed by "so many explosions and by vile "gases emitted by the American am"munition." After this fairyland of fancy we come to another enchanting picture: "So there the dead lay, most "of them with their paws burnt, "England's sons and their com"panions, Oh, how quiet they have "become!"

With such a strain the primeval hairy ancestors of Arminius and William II. may have made the Hercynian Forest howl, punctuating the savage chant with drinks of mead from the skulls of their enemies.

It may be said that it is unjust to dwell upon a mere music-hall song. But in the land of "Forbidden" nothing is permitted without authorization, and a music-hall "patriotic" song often expresses more accurately than more pretentious compositions the general sentiment of a people. Germany has had such an inheritance and possession of "culture" in the old sense, has produced so many lectures on aesthetics, that her temporarily coarsened taste, her diminished humanity, her Schrecklichkeit spread among her professors and pastors, servants of the State, as well as among her less cultivated classes, her ungenerous spirit toward enemies, toward even the dead of the Lusitania, puzzle many and shock most of us.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Policemen Honor a Murderer.

After the scandal of the Becker coffin plate comes the scandal of the Becker funeral—one far wider in its bearings and far more difficult to handle and end. The charge that the man twice convicted in the courts was murdered by the Governor who did not save him from the penalty imposed by law can easily enough be forgotten as the hysterical raving of a grief-distracted woman, and it was wisely held that no action except the removal and sequestration of the offensive legend was required. That several members of the police force should have paid to Becker the public honor of acting as his pallbearers is quite another matter, however, and a much more serious one.

These policemen, by acting in this capacity, deliberately proclaimed sympathy with a former associate whose proved conduct had brought disgrace upon the organization to which they belong. By almost inevitable implication they protested against the punishment he received and denied the justice of the courts.

There is, of course, the alternative theory, that the policemen who figured so prominently at Becker's funeral sincerely believed in his innocence, at least of the crime for which he was put to death. If they did so believe there might be a certain noble courage in manifesting their confidence, regardless of consequences to themselves, but men so inaccessible to argument and evidence, of judgment so obviously unsound, so obviously out of harmony with the institutions of which they were the specially sworn upholders and defenders, should not be deprived of the martyrdom they invite.

The Commissioner of Police could hardly have issued, before the murderer's funeral, an order forbidding members of the force to carry out the rumored intention of attending it, not as mourners for one who had been a friend—that could have been done in a way open to little if any criticism—but in bold defiance of the powers that brought him low. Such an order would have amounted to a conviction before the act—to an admission that some members of the police force could not be trusted to preserve its dignity or their own. That all of them cannot be so trusted has now been demonstrated, and plainly it is necessary to guard against a repetition of the scandalous spectacle presented at this funeral.

Friendship for Peace Illustrated.

To treat at all seriously anything done by the little group of men who call themselves "the Friends of Peace" is perhaps to play into their hands, since it seems to ascribe to them the importance and the representative capacity they claim with no known warrant. To risk it just for once, however, one may note that their very name is an absurdity, for they are the enthusiastic admirers and vociferous upholders of the most ruthless militarism the world has ever known, and what they mean by peace—the only peace for which they work—is the abstention by the United States from doing anything to interfere with or make more difficult the destruction by Germany of the nations now in arms against her.

Were there any thought or possibility of our joining or assisting the so-called Central Powers, every one of these "Friends of Peace" would become a vehement friend of war, here, as they all are of war in Europe. As even they realize that there is no chance of that, their energies are devoted to the establishment of such neutrality in the United States as would do by indirection for Germany a part of what alliance with her would do directly.

The latest, and a truly curious, manifestation of their naïve ingenuity is the attack they are making on Secretary Lansing. Of course they know as well as anybody else exactly to what degree he was responsible for the form and substance of the "note" that has so offended and alarmed them. A recent experience, however, has opened their eyes to the unpleasant and potentially perilous consequences of directing opprobrious epithet and offensive accusation against President Wilson, and they have resorted to the cautious expedient of striking at the principal over the subordinate's shoulders. They cannot really believe that Secretary Lansing is a usurper of power, a dark plotter issuing ultimatums on his own initiative, a reckless friend of the Allies, eager to bring upon his country the miseries of war. Yet it is for such crimes that, in pretense at least, they are preparing to ask his removal from office by Congress! That "Lansing" at the foot of a public document means "Wilson" they find it for the moment convenient to ignore.

Sorrowful Because Untempted.

Down in Mississippi there is an editor who is either a humorist or a cynic, for he says right out in his paper that while he has heard and read a lot about the use of British gold for the suborning of the American press, and making and keeping it anti-German, not a pound or even a penny of that gold has come within his reach, and he could use considerable quantities of it in his business.

However it may be as to his susceptibility to temptation, his freedom from it is shared all over the country and is everywhere a cause of joy or sorrow, as the case may be in each individual instance. Rumors about the use of British gold to influence newspaper opinion here seem to be confined exclusively to the one propagandist circle that has obviously been well supplied with money from another source. Perhaps the Mississippi man could tap that seemingly still unexhausted fount if he tried real hard, and so mitigate the confessed aridity of his business.

Before he does so, however, it would be well for him to reflect on the readiness shown by folk of a certain mentality to charge that anybody who disagrees with them does so because he has been bought. Apparently they cannot realize the possibility of disagreement for any other reason. Yet there may be a different explanation of their habit—the explanation that they ascribe to their neighbors a venality of which they are themselves the more or less clearly conscious exponents. Whoever knows that he wouldn't support any cause unless there was "something in it" for him gets a sort of justification for his own peculiarity by assuming it to be the common characteristic of humanity.

This is not to say, of course, that all or even much of German support in this country is a purchased commodity. It is probably far more often financed than bought, and no doubt most of it is quite sincere.

Ireland's Many Flags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When England succeeded in conquering Ireland history relates that the English found 168 Kings governing that unhappy island. I think my figures are correct, but if not, a few Kings more or less is of no importance. Probably each King had a flag of his own. How, then, can there be any national flag of Ireland? Discussion of the subject seems unprofitable. M. T. R.

Ashland, N. H., July 28, 1915.

BOHEMIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

The Czechs Will Demand Nationality When Europe Is Made Over.

New York, July 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Racial warfare between Slav and Teutons has been accepted as an obvious fact since the war between Russia and the two Teutonic Kaisers began, but few Americans realize how deep this racial hatred goes, and how Austria may, at any moment, be confronted by a revolt of her Slavic subjects. Geographically the most important of the Slav States belonging to the Austrian Empire is the Kingdom of Bohemia, and its Czech inhabitants are continually at loggerheads with their German neighbors.

To explain this antagonism it is necessary to go back to the period of the Reformation, which led to the Hussite wars. It was Jan Hus, the Rector of the University of Prague, (1392-1415,) who adopted the doctrine of John Wyclif. For two centuries the Czech peasants repelled successfully many invasions of the German and Hungarian papal armies, which ravaged Bohemia in the same way as their descendants have done in Belgium and Serbia. But the odds were too great. Half of Europe was in arms against Bohemia, and the martyrdom of its population began with the defeat of the Bohemians in the battle of the Bila Hora (White Mountains) in 1620.

Two-thirds of the population were either exterminated or driven abroad, and many emigrants settled in England, where they founded the Moravian Church. A part of these emigrants came to America and also founded a branch of the Moravian Church. Those who remained at home elected the ancestors of the present Austrian Emperor to the throne of Bohemia—a mistake for which they still have to pay dearly, because the Hapsburgs broke the contracts made with the Czech nation. The Hapsburgs had only one thought —to destroy the glory of Bohemia, to stifle the culture of the Czechs, and to kill their language, in which Chelcicky and other Bohemians preached to the world universal peace, equal rights for all men, and religious liberty.

Centuries of Germanization have not deprived the Czech of his individuality. This individuality is a characteristic of the peasantry of Bohemia, who, following old traditions, devised a distinctive style of arranging their homes and their costumes. They have their own poetry, music, dances, customs, and ceremonies, all of which may be considered as the artistic side of Bohemian peasant culture. The Czechs look now with pride upon this traditional art of their peasants, seeing in it many links with the various branches of the Slavonic race.

The great progress of Bohemia during the last century in art, education, and industry has gradually drawn the attention of Europe to the historic rights of the Czechs. The virility of this race has served to make more apparent the inefficiency of the Austrians and to emphasize the fact that the Hapsburg monarchy is not a modern institution, but a mediaeval survival. Austrian misrule cannot continue in the face of the present high intellectual and economical development of the Czechs, as opposed to the backward condition of the Teuton rulers. The hour of national enfranchisement has arrived, and Bohemians, Moravians, Silesians, and Slovaks are looking forward to a new life. Bohemia will retake her place among the free, independent nations; the old lands of the Bohemian Crown, namely, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the Slovaks, occupying the greatest part of Northwestern Hungary, will be united again.

In the new Europe which is about to be born, with the freedom for all nations, the Czechs also desire their "place in the sun." They desire to restore and to maintain their national individuality, and to remain Slavs, as they always have been.

Dr. ANTHONY JAROSLAV MORAVEK.

Aphrodite's Unique Girdle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one appendage to the Linton Aphrodite recently purchased by John D. Rockefeller which, through analogous research, may go far toward establishing the lady's age, if not, indeed, the identity of her creator. This is the "cestus," or girdle, two fragments of which still cling to her right wrist and hand. The "cestus," which was supposed to inspire the beholder with love, is a common appendage to statues and paintings of Venus dating from the Roman, neo-Grecian, or even Grecian period, but of all statues of the dei Medici type this is the only one which now displays the "cestus." Even the "Venus dei Medici," in the Uffizi at Florence, supposed to be the work of Kleomenes, son of the Athenian Appolodorus, does not have it, nor does any of the neo-Grecian copies of this statue. If the Linton Aphrodite were intended to be a copy of the dei Medici prototype it is hardly likely that the sculptor would have had the temerity to add something which the original did not possess. A reference to a Venus with the "cestus" thus held is worth searching for in literature, particularly if such a reference should also include a description of a statue of the dei Medici type.

GUALTIERO CAMPINO.

New York, Aug. 2, 1915.

Franz Abt or Miss White?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Sunday Magazine of July 18 appears a review of the memoirs of a certain lady pianist and composer, Maude Valerie White, who, it is said, "tells vivaciously of celebrities she has met. We learn that instead of calling Miss White's song, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," by its rightful title, he (Frank Millet) persistently alluded to it as "When I Swallowed Home-Made Pie." The vivacious assertion that she, Miss Maude White, was the author and composer of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" will be a staggering surprise to music lovers in general and to German musical professors in particular, who have been led to the belief that the author and composer of this—one of the most classical songs that has ever been written—was Franz Abt.

R. M. TYRRELL.

Phoebus, Va., July 20, 1915.

Children's Street Play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago I saw a letter in your paper from some one who inquired if there was no law to protect from the loud cries of the street peddlers. Another day a letter from some one complained of the incessant chatter of a neighborhood parrot.

Now I have a grievance, and I am sure I am not the only one who feels it. I live on a street between Eighth Avenue and Morningside Park, and it might be a very pleasant street to live on, for it is swept about five times a day and washed repeatedly. But although we have parks and playgrounds all around us, the children are playing every evening, yelling and screeching louder than any peddler or parrot. We are obliged either to shut our windows or go to the rear of the house to be able to hear each other talk.

A SUFFERING TENANT.

New York, July 22, 1915.

A MESSAGE.

I'd like to catch a tiny cloud
And whisper to it, not too loud,
A little song
To waft along,
O'er rock and rill,
And dale and hill—
The little song I fain would sing,
To Love, who's gone vacationing.

I'd like to snare a pretty bird
And teach it just one single word,
Then set it free
To bear for me,
In speedy flight,
Through all the night,
And thus at dawn the message bring,
To Love, where she's vacationing.

I'd like to coax a gentle breeze
To breathe a message through the trees,
From tree to tree
A word from me—
A tiny song—
Four letters long.
'Tis love I'd send by cloud, breeze, wing,
To Love, who's gone vacationing.

O. C. A. CHILD.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BLAMES HUMAN NATURE.

So Long as That Is as It Is Speculative Excesses Cannot Easily Be Checked by Rules and Regulations.

By H. G. S. NOBLE,
President New York Stock Exchange.

New York Stock Exchange,
Aug. 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Times has recently given expression, editorially, to its disapproval of the excited speculation now taking place in the so-called "war stocks." Your example has been followed by several other influential newspapers, and in each case condemnation of this speculation has been accompanied by the assertion that it could, in some undefined manner, be suppressed by the authorities of the Stock Exchange. It has also been urged that if the Stock Exchange does not promptly accomplish this desired suppression it should be brought to terms by a punitive act of the Legislature.

In the interest of arriving at a clear understanding of this question the following facts must be borne in mind: Any event tending to disturb the equilibrium of security values brings about a period of speculation which lasts until the equilibrium has been readjusted. The greater and the more far-reaching this disturbing event happens to be, the longer and the more excited will be the resultant speculation. A historic example of this can be found in the experiences of our civil war. That great national convulsion, accompanied by a suspension of specie payments and the issue of paper money, created a speculation of unprecedented magnitude. The Stock Exchange of those days was a small organization doing business in a primitive way, and when the great war speculation came it refused to enlarge its facilities to meet the new conditions, and thus virtually did what was in its power to impede the rising speculative tide. The result was that speculation, finding itself choked off from the regular organized channels, proceeded to form new and unorganized channels for itself, and a great, continuous, and unregulated market was established in the open street to carry on the business that the daily "calls" of the Stock Exchange were incompetent to handle. The mania for trading on the war news of the day was such that the market did not close in the afternoon hours, but was transferred uptown to the lobby of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, where it continued during the evening. Out of this unorganized market there grew the "Open Board of Brokers," which the old Stock Exchange was finally obliged to unite with in 1869.

At the present time we are witnessing events similar in principle to these happenings of fifty years ago. The great world war has shaken the accepted adjustment of values like an earthquake. As a consequence of this there is likely to be speculative excitement in many fields. One of the first signs of it has been the rise in the stocks of all companies obtaining war contracts. This rise has not been confined to securities listed on the Exchange, for its most violent manifestations have shown themselves in unlisted properties. The stock of the Du Pont Powder Company, which was selling at about 170, has risen to 700 and fallen back again to about 600. Had this fluctuation taken place upon the floor of the Exchange and been advertised by the ticker the attacks upon that institution would have been intensified, but being consummated unobstrusively it has caused no comment. We are told by one conservative publication that the great volume of the transactions recorded is in itself a scandal and that the profits upon which these violent changes in price are based have not yet been secured. The magnitude of the transactions is due to the fact that New York is a great world market and that the number of individuals who are buying and selling there is enormous. Speculation is always an act of anticipation, and if profits had been secured and big dividends established investors would take these properties out of the market and speculation would disappear.

While the right of free contract remains there is no power in the Stock Exchange, or even in the Legislature, to prevent individuals from using their own money or credit to buy securities in which they anticipate an advance. There is one restraining influence upon the excess of speculation which is undoubtedly being exercised today and that is the refusal of money lenders to make advances upon over-inflated properties. There is also a duty incumbent upon the Stock Exchange to see that the law of the State and its own regulations against fictitious transactions, or "wash sales," be rigidly enforced. This duty is being carefully performed by the "Business Conduct Committee" which was organized for that specific purpose.

Speculative excesses, like all other excesses, are deprecated by every thoughtful man, but while human nature remains as it is there is no clear and easy way for any one to stop them by promulgating rules and regulations.

H. G. S. NOBLE,
President.

NORWAY'S GRIEVANCE.

Germany's Submarine Warfare Alienates Scandinavian Opinion.

A letter from Johan Anker, Norwegian shipbuilder, to the Tidens Tegn of Christiana.

Bergen, Norway, June 8, 1915.

Since the outbreak of the war my feelings have many times urged me to give a warning with regard to the torpedoing of Norwegian vessels—not as a personal appeal but because there are moments in a man's life when he feels his honor too keenly to be a silent spectator. Lack of knowledge of the details, lack of personal observation, the possibility of a wrong interpretation of the facts have deterred me. Now, after having myself experienced the way in which Germany conducts her submarine warfare, I need be silent no longer.

On board the Iris of Bergen on Saturday, May 22, I witnessed the firing of a torpedo at her and the torpedoing of the Minerva of Haugesund.

Yesterday, (June 7,) I was again on board the Iris, returning from England—100 miles from the coast—when she was attacked by a submarine, which, like the last time, without warning fired a torpedo at the Norwegian passenger boat. A mistaking of the nationality was out of the question. The two boats had their signs in full order—even a shortsighted person could have distinguished the letters at a distance. A fortnight ago the weather was clear and unusually bright when the submarine appeared. If the commander was a responsible and sane man—which we must presume—no other explanation is possible than that he acted under orders. It was not the same submarine which fired at us the first time; the periscopes were different.

Sometimes Germany, as in the case of the Belridge affair, officially makes an apology and declares that it was not her purpose to torpedo our ships. What value can we give to such declarations, which are immediately contradicted by actions? If private people can feel satisfaction in taking the chance and leaving the question unanswered, the nation cannot. For the nation it is important to get a clear understanding as to whether Germany in reality regards herself as in a state of war with Norway, or whether these occurrences, many times repeated, will be accepted as mistakes with compensation in view. In any case our conduct ought to be such that Germany is without doubt as to where we stand if she threatens our right to the open sea. This right must be maintained, especially by us, because no country in comparison to its size has a greater interest in the sea than Norway. Since the submarine war on merchant vessels started we have lost so many ships and so many valuable cargoes that, comparatively, we have suffered and suffer almost as much as England, who is at war with Germany.

What can our seamen rely upon if the nation does not stand behind the flag and demand that it be respected? We ought to be proud of our seamen. They do their work under more difficult and more dangerous conditions than any of us, and they do it with a faith and courage which ought to arouse the admiration of all. The only protection they have is the Norwegian flag; the only help we can give them is to see that the flag is honored. It is high time for us to make up our minds that if we wish to exist as an independent nation we must be willing to make sacrifices. We must see clearly that the nation which does not protect its emblems with all its might and will is sooner or later doomed to lose its independence.

If it is really the case that we will not risk our skins for our liberty and our colors, what ideals are we to try to live up to in the future? If we dare not take our turn this time but must weigh our honor against what we gain materially let us then join another nation of courageous men who will not compromise.

JOHAN ANKER.

An Appeal from Mrs. Balfour.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I beg the hospitality of your widely read journal for an appeal on behalf of our aviators in active service? In view of the likelihood of the campaign being continued through the Autumn and Winter, I am anxious to collect the following articles, which will be urgently needed by the men of the Royal Naval Air Service and of the Royal Flying Corps in the western war area and elsewhere: Cardigans, sweaters, (both urgently needed,) flannel shirts and vests, leathern and knitted waistcoats, helmets, socks, gloves, and mufflers. I shall be most grateful for any contributions which may be sent to me, now or later, of articles such as the above, or of money, which will enable me to purchase those things which seem most urgently needed. The high appreciation with which consignments of such articles as the above were received last Winter by our aviators, emboldens me to make this appeal to the well-known generosity of American sympathizers.

EDITH [Mrs. HENRY] BALFOUR.
Langley Lodge, Headington Hill, Oxford,
July 21, 1915.

HINDU UPRISINGS A MYTH.

At Least, It Can Be Denied That They Are Spontaneous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 21 appears a letter from Mr. Ram Chandra, editor of a Hindu newspaper in San Francisco, in which he asserts that "the revolt in India is as wide spread as it is indigenous" and that the "powerful and numerous uprisings which have thrown India into turmoil" are falsely reported to have been instigated by the staff of his paper or by the enemies of England. He denies that German agitators have been instrumental in causing such disturbances as may have occurred.

As far as the "powerful and numerous uprisings" are concerned, it is of interest to quote from a letter I have recently received from J. C. Moulton, Curator of the Museum in Sarawak, Borneo, now serving as a Lieutenant in the Fourth Wiltshire Territorial Regiment. The letter, which is dated May 4, 1915, at Kailana, Chakrata, India, states: "I am starting a Natural History Society here among the men and have 200 names of those interested. We are stationed 7,000 feet up in the Himalayas from now till October as it is too hot in the plains now. Nothing to do except something of this sort, and Colonel is delighted at the idea. Thinks it will keep the men out of mischief. Perfect godsend to me as you may imagine." Political unrest can't be very marked when British soldiers are sent up to the mountains to enjoy the cool weather and spend their time catching butterflies, especially in view of the fact that there are now comparatively few white soldiers in India.

I am sure Mr. Chandra is in error in stating that disturbances in India are spontaneous on the part of the mass of the population. I know that, in other parts of the East, German agents have endeavored to make trouble; for in Sarawak, Borneo, in January last I saw the solitary German resident of Rajah Brooke's splendidly governed State vainly seeking to cause disaffection among the Malays. He was allowed entire freedom until after the Singapore mutiny; then he was deported with the Singapore Germans to Australia. There is good reason to believe that the Singapore mutiny was, at least in part, "made in Germany." There resulted from the Singapore mutiny a dramatic incident that clearly indicates that the mutiny was far from spontaneous. About three weeks after the mutiny a large meeting of Mohammedans was held in Singapore for the purpose of sending a message of loyalty to King George. Many could not gain admission to the meeting place, where, from the same platform, the audience was addressed by two Arabs from the Mohammedan College at Cairo, two of the leading Malays, and an Englishman—the Secretary for the colony. The meeting was an unqualified success.

A striking incident of my visit to the East from December to May was the frequency with which I was asked by intelligent natives of different races what America was going to do. This question came to me first from a native who spoke to me on a street corner, in the native quarter of Colombo, in the midst of a friendly crowd. He voluntarily assured me, also, that he and his people wanted only the English king to rule them. Even away up on a Borneo river a Sarawak Malay asked me: "Is it true that America is going to side with Germany? They told me so in Labuan, but I didn't believe it." I explained to him that the story was probably made in Germany.

As to the causes of whatever disturbances there have been in India I have no personal knowledge, but I was told on board the S. S. Mongolia, on the voyage to San Francisco in May, by an American who had just come from Bombay, that German missionaries were believed to have been conducting anti-English agitation among the natives of Northern India.

HARRISON W. SMITH.

Springfield, Me., July 22, 1915.

Mr. Root of the Same Opinion Still.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some days ago you published a statement from Mrs. Catt purporting to indicate that Elihu Root was no longer firm in his opposition to woman suffrage. May I be accorded the privilege of sufficient space in your column to quote the following letter which was received from Mr. Root, written on the letterhead of the present Constitutional Convention, of which he is President, under date of May 3, 1915, in which he says:

> Time has not in any sense changed, but has rather confirmed, the opinions which I expressed in the Constitutional Convention of 1894 regarding woman suffrage, and you are at liberty to use anything which I said then as being an expression of the opinion which I entertain now.

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN,
President New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
New York, July 30, 1915.

POUNDS DEFENDS ERASMUS FIRETRAP

Borough President Suggests Pupils Can Leap from Second Story to Escape Fire.

MUST TAKE RISKS, HE SAYS

Asserts He Is Not Alarmed for His Daughter, Who Goes to School in the Frame Building.

A defender of the old frame buildings of Erasmus Hall High School, repeatedly condemned as unsafe by the Fire Department, came forward yesterday in the person of Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn. The Bureau of Fire Prevention, Chief John Kenlon, and Deputy Chief Thomas Lally of the Fire Department have found the buildings "unsafe," "not fit for school purposes," and "a serious fire hazard."

"I think the buildings are reasonably safe," said President Pounds last night. "They can be emptied in about two minutes, and I think they are practically as safe to get out of as the new fireproof buildings of the school. They were all overhauled last Spring, and new exits were installed. The buildings are only two stories high and are surrounded by earth, not by a hard pavement. In case of need the children could probably drop or jump from the second-story windows without being injured.

"This Fall 800 new pupils will come to the school. If the old buildings are not used, 1,400 pupils now accommodated by them will have to be put in the new buildings and the whole great school put on half time. This is not desirable, if there is any possible way to avoid it.

"I have a daughter who goes to school in the wooden buildings, and I am not alarmed about her safety. These are the chief considerations: That the old buildings are reasonably safe and that the school would suffer if the pupils were put on half time. Aside from that, there is the question of economy. Why destroy a building that is reasonably safe?"

"What do you think of the Fire Commissioner's opinion that the buildings are not safe for school purposes?" he was asked.

"It isn't the Fire Commissioner's judgment," said Mr. Pounds. "It is that of the men in the Fire Prevention Bureau, who would tear down the whole blessed town if they could. Last year they proposed a scheme that, if carried out, would have cost $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 in Manhattan."

"Then you think that Chief Kenlon and Deputy Chief Lally, in saying that the buildings were unfit for school use, looked at only one side of the case?"

"Certainly. They always do. They regarded it solely from the point of view of extreme safety, and that is something that we're not going to have in this city for many years to come. In our homes, our offices, our schools we've got to take some chances. Fire Commissioner Adamson has put the Board of Education in an embarrassing position. In effect, his letter to President Churchill last Friday, in which he disapproves of the buildings but gives no order, says: 'The buildings are unsafe, but do as you have a mind to. I wash my hands of the matter.' That means that the Fire Prevention Bureau is shirking its duty."

President Churchill, however, has repeated his declaration that he will obey any order of the Fire Department, which makes only suggestions, not orders, to other city departments.

"In ordering that the wooden buildings must go," said Mr. Churchill, "I am acting on the Commissioner's latest letter, containing his finding that the buildings are unsafe and his suggestion that they should not be used. His suggestion is an order sufficient for me."

PUTTING MATCHES AT LENOX

Misses Hope Palmer and Grace Latour Tied for a Trophy.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 3.—Tourists arriving at the Curtis Hotel included Mrs. Thomas N. McCarter, Miss Eliza N. McCarter, and Mrs. Courtlandt Richardson of Morriston, N. J.

John P. Hegman, traveling with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rogers of Mamaroneck, N. Y., arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. J. L. Rykeman of New York has Mrs. Howard M. Williams, Miss Margery W. Brown, and Miss Frances Walbridge of New York as her guests at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Miss Hope Palmer of Lakewood, N. J., and Miss Grace Latour of New York are tied for the Hotel Aspinwall putting trophy, and the tie will be played off tomorrow. Mrs. J. B. Latour, Mrs. A. T. Belden, the Misses Meyer, Mrs. Grace Lambert, Miss Edna Hilton, and Miss Rawitser took part in the contest. W. C. Gilbert of Washington won the men's putting event.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chapman of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Leroy Gorton of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Douglas of Tarrytown, N. Y., arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Douglas of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Gerrish, and Mrs. C. L. Smith of New York arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mrs. Kingsland Bradford and George D. Bradford of New York, who had been at the Maplewood, have gone to Newport.

Miss Adele Kneeland has issued invitations for a garden party at Fairlawn tomorrow in honor of her sister, Mrs. Henry Whitney Munroe.

Mrs. Joseph C. Hendrix has gone to Bar Harbor for the remainder of August.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has arrived at Elm Court to visit Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

George Baty Blake has enrolled for military service at Plattsburg Aug. 10 to Sept. 6. Charles Astor Bristed, Samuel Frothingham, and Francis Stanton Blake will also enter the service.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Jr., have leased a cottage at Gloucester, Mass., for August and departed for the coast today.

Prince Hatzfeldt and Captain Franz von Papen, who were guests of Ambassador and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba, started this morning for Washington.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, who was at the Maplewood in Pittsfield, has gone to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, and Mrs. Henry R. McLane returned to Millbrook today from Curtis Hotel.

Miss Weed to Wed Today.

Miss Sarah Weed, daughter of Mr. John W. Weed, a Manhattan lawyer, who lives at 61 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., will be married to the Rev. Samuel Martin Dorrance o Central Falls, R. I., at the Weed Summer home in Noroton, Conn., today. Miss Weed is prominent in society on the north shore of Long Island, is an active member of the Green Twig Society of Flushing and the Flushing Country Club, and is an expert golf and tennis player.

FENNER—GASKELL.

The wedding of Miss Louise A. Gaskell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Gaskell of Rockville Centre, L. I., and Raymond B. Fenner, a lawyer of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West. The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Smith officiated. Mrs. J. Frederick Maxwell was the matron of honor, and Mr. Maxwell was best man. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception and seated dinner at the Hotel St. Regis. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner will spend their honeymoon in the White Mountains.

GOLF AT HOT SPRINGS.

Henry W. Savage Engages Professional to Teach Him the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt of New York arrived here this morning from Islip with her daughter, Mrs. David Dickson, and her granddaughters, the Misses Weinchester, Commodore Pratt left yesterday on the New York Yacht Club cruise.

Henry W. Savage, who with his daughter, Miss Bettina Savage, is at the Homestead for August, has started taking golf lessons of Adam Green, the professional. He was out this morning, and others playing were Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Field and L. B. Harrison of Cincinnati, who is their guest at the Chestnuts. Miss Dorothea Stout played around the course with Shannon Meany of Convent, N. J. Mrs. Alfred Thatcher and Miss Gretchen Schoen of New York played a twosome. Charles Neave, Alfred Thatcher, and Mr. Whitlock of New York had a threesome.

Clendenning J. Ryan of New York, who is spending a few days here, was host at a dinner in the Japanese room last night, and John Markle of New York, after taking a party of friends to White Sulphur Springs by motor, gave a dinner there on their return.

Miss Maria McDonald of Louisville has joined Mrs. Donald McDonald and Miss Letetia McDonald at one of the Homestead cottages.

Arrivals yesterday and today at the Homestead included Mrs. A. M. Roberts of New York, and Mrs. Frank Willets of Flushing; J. Delehanty of New York, Miss Ellen Shields Webster of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Hemsley Johnson of Baltimore, and Miss E. W. Vogel of Pittsburgh.

CONCERT AT BRETTON WOODS.

Orchestras of the Hotels Give Program at Mount Pleasant House.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 3.—The combined orchestras of the Bretton Woods hotels gave the first concert of the season this afternoon at the Mount Pleasant House. Following the concert Charles Anthony asked a few friends in to the ball room, when he gave an impromptu recital on the piano. Those coming from the Mount Washington included Dr. and Mrs. J. Blake White, Captain Gilbert P. Cotton, Mrs. Truffin and the Misses Truffin, Mrs. Morse, Miss Oakes, Miss Ives, Mrs. Schumacher, Miss Ada Patersono, and Mrs. W. G. Medinhall. They remained for tea afterward.

Mrs. W. K. Dupont and Mrs. S. F. Townsend of the Mount Pleasant, with their children motored over to Crawfords for luncheon today, afterward going to the summit of Mount Willard.

The Bethlehem Country Club links are crowded with players, and there will be several team matches soon in addition to the regular Saturday handicaps.

Entertaining in the Cave Grill at the Mount Washington this evening were Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson, T. G. Todd, and Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Robinson.

Mrs. Edward Marble and John Marble have joined Mr. Marble at the Crawford House for tennis week.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Roome have arrived from New York for the season.

The three-day ladies golf tournament at Maplewood opens today with qualifying rounds. Among the entries are Mrs. James Boyd, Mrs. H. O. Fredenberg of New York, Mrs. G. G. Tarbell, Boston; Miss Jessie Boyd, Miss Helen Fredenberg, and Miss M. E. Brien.

Mrs. Carl G. Rasmus, Misses Stephanie and Frances Rasmus of New York have joined Mrs. Rasmus's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Hale, at the Balsams for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclaire Howard Armstrong of New York have joined the Waumbek colony. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Detoust and Miss Osterman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Griffith, V. A. Crockett, and Mrs. Van Valkenburg are late arrivals at the Waumbek.

The Fabyan colony turned out for a benefit vaudeville for the Fabyan House Library last evening, which was in charge of W. J. Roope. Those on the program were the Yale University Boys, the Fabyan Ball Team, and the Boy Choir of the Church of the Transfiguration from Bretton Woods.

Mrs. Cheseboro and Mrs. Harold Blake of Providence presided at the tea tables at the Mountain View House, following the putting match at which Miss Alice Weir of Philadelphia and Robert Staples of Bridgeport won prizes.

A FRENCH SALE AT THE PIER.

Mrs. John H. Hanan in Charge of Work for Soldiers' Wives.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—In aid of the wives and children of the officers of France, there will be placed on exhibition and for sale at the Casino on Friday a collection of articles made and designed by the widows and orphans of soldiers in the French Army and under the direction of Comtesse de Ribes of Paris. The exhibition will be given under the auspices of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of French Soldiers who lost their lives in defense of the flag, and will be conducted by Mrs. John H. Hanan of New York, who is Chairman of the association. Mrs. Ralph Ellis recently has been elected to the Presidency of the society, and Mrs. John W. Garrett is also prominently identified with the work.

Comtesse de Ribes sent the collection of articles from Paris to Mrs. Hanan. The exhibition will include Empire and Directoire screens, silk screens of the Louis XVI. style, Japanese chests, coats of arms, and boxes of various design.

At the Casino today Truxton Beale of Washington, D. C., entertained a luncheon party of eight. Mr. and Mrs. David S. Baker of New York gave a luncheon at the Casino for a party of six. Mrs. Justus Ruperti of New York also entertained a luncheon party.

Mrs. Miguel Martinez of New York won the prize, a silver bonbon basket, last night in the third lucky dancing contest of the season at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane of New York gave a dinner at the Casino tonight for a party of six.

Mrs. John Henry Hanan entertained a birthday party of eighteen tonight at her villa, Shore Acres, on Ocean Road, which was followed by music and dancing.

Hoffman Nickerson and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Breed of New York and Mrs. H. Alexander, Miss Marion Alexander, and Jean Alexander of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mrs. E. H. McCullough of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

Watson Washburn of New York, who is here for the Point Judith tennis tournament, and L. C. Page of Boston are registered at the Casino.

President Emeritus James B. Angell of Ann Arbor University and his brother, William E. Angell of Chicago, have arrived at the Arlington.

SOCIETY AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Horse Show Rouses Interest—Tennis Tournament Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 3.—Miss Jeanne McLoughlin, Miss Ellen Yuille, and the Misses Collender, chaperoned by Mrs. Collender, rode over to the Elmhurst farm for luncheon.

Mrs. Joseph Ryan of Cincinnati is entertaining tonight on the Greenbrier Terrace at a birthday party in honor of her husband.

Great interest is taken in the Greenbrier Horse Show, which will be held at The Meadows Aug. 13 and 14.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Allen Langhorne and Miss Langhorne of Virginia are guests at the Greenbrier.

The winners in today's tennis tournament were Miss Hilah French, Miss Amelia Sparks Douglas, Miss Gwendolyn King, and Miss Viola Johnson. The losers were Miss Louise Joangeres, Miss Mercer French, Miss Ellen Yuille, and Miss Frances Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Melchior Beltzhoover and the Misses Beltzhoover of New York are spending August here.

Today's arrivals from New York were James H. Benedict, Miss Aleia S. Marshall, General Meany, and Mrs. Dewitt Smith and daughter, Miss Marguerite.

SCHOOL TRAINS BOYS IN TRADE OF WAITING

Hotels Pay Instructor Who Aims to Give Them Acceptable Help.

FAIR PAY AT THE START

Graduates Get $22 a Month, Board, and a Share in the Dining Room Tips.

Educators have agitated long and hard for trade training to fit boys for this or that calling, but it has remained for the heads of New York's leading hotels to start a training station for those who aspire to become waiters. Feeling a distinct need for trained beginners, some of the largest hotels organized and support a free training school for hotel employes. On Aug. 1 the Free Training School for Hotel Employes celebrated its third anniversary. Here Julius Stein, an ex-head-waiter, has put 1,200 boys through the paces to qualify them to become omnibuses, for even the obscure bus boy must have a liberal education in the gentle art of plate rustling.

There are cheerful prospects before the pupil of the school. Intensive study for about three weeks qualifies the boy for a place in one of the fifteen maintaining hotels. There he will receive $22 a month and meals besides tips, for though the public may not be aware of it, the waiter in turn tips the boy who assists him, from 25 to 70 cents a day. Sometimes the exceptionally bright omnibus is rewarded with a dollar. From omnibus he may advance to chef-omnibus, foreman of the omnibuses, to waiter, and in due time to captain and head waiter. In this profession as in all others there is the usual tradition of lowly beginnings, for hearsay has it that the great Oscar, of fabulous salary, began his career as far down the hotel scale as ordinary omnibus.

To enter the school all that need be done is to go to Mr. Stein at his office in Forty-first Street, near Fifth Avenue, and make application.

Then, if satisfactory in appearance and age, a student's card is issued to the prospective omnibus, and from then on he must appear at school each day from 9 to 5 o'clock, with a one-hour recess, time which the head master exhorts his pupils to spend in practicing dish-carrying in all its niceties. Not infrequently head waiter and captains from the supporting hotels visit the school and talk to its pupils about the duties and opportunities that lie before them.

There is no set time to finish the course of training, but when a pupil has become proficient enough the headmaster sends him armed with a card of introduction to whatever hotel needs an omnibus. Should misfortune overtake the graduate and cause him to lose his place he can return to the school, where his case will be fully investigated. If the cause of the discharge was trifling, such as incompatibility between a German waiter and a French omnibus, he may re-enter the school to await a call elsewhere. This is sometimes repeated three or four times before a pupil is firmly placed.

The school itself occupies the second floor of what was not so long ago a fine residence. In front is the reading room office. There pupils and former pupils are encouraged to spend their free time reading, writing, or otherwise as suits them best. A liberal supply of current magazines is always on the centre table, but only those printed in English are allowed, for "Learn to talk United States" is Mr. Stein's motto.

At the rear is the class-room, where every known implement pertaining to food and eating may be seen, besides all kinds of tables and table linen. The laboratory method of instruction is employed here to its fullest extent. Foodless meals and drinkless drinks are served here from early morn to dewy eve, each boy in turn doing some part of the work entailed under the eagle eye of Headmaster Stein, who sometimes intersperces his demonstrations with lectures and catchizing—in English, French, German, and Italian, for his is a truly polygot school. Greek alone floors the instructor.

"Now, it is dinner," begins Mr. Stein. "You, Franko, set the table. What is the service for dinner? Good; now do it! No, no, the water-bottle is always in the middle of the table, not so. Now you three sit down. I am the waiter, and you, Jaques, are my omnibus. We will have oysters, cold meat, salad, two coffees, and one cold coffee." The near omnibus fills the glasses, goes to a service table, and gathers up the proper knives, forks, spoons, and the like. Then he proceeds to place them about the table, all eyes upon him, while his teacher stands by. Into the glasses imaginary water is poured, the proper silver is gravely put in place, as are the special plates; for oysters a collection of shells do duty, and ancient rolls make their appearance. At last alf is set in place and the omnibus retires behind the waiter. Then the class is questioned about the correctness of the procedure. No one can find a flaw. Neither can Mr. Stein, and with the same vehemence that he has previously found fault he acknowledges perfection. "That is absolutely correct. I could not do better myself. You are a bright boy, and if I send you to the Waldorf you'll do me proud. Next week you shall be chef-omnibus here and help me break in the greenhorns."

The meal is over. Now comes the class in removing dishes. "Remember," continues Mr. Stein, "hold your plates level or else, they fall off on the floor. Everybody stops eating to see what has happened and you get the bounce may be. The guests must be disturbed never."

Everybody takes a turn at carrying away the dishes and then a lecture on omnibuses in general closes the day's session. In this lecture, repeated by sections in four languages, Headmaster Stein sets forth as the cardinal virtues of the omnibus cleanness, especially as to finger nails, hair and uniform, promptness, accuracy, and the ability to speak English. To that he adds this parting warning: "Boys, make yourself warm in the house I send you to, before you look for more money. If you are a good omnibus you may become chef-omnibus and then waiter, but it you are a bad omnibus nobody wants you."

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Matilda Bigelow, daughter of Mrs. E. M. Padelford, and Herbert C. Pell, Jr., of this city, whose engagement has just been announced, will take place in the early Autumn in New York. Mr. Pell is a nephew of Mrs. Charles C. Coster. Miss Bigelow has spent much of her time in Paris, and lived several years in Rome, where she studied art.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gardiner and family, who are at Spring Lake, N. J., will return in September to Hessian Hill Farm, Croton-on-Hudson, and plan to be in New York for the Winter on Nov. 1.

Commander I. V. Mishtowt, naval attache of the Russian Embassy, arrived at the Plaza yesterday from Newport, for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick of 800 Fifth Avenue, who has been at Narragansett Pier, returned to New York yesterday, and will be at the St. Regis until the early Autumn.

Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson will give a luncheon today at her cottage at Southampton, L. I., for Miss Isabel Stettinius, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, who will make her début next Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Stettinius are now occupying their cottage at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. A. Clausen of Brookline, Mass., and this city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Marie Clausen, to Joseph Shattuck Ely of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Ely is a graduate of Williams College, class of '10.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Alice Page, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page, and Charles G. Loring, son of General Charles G. Loring of Boston, will be celebrated this forenoon in the Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace, London. The bridal breakfast is to be held at the American Embassy. After a short honeymoon trip Mr. Loring and his bride will return to this country, and will spend the Winter in Boston.

NEWPORT AIDS THE FRENCH.

Society Leaders Direct Sale for Benefit of Wounded Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—Mixed tennis doubles were postponed at the Casino today until tomorrow, but an interesting match in mixed doubles was played by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener for two weeks, and her partner, Charles E. Sands, playing against Mrs. Howard G. Cushing and Cary Morgan. The score was not posted, but many watched the clever playing.

Many women of the Summer colony attended the sale in the Casino conducted by Mme. Mendis of Paris. Included in the sale were objects of art, souvenirs of the war, manuscripts, and useful objects. The sale was for the benefit of the wounded troops of France and was conducted under direction of a committee consisting of Mesdames Whitney Warren, August Belmont, R. Livingston Beeckman, Craig Biddle, Royal Phelps Carroll, W. K. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Leonard M. Thomas.

Colonel Charles L. McCawley of Washington and Mrs. Harold Godwin of Roslyn are visiting Mrs. William H. Emory. Robert Garrett of Baltimore is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs. Colonel and Mrs. George F. Landers of Fort Adams, Miss Lowber and Mrs. H. C. Hager of New York are stopping at the New Cliffs.

Chester A. Butman of Pittsburgh, who is visiting Mrs. Horatio N. Slater; Mrs. W. .D MacDougal of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stoner of Syracuse, Charles Cooper, and James and Harold H. Jacobs of New York, who are visiting Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. G. Morse of Boston, Ensign Warner Worth Bagley, U. S. N., and G. Louis Boissevain, of New York, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, are registered at the Casino.

With the arrival of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club today from New London many dinner parties were given in the Summer colony and at Hill Top Inn, Bergers, Coles, Gunthers, New Cliffs, and on board the yachts. Tomorrow the steam yachts will take off many guests for the Astor Cup races.

Luncheons were given today by Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Frederic P. Sands, and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston of New York are among the guests Commodore C. Ledyard Blair is entertaining on the steam yacht Diana.

Maurice Roche will have one hundred guests for his dinner dance at Hill Top Inn Aug. 16.

Mrs. Ogden L. Mills is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

JACOB HARRIS HURT BY AUTO

Importer Insists on Arrest of Bernard Ward, Chauffeur.

Jacob Harris, an importer, who lives at 175th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, was knocked down by an automobile owned by S. W. Baruch of 312 West Seventy-third Street, while crossing Fifth Avenue at Forty-first Street yesterday afternoon. Mr. Harris was injured on the head and the left side of the body, and was removed in an ambulance to the New York Hospital.

Mr. Harris protested that Bernard Ward, the chauffeur of the machine, was at fault. On his demand Ward was arrested by Patrolman Barry of the Traffic C Squad. Arraigned before Magistrate Krotel at the Yorkville Court, Ward was held in $1,000 bail to await examination on Thursday.

'MEDEA' PLAYED AT N. Y. U.

With Mme. Barsescu Making Her First Appearance in English.

An organization doing business under the hazardously pretentious name of the Art Drama Players presented "Medea" yesterday afternoon and evening at New York University, with Mme. Agathe Barsescu in the title rôle. It had been planned to give the play on Battery Hill under the open sky, but the rain drove the players and the few hardy spectators to the shelter of the circular chapel in the basement of the library.

The play given was not the great Euripidean tragedy, as readers of the announcements might reasonably have supposed, but a translation from the French of Legouvé, a halt, corrupted, and somewhat travel-worn version of the story of the wise woman of ancient Colchis.

The occasion was the first appearance of Mme. Barsescu on the English-speaking stage, the rôle affording her an opportunity for a variety of thunderous emotionalism that quite obliterated the rest of the company. Born in Bucharest, Mme. Barsescu has been a player of the German and Austrian stage for many years, and has hitherto been seen here with the Irving Place stock company. She made a favorable impression last year as Jocasta in "König Oedipus" at the Metropolitan. Though her voice is naturally marked with the German accent, she has an admirable command of the English tongue.

"Medea" will be repeated on Friday and Saturday of this week at the People's Theatre, in the Bowery, for the benefit, it is said, of the large Rumanian population dwelling in that neighborhood.

Hudson Theatre Opens Next Week.

The Hudson Theatre will begin its new season next Wednesday instead of on Labor Day, as originally planned. The opening offering will be Roi Cooper Megrue's new war play, "Under Fire," produced by Selwyn & Co. The cast includes more than fifty players, among them William Courtenay, Frank Craven, Violet Heming, Felix Krembs, Henry Stephenson, Norman Tharp, Malise Sheridan, Phoebe Foster, Dorothy Abbott, Walter Kingsford, Edward Mawson, and McKay Morris.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals of Jules Eckert Goodman's new play, "Just Outside the Door," which Klaw & Erlanger and Henry Miller will produce, were begun yesterday in the Gaiety under the direction of Mr. Miller. The locale of the play is modern America. The cast includes Leonore Ulrich, Janet Dunbar, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Julia Mills, Elliott Dexter, Ernest Truex, Frank Kemble Cooper, David Glassford, Frank Losee, and William Norton.

Jesse Lasky arrived yesterday from Hollywood, Cal., where he has been at the studios of the Lasky Company conferring about plans for distributing the films of the company abroad at the end of the war. Carl Anderson and Harry Kohn, two representatives of the interests with which the Lasky Company is affiliated, went to Europe last week to begin preliminary arrangements.

Frederic McKay has placed Kitty Gordon and Jack Wilson under contract and will present them as co-stars in a musical comedy.

The announcement that Weber and Fields would appear at the Palace next week has led to a flood or mail orders for seats. This will be the first vaudeville appearance of the comedians since the early years of their career.

Alice John has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for the role of Nora in "Twin Beds."

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving here yesterday on the Frederik VIII. from Copenhagen were:

Miss Elvira Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bentzon, Oscar W. Bergh, H. Devries, Dr. E. H. Egbert, Mrs. Grace Eames, Miss Helen Eames, Mrs. Mathilda Gosselin, W. M. Hannay, Mrs. A. A. Knap, John Knap, Mrs. Annie Landin, Mrs. A. S. Murphy, Mrs. C. Nelson, Miss G. Nelson, J. P. Panley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard Vibbert.

Some of those booked to sail today for Genoa on the Europa are:

P. Ambrosino, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Imperator, Mrs. C. Fontana, R. Lucchesi, Marco Berardo.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

SOLEMN HIKER WINS WAGER.

"Man Who Never Smiles" Completes 4,000-Mile Walk.

Styling himself the "man who never smiles," Charles J. Bingay, 35 years old, of Vancouver, B. C., walked into the Municipal Lodging House last night and told Assistant Superintendent Whiting that he just completed a 4,000-mile jaunt from his home to this city to win a wager of $5,000.

According to Bingay, he left Pacific Coast on March 10 from the office of F. G. Mayfield, a real estate broker of Vancouver, who put up the wager. To win the money he agreed to make the trip in five months. Bingay carried a letter from the Mayor's secretary of Digbie, B. C., to Mayor Mitchel, which he presented at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, and received a letter from the Mayor to take back to the Coast with him.

Owing to a five weeks' stay in a South Bend Hospital, where he was il lwith appendicitis, Bingay came near losing his bet, according to his story. He carried a sign on his coat front, which read: "I am not married, nor am I as grouchy as I look. I could consider a wife is she could make me smile." Bingay says he never smiles, and to prove it sat in the lobby of the lodging house for several hours while the humorists of the neighborhood tried him out with jokes, ancient and modern. He never smiled nor relaxed his serious expression.

ADMIRAL FORSYTH DIES.

Veteran of Two Wars Is a Victim of Paralysis.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Aug. 3.—Rear Admiral James McQueen Forsyth, United States Navy, retired, died here today of paralysis. He was stricken six months ago and failed steadily to the end.

Admiral Forsyth was born in the Bahama Islands in 1842, and removed to Philadelphia, where he joined the merchant marine. During the civil war he became an officer of the navy, in which he served until after the Spanish-American war, when he was placed on the retired list. After his marriage with Miss Caroline P. Helfenstein of this place Admiral Forsyth made his home here. The body will be taken to the National Cemetery at Arlington on Friday for burial.

Admiral Forsyth went to sea on a merchantman at the age of 15, and in August, 1861, entered the navy as a volunteer under Commander H. S. Stillwagen, who appointed him a second-class pilot on the Hatteras expedition. After that he was with Farragut in the engagements from Fort Jackson to Vicksburg, the fight at Grand Gulf, and the battles with the Confederate ram Arkansas. In September, 1862, he became an ensign, and during the remainder of the war served on the Nyack, Water Witch, Pawnee, and Nantucket.

In 1868 he entered the regular navy as Master, and served on a number of vessels. He was executive officer on the Constellation during her Irish relief service in 1880. He was in command of the naval station at Key West when the Maine was destroyed, and took care of the survivors and buried the dead. At the end of the Spanish war he contracted yellow fever, and was sent to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. In March, 1899, he was made a Captain, and commanded the cruiser Baltimore in the Asiatic Squadron, shortly after becoming Chief of Staff at the station. He was transferred to the Brooklyn, his last sea duty being the command of the Indiana in 1901. Admiral Forsyth was retired a month later, having served thirteen years and seven months at sea and sixteen years and four months ashore.

RICHARD LORENZ DEAD.

Noted Genre Painter Succumbs to a Stroke of Apoplexy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 3.—Richard Lorenz, an artist, to whom many medals at world expositions have been awarded for his paintings of Western subjects, died here today of a stroke of apoplexy suffered yesterday. He was 55 years old.

Mr. Lorenz was one of the best known genre painters in this country and was born in Voigtstaedt, Germany. He studied art under Brendel, Thady, and Hagen from 1874 until 1886. In 1884 he won the Carl Alexander prize and in 1906 the Osborne prize of $1,000 for the best genre painting on an American subject. He was a member of the Society of Western Artists and was unmarried.

Albert Thieriot.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Albert Thieriot, Manager of the Delaware & Hudson Company Hotel properties, including the Hotel Champlain at Bluff Poin on Lake Champlain and the Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George and the Railway Dining Car Service, died at Chestertown, N. Y., today. Prior to taking up his residence in Chestertown, a number of years ago, Mr. Thireiot was Executor of the Delmonico estate and managed the Delmonico restaurant in New York for some time. He managed the Delaware and Hudsoon Hotel properties for about three years. Mr. Thieriot was born in Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 14, 1854. Besides his widow, Phoebe A. Watson, he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Charles H. Meade of NNew York and Mrs. Leontine Munoz of Paris and Joseph Thieriot, of Glens Falls, a son by a former wife.

Dr. Elmer L. Styles Dies in Auto.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Aug. 3.—Dr. Elmer L. Styles, a physician of wide ecquaintance in the State, was stricken with hear disease while driving his automobile in Newington, this afternoon, and died before medical aid reached him. The machine, without a guiding hand, crashed into a telegraph pole. Dr. Styles was a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and a veteran of the Eleventh Vermont Volunteers in the Civil War.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY WARNER DUSINBERRE of Pittsburgh, Penn., died suddenly on Sunday at the home of George W. Perkins at Riverdale, in his fifty-seventh year. His widow, who is a sister of Mrs. Perkins, survives him.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. KLAPP, a widely known jewelry designer, died on Sunday at her home in Clinton, N. J. She was 69 years old, and was born in Germantown, Penn., of a Quaker family.

THOMAS DENHOLM, a retired woolen merchant, died at his home, 2,595 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 90 years old, and was born in Scotland, but had resided in this country for sixty-five years. For many years he was connected with Leggett & Denholm of 384 West Broadway, New York.

Mrs. MARY E. CHARLES, an active church worker of Brooklyn and a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died on Monday at the home of her brother, Dr. James A. Meara, 112 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

JULES CHALETAN, a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died yesterday at his home, 407 Ninth Street. He was born in Switzerland seventy-three years ago.

Mrs. FREDERICKA W. FORSCHNER, 63 years old, died Sunday at her home, 425 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BARNETT, wife of Laurence T. Barnett, a retired Washington market man, died at her home, 5,622 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

FREDERICK C. SEITZ, 49 years old, of 1,260 Madison Street, Brooklyn, died Sunday of carcinoma. He had been credit man for A. A. Vantine & Co. of New York.

KENELM ARNETT GILLETTE, a mechanical engineer, of 521 West 111th Street, died yesterday at the Loomis Sanitarium, in Liberty, N. Y., in his fortieth year. He was a son of Robert H. Gillette and was born in Chicago. Mr. Gillette was a graduate of the University of Chicago and a member of several engineering societies. His widow and daughter survive him.

The Rev. WILLIAM F. BOYCE, 76 years old, a Methodist retired minister, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George V. Vanderpool of North Eighth Avenue, Whitestone, Queens Borough. He had been ill for several weeks.

CHARITIES.

TURN TO THE LIGHT AND WATCH.

Light always brings some good result—darkness brings unhappiness—so we are all striving to reach out, to reach upward—to banish misery, to invite the entrance of sunlight into our lives.

The baby in its immature state needs all this and more—it needs it indeed because it's so helpless.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BUNTING—LENEHAN.—Mae A. Lenehan to George R. Bunting.

Married.

BYRNES—HYDE.—July 31, Helen Clarke Hyde to Paul Byrnes, by the Rev. Max Dieterle, at the German Methodist Church, Long Island City, N. Y.

Died.

ABRAMS.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, 1915, Sarah Abrams, daughter of the late Samuel and Aletta Eldert of Jamaica, L. I. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church of Woodhaven, Walker and Jerome Avs., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

BACON.—At the University Hospital, Philadelphia, on Aug. 2, 1915, John Bacon, M. D., son of the late Josiah and Caroline Wood Bacon, aged 50 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, Aug 4, at 2 P. M., at the All Saints' Episcopal Church, Torresdale, Philadelphia. Interment private, at Friends Southwestern Burial Grounds.

BOARDMAN.—On Monday, Aug. 2, entered into life eternal William Jarvis Boardman, in his 84th year. Funeral at his late residence, Washington, D. C., Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

BURGESS.—On Monday, Aug. 2, 1915, Adelaide M., widow of J. J. Burgess of 267A Lewis Av., Brooklyn. Funeral service at the Fairchild Funeral Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, on Thursday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

CONDICT.—Fannie Kemble, widow of the late Nathan Woodhull Condict, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. P. McGowan, 244 Riverside Drive, Aug. 2. Services Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11:30.

DENHOLM.—On Aug. 1, Thomas Denholm, aged 90 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,595 Bedford Av., Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

DOWNEY.—Suddenly, in his 68th year, at his residence, 1,790 Clinton Av., Bronx, Patrick H., beloved husband of Jeanette E. Downey. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISHER.—Suddenly, Frank A. Fisher, 55. Funeral from residence, 349 West 28th St., Thursday, 9 A. M. Requiem mass at St. John the Baptist Church, West 30th St., 7th-8th Avs.

GILLETTE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1915, at Loomis Sanitarium, Liberty, N. Y., Kenelm Arnett, in his 40th year, husband of Margaret L. Detwiler Gillette, 521 West 111th St. Services at chapel, Union Hill, N. J. Richmond (Va.) and Chicago papers please copy.

GREENE.—On Monday, the 2d inst., at Onteora Park, Catskill Mountains, Mrs. Jennie Dutton Greene, widow of the late Charles Burrows-Greene. Funeral at Onteora Church, Onteora Park, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

GRIFFIN.—The Board of Managers of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses has learned with deep regret of the death of its Honorary President, Mrs. William Preston Griffin, who, with others, organized at Bellevue Hospital the Training School for Nurses in 1873. Mrs. Griffin conducted the policy of the School as President from 1882 until she resigned in 1904 to become Honorary President.

Inserted by authority:
Mrs. WM. CHURCH OSBORN,
President Bellevue Training School for Nurses.
Miss H. ROGERS, Vice President.

HENRY.—In Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1915, Flora Amanda Reynolds, widow of Lester R. Henry, in her 82d year.

HOPKINS.—On Sunday night, Aug. 1, after a short illness, Josephine, daughter of the late Caleb and Ketenah Hopkins. Funeral from her late residence at Catskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 4 P. M.

HUGHES.—Josephine G., wife of Brian G., mother of Mrs. Gertrude Marie Burrell, Clara Hughes and Brian G. Hughes Jr., at her Summer home, Brightside, Monroe, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 1st. Funeral from residence, 1,984 Madison Av. on Wednesday, Aug. 4th, at 10 A. M. Thence to All Saints Church, Madison Av. and 129th St., where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

KEENAN.—At her residence, 3,290 Richmond Terrace, Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, on Aug. 2, Margaret M. F. Keenan, wife of Thomas Keenan. Requiem mass St. Mary's R. C. Church, Port Richmond, S. I., Thursday, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M.

KLAPP.—Elinor Evans, widow of William H. Klapp, at Clinton, N. J., Sunday night, Aug. 1, aged 69. Funeral services at Church of Transfiguration, 29th St., Wednesday, 12 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn. Philadelphia and Chicago papers please copy.

McCORD.—On Monday, Aug. 2, 1915, Margaret J. McCord. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Matthew Wilson, 437 West 47th St., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1915, at 8 P. M.

MACDONALD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 3, Alice Cassidy, widow of John Macdonald. Funeral from her late residence, 2,016 Jerome Av., Thursday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Avs.

NESBITT.—William, Aug. 2, beloved husband of Fanny, (nee Manee.) Services at residence, 2,071 Anthony Av., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Thursday morning.

DAINE.—Entered into life eternal, on Saturday, July 31, at Syracuse, N. Y., Mary Meachem Daine, widow of the Rev. William Ralph Daine, late Vicar of St. Stythian's, Conrwall, England. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.

PIERCE.—Henry B., at Bridgeton, N. J., Henry B. Pierce, formerly of New Brunswick, in his 85th year. Services at Bridgeton Thursday, 2:30 P. M. Interment at Cooperstown, N. Y.

POLLOCK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1915, Henry Pollock, son of the late Julius Pollock of Boston Road, Bronx, in his 65th year. Funeral services at the residence of Miss Carillo, Grand View-on-Hudson, Thursday, the 5th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery at 3:45 P. M. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

RIGHTER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 2, at Dixville Notch, N. H., Kate A. Righter, widow of the late John Harris Righter. Notice of services later.

RUTHERFURD.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, at the Hahnemann Hospital, New York City, Walter Rutherfurd, 714 Madison Av., husband of Louise M. Rutherfurd and son of the late Isabella and Walter Rutherfurd. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Wednesday morning, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock.

RUTHERFURD.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, Office of the Secretary, No. 1,328 Broadway, New York. The members of the Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late fellow-member, Walter Rutherfurd, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock.

VERNON M. DAVIS, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE,
Assistant Secretary.

RUTHERFURD.—With deep regret we announce the death of Walter Rutherfurd, a companion of our order. The members of the New York Chapter of the Colonial Order of the Acorns are requested to attend the funeral services to be held at Trinity Church, Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock.

EDWARD N. TAILER,
Chancellor.
THOMAS BLOODGOOD PECK,
Recorder.

CIVIL SERVICE

EXAMINATION FOR
Typewriting Copyist
Grade 2, Female.
Salary $600 to $1,200.

A speed test will consist of the copying of a mimeographed passage on typewriting machine; correctness, form, neatness, and rapidity will also be considered. For the tabulation test candidates will be given narrative matter for them to present in typewritten tabular form. Neatness and excellence but not rapidity will be considered in this test. Candidates must furnish their own machine, pens, and ink. The Commission will not, at any time or in any way, be responsible for delivery and safety of machines, nor make any allowance for defective working in examination. The subjects and weights are: Speed Test, 6; Tabulation, 3; Arithmetic, 1.

Applications will be issued from and received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from

August 4 to August 18, at 4 P. M.

The minimum age is seventeen years. A physical qualifying examination will precede the mental test.

Municipal Civil Service Commission

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHING
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS beg leave to announce that they have removed to their new building at MADISON AVENUE & FORTY-FOURTH STREET

Telephone Murray Hill 8800

Died

RUTHERFURD.—Veteran Association, First Battalion, N. M. N. Y. It is with great regret that I announce the death of Walter Rutherfurd, a member of this association. H. T. MAURY, Secretary.

VAN KLEECK.—At Grace Church Rectory, White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 1, Rev. Frederick Brinsmaid Van Kleeck, D. D., in his 74th year. Funeral from Grace Church, White Plains, Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment in Kensico Cemetery. Clergy please bring vestments.

WALSHE.—At her residence, 457 West 164th St., on Aug. 3, 1915, Catherine, (nee Fitzgerald,) native of the Square, Dungarvan, County Waterford, Ireland, beloved wife of Maurice J. Walshe. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATSON.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, Clara Emma Watson, M. D., in her 54th year, sister of Fred Watson and Mrs. Alfred Blakeley. Funeral services at her late residence, 574 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M. Cincinnati papers please copy.

WEBSTER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1915, aged 20 years and 8 days, William James Webster, oldest son of Charles Francis and Henrietta Webster. Survived by father, mother, and sister, Florence May, and two brothers, Howard Joseph and Arthur Franklin. Funeral services at 8:15 Thursday evening, Aug. 5, 1915, at his late home, 75 5th St., Woodhaven, L. I. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery, Friday, at 2:30 P. M., Aug. 6, 1915.

YORK.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, Charlotte York, age 71, born Midlothian, Va. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Aug. 3, 8:30 P. M., at St. Philip's Church. Interment in Kensico Cemetery.

AYERS.—Jennie, 420 West 124th St., Aug. 1. Funeral today.

BARRETT.—Margaret, 511 West 29th St., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow.

BECK.—Kathie, 1,567 Avenue A, Aug. 2, aged 55. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CRANSTON.—Rose, 80 Clinton Av., Bronx, Aug. 1, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DALY.—Mary, 338 West 25th St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DEVANNEY.—Catherine, 234 6th St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DEXTER.—William E., 76 East 125th St., Aug. 1, aged 69.

DOUGHERTY.—Josephine, 248 Sherman Av., Aug. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FOURMAN.—John D., 367 West 35th St., Aug. 1, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAIGH.—Henry M., 325 East 31st St., Aug. 2. Funeral notice later.

HEALY.—Mary, 501 West 167th St., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HENLE.—Victoria, 137 Avenue A, Aug. 2, aged 82. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HIRTH.—Mary, 146 West 98th St., Aug. 1, aged 26.

JARCK.—Wilhelmina, 755 East 138th St., Aug. 1, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Carl, Volunteer Hospital, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KEALY.—Margaret, 198 East 101st St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KUPFERER.—Philip, 292 East 155th St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAMBERT.—David, 191 East 3d St., Aug. 2.

McARDLE.—Mary A., 443 West 31st St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MAGRINO.—Rose, 161 West 31st St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MAHADY.—Catharine, 284 9th Ave., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NESBITT.—William, 2,071 Anthony Ave., Bronx, Aug. 2. Funeral service today.

SIGLOCH.—Friedericke, 1,348 Fulton Ave., Bronx, Aug. 1, aged 68. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

WOLFF.—Samuel, 184 West 82d St., Aug. 1.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—Mary A., 1,582 Bushwick Av., Aug. 2, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BARNETT.—Elizabeth H., 5,622 4th Av., Aug. 2. Funeral private.

BENDER.—Elsie, 479 Onderdonk Av., Aug. 2, aged 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BURKART.—Anne, 379 Baltic St., Aug. 2, aged 53.

DENHOLM.—Thomas, 2,595 Bedford Av., Aug. 1, aged 90. Funeral today.

DOYLE.—William H., St. Mary's Hospital, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUNBAR.—James W., 23 Lawton St., Aug. 1, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow.

FARRELLY.—Frank, Williamsburg Hospital, Aug. 2, aged 34.

FLESCHE.—Emma, 316 Linden St., Aug. 2, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FOLEY.—John W., 1,388 Greene Av., Aug. 2, aged 36. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FOREMAN.—Charles, 622 Manhattan Av., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FORSCHNER.—Fredericka, 425 Hamburg Av., Aug. 1, aged 60. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HANSEN.—Ferdinanda, Kings County Hospital, Aug 2, aged 51. Funeral today.

HICKEY.—William, 76 Nelson St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KNAPP.—Catherine, 169 8th St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KOEHLER.—Herbert C., 25 Ferris St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MORONEY.—Nano, 19 Kane Place, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—James, Seaview Hospital, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Died

O'DOWD.—Patrick, 200 McDougal St., Aug. 2, aged 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

QUINLAN.—Thomas, 275 56th St., Aug. 2, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Mary, 22 3d Place, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SEITZ.—Fred C., 1,260 Madison St., Aug. 1, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SERZEL.—Laura, 218 Calyer St., Aug. 2, aged 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHEEHAN.—Peter, 68 Walcott St., Aug. 2, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SPERZEL.—Laura, 218 Calyer St., Aug. 2, aged 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Patrick, 133 Huntington St., Aug. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VAN KEUREN.—William, 83 5th Av., Aug. 2, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BARR.—Matthew, 416 Jane St., West Hoboken, Aug. 1, aged 37.

BOHL.—Henrietta M., 210 Linden Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BOWEN.—Elizabeth, 549 Grove St., Jersey City, Aug. 1.

COYLE.—Bridget, 178 Oliver St., Newark, Aug. 3. Funeral notice later.

CUNNINGHAM.—Viola M., 24 Searing Av., East Newark, Aug. 2.

DOWNING.—Eliza, 285 Roseville Av., Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FREUND.—George, Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral notice later.

HARNEY.—Margaret and George, 625 Bramhall Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KELLEHER.—Mary L., 397 Peshine Av., Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

LIVESEY.—Mary A., 831 Willow Av., Hoboken, Aug. 1.

McCABE.—Elizabeth, 48 Vincent St., Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

McCUE.—Thomas H., 50 Dey St., Jersey City, Aug. 2, aged 5 months.

MELLA.—Anthony, 169 Ino St., West Hoboken, Aug. 2, aged 16. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

NIEDER.—Elsie, 276 Johnson Av., Newark, Aug. 3, aged 2 months. Funeral today, 2 p. m.

ORTLAND.—Frederick G., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 66. Funeral today, 3:30 P. M.

ROEHM.—Albert, Newark, Aug. 1, aged 30. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SCOTT.—Marion, 11 Orient Av., Jersey City, Aug. 1, aged 20 months.

SHEERIN.—Rose, 46 Sterling St., Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

STEWART.—Annie M., 321 Danforth Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TAGGART.—John F., 41 Belmont Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2, aged 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TAGGERT.—Mary, 130 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

TRANSUE.—Peter S., 144 Sylvan Av., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 57. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Long Island.

DOTZLER.—Joseph, Woodhaven, Aug. 1, aged 36. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUNN.—Nellie, Woodhaven, Aug. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LEFEVRE.—Sophie, College Point, Aug. 1, aged 49.

McCALLUM.—Sarah, Ravenswood, Aug. 1.

WIGGINS.—Jane, Port Washington, Aug. 2, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

SCHAMBERGER.—In memory of our beloved mother, Maria J. Schamberger, who departed this life Aug. 4, 1913. In God's care.

VAN BRUNT.—In loving memory of Mrs. Amelia Van Brunt, who passed away Aug. 4, 1912.

CREAMER.—Thomas, mass Church of Nativity, today, 9 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Harry F., mass St. John's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8 A. M.

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What a School Ought to Do

Next Sunday in The New York Times the Presidents of ten leading universities and colleges will tell what their experience has shown them a school ought to do.

The contributors are President A. Ross Hill, University of Missouri; President W. C. Rodgers, St. Stephen's College of Annandale; President Ira N. Hollis, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; President G. F. Bovard, University of Southern California; President L. M. McAfee, Parsons College; President W. W. Boyd, Western College for Women; President William O. Allen, Doane College; President W. H. McMaster, Mount Union College; President Robert L. Kelly, Earlham College; President John S. Nollen, Lake Forest College.

Next Sunday, August 8th, in The New York Times

BASEBALL CLUB OWNERS BUY BIG ESTATE IN GEORGIA FOR TRAINING CAMP FOR PLAYERS

BASEBALL MEN BUY TRAINING CAMP

Dover Hall Estate, in Georgia, Will Become Centre for Spring Practice.

Dover Hall, one of the largest and most picturesque of the Southern estates, located fourteen miles from Brunswick, Ga., has just been purchased by a syndicate of men prominently identified with baseball, and the indications are that the old plantation, which comprises 2,436 acres, will eventually be turned into a great training camp for the major league teams. The identification of George Stallings with the project lends further credence to this view, for it has been one of his pet theories that it would be a great advantage for a National League and American League team to train together, each practicing in the morning independently and playing a game in the afternoon. The scope of the property would allow for the training of every one of the big league teams, and this would undoubtedly lessen the cost of Southern training, where each of the clubs is forced to maintain its own camp.

The estate will hereafter be known as the Dover Hall Club. The officers are: President, Captain T. L. Huston; Vice President, George T. Stallings; Treasurer, Frank M. Stevens; Secretary, A. Allison. The Directors are, in addition to the Officers, B. B. Johnson, President of the American League; Charles A. Comiskey, Irvin S. Cobb, and Damon Runyon. Other members are Jacob Ruppert, James E. Gaffney, Bud Fisher, John K. Tener, President of the National League; Archie Hurlbert, Robert Lee Hedges, Tyrus Cobb, John J. McGraw, Harry Stevens, J. C. Toole, Robert Davis, Howard Trumbo, Norman H. Davis, Edward Barrow, President of the International League, and Harry N. Hempstead, President of the Giants. The active membership is to be limited to fifty, but there will also be an associate membership. The club will be incorporated under the laws of Delaware, and the shares will sell for $1,000 each. Already a large amount of money has been subscribed, Ban Johnson having taken five shares in the club.

At present it is the plan to improve the property so that it may be a Winter resort and game preserve. To this end work will start soon and a club house costing about $50,000 will be erected, and it is believed it will be ready for occupancy this Fall. Many of the members are preparing to build cottages and one of the first constructed will be owned by Captain Huston.

Dover Hall is within a few miles of Jekyl Island and adjoining is the du Pont estate. The tract is situated on a tidewater peninsula ten miles by water from Brunswick and fourteen miles by land. The question of purchasing it has been under consideration for nearly a year. It started as a result of a hunting trip to George Stallings's plantation last Fall. Several baseball club owners and newspaper men went over the ground, which was the estate of the late George W. Wright. As a game preserve it offered the finest inducements, and plans were at once launched to arrange for the purchase.

For the present it will be used as a Winter resort for baseball men, where they can have the finest hunting afforded in any section of the East. There are, in plentiful quantities, deer, wild turkey, quail, snipe, duck, rail and plover. 'coon, possum, and for those who like a bit more of excitement, bear and wild cat. The estate has four miles of oyster beds, a safe harbor for yachts and small boats, and fine fishing grounds for drum, trout, bass, whiting, and sheepshead.

The land is heavily wooded in places and the timber rights in themselves hold a large value. Several years ago theese rights were sold, and there was considerable cutting, but there are still hundreds of acres of virgin pine. The new owners have repurchased the timber rights, and there will be no more cutting of lumber except when it is necessary for the building of the proposed bungalows. They will be of uniform construction of boulder and log, though members will be permitted to build according to their own plans and upon sites which they may select.

WHY GIANTS DIDN'T PLAY.

Federal Clubs Were Playing in St. Louis, So Conflict Was Avoided.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—It rained a few drops this morning, and John J. McGraw of the Giants and Miller Huggins of the Cardinals promptly put their heads together, conferred for thirty minutes and hung out the sign "Wet grounds; no game. Double header tomorrow."

To tell the truth about the matter the grounds were about as wet at game time as they are every morning at 5 o'clock when the dew glistened on the green sward. McGraw and Huggins did not want to play. The Federals were playing, and they got the impression they could draw a better crowd if they waited until tomorrow when they would have no opposition. Maybe they were right, but the Federal game would not have made much of an impression in today's crowd. The "outlaw" game drew five hundred, mostly women, for it was ladies' day. Mathewson and Tesreau will pitch for the Giants and Robinson and Griner for the Cardinals.

FEDERAL RAID IN FALL.

"Outlaws" to Sign Major League Stars, Says Gilmore.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—James Gilmore, President of the Federal League, announced here today that his league was planning another raid on organized baseball, and that negotiations with fifteen stars of the National and American leagues were under way. He said the Federals would endeavor to sign several well-known players in the Fall, and that others would be found in the Federal League training camps next Spring.

Gilmore said that no amount of money within reason would stand in the way of the Federals if they could induce such men as Grover Cleveland Alexander, J. Franklin Baker, Eddie Collins, and "Stuffy" McInnis to sign contracts.

Mr. Gilmore announced that the Federal League undoubtedly would have a team in New York City next year, and that the pennant winner in his league would again challenge the winner of the world's series this Fall.

Mickey Welsh and Larry Corcoran.

Many baseball fans who have kept records of the old performers will remember two noted pitchers who broke into the game together. They were Smiling Mickey Welsh and Larry Corcoran, who were teammates and pals on the famous Lurelines of Brooklyn, an amateur organization of considerable note way back in 1877. A few years later they graduated from the amateur ranks into the "Big Show," Larry going to the famous Chicago team, then under Cap Anson. A few seasons afterward Mickey was hired by the New York Giants and was soon considered their star pitcher. For several seasons these two great hurlers were rivals, and met many times in brilliant pitching duels. The records show where Welsh had it on the other Hibernian, for Mickey was a regular Jonah to the warriors of Anson for many years.

Mickey always took great delight in telling this story about his former pal: "The first game in which Daddy Corcoran saw his boy pitch was against the Giants. After the game, which was lost by the Chicagos, the old gentleman happened to hear some one remark that if young Corcoran had been better supported he might have won that game. The old man's dander was up in a second and he was bristling with rage, and he shot back at the bunch from whom the remark emitted in this manner: 'I'll give yez all to undershtand that my Larry was as well supported as any bhoy in 'Brooklyn, from the day he was born until he jined the big league.' It took four players to hold the fiery old terrier from mixing things."

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York—Rain.
Cleveland at Philadelphia—Rain.
Boston, 2; Detroit, 1.
Washington, 1; St. Louis, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis—Rain.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati—Rain.
Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 4.
Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 2.
Philadelphia at Chicago—Rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Chicago—Rain.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Pittsburgh, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 10; Buffalo, 1.
Kansas City, 3; Baltimore, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 9; Providence, 3.
Providence, 4; Montreal, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Jersey City at Toronto—Rain.
Harrisburg at Buffalo—Rain.
Richmond at Rochester—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	59	34	.634
Chicago	58	36	.617
Detroit	58	37	.611
Washington	49	46	.516
New York	45	47	.489
St. Louis	38	57	.400
Cleveland	37	57	.394
Philadelphia	32	62	.341

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	51	41	.554
Brooklyn	50	45	.526
Boston	49	46	.516
Chicago	47	45	.511
Pittsburgh	47	47	.500
New York	44	46	.489
St. Louis	46	51	.474
Cincinnati	40	53	.430

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	56	41	.577
Chicago	55	43	.561
Pittsburgh	52	42	.553
Newark	52	44	.542
St. Louis	51	46	.521
Buffalo	45	55	.450
Brooklyn	45	55	.450
Baltimore	34	64	.347

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	56	30	.651
Buffalo	50	32	.610
Harrisburg	46	39	.541
Montreal	47	42	.528
Rochester	39	48	.448
Toronto	38	50	.432
Richmond	38	51	.427
Jersey City	33	55	.375

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis—2 games.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
(Two games.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

PITCHER BURKE RESTRAINED

Injunction Against Indianapolis Player Who Jumped to Feds.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—Sanford Burk, pitcher for the Pittsburgh Federal League Baseball Club, was today temporarily restrained from playing with the club, and the club was restrained from employing Burk through injunctions granted to representatives of the American Association Baseball Club of Indianapolis by Judge Ambrose B. Reed in Common Pleas Court.

Judge Reed named Aug. 6 as the time when he would hear arguments on the motion to make the injunctions permanent. Burk joined the Pittsburgh Federals recently, when that team passed through Columbus, Ohio.

Little Rock to Honor Kavanaugh.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 3.—State, city and county offices and every business house in Little Rock will close in memory of the late Judge W. M. Kavanaugh of Little Rock, fourteen years President of the Southern Baseball Association, for whom Wednesday afternoon has been set aside as Kavanaugh Day in the league.

Kansas City Breaks Tie in Ninth.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 3.—Kenworthy, hitting for Bradley, after Baltimore had changed pitchers to baffle him, singled in the ninth, bringing in Perrin, who had doubled, with the winning run. The locals started with a two-run lead. Baltimore's tying run came in the sixth on a base on balls, a sacrifice, and two short singles. Score:

R.H.E.
Baltimore ....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 6 0
Kansas City...2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 6 3

Batteries—Bailey, Quinn, and Owens; Johnson and Brown.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Milwaukee, 3. Cleveland, 3; Milwaukee, 2.
At Louisville—Minneapolis, 9; Louisville, 1.
At Indianapolis—Kansas City, 7; Indianapolis, 6.
St. Paul at Columbus; postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 7; Binghamton, 3.
Other games postponed; rain.

New England League.

At Portland—Portland, 7; Lowell, 5. Portland, 6; Lowell, 1.
At Lawrence—Worcester, 4; Lawrence, 3.
At Manchester—Manchester, 2; Fitchburg, 0.
At Lewiston—Lynn, 4; Lewiston, 2, (ten innings.)

Colonial League.

At Brockton—Brockton, 5; Pawtucket, 0. Brockton, 2; Pawtucket, 0.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Atlanta, 3; Nashville, 0. Nashville, 4; Atlanta, 3.
At Little Rock—New Orleans, 9; Little Rock, 6.
At Memphis—Memphis, 6; Birmingham, 5, (eleven innings.)
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 1; Mobile, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto-Jersey City game postponed; rain.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Providence ...0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—3 8 2
Montreal .....0 0 0 0 8 0 0 1 .—9 12 0

Batteries—Schultz and Haley; Fullerton and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Providence..0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1—4 13 0
Montreal ..0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 4 3

Batteries — Comstock and Casey; Cadore and Howley.

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo-Harrisburg game postponed; rain.

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester-Richmond game postponed; rain.

EVERS AND CLARKE FIGHT IN BALL PARK

Boston Captain Throws Water at Pittsburgh Manager, Which Results in Fisticuffs.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 3.—There was one feature of today's double header between Pittsburgh and Boston that was not on the program, and came so suddenly that the 6,000 fans present hardly knew what the trouble was until there was a mixture of arms and legs on the steps leading to the basement of the grand stand. When the smoke had cleared away it was found that Johnny Evers, Captain of the Boston team, and Fred Clarke, manager of the Pirates, had had a set-to, and both had reached the face with a few well-directed blows. The trouble started when Evers began to criticise Umpire Emslie for a decision in the first inning of the second game. In the third inning he became particularly incensed at Emslie over the decision declaring Collins safe, and was ordered out of the game. He started for the water cooler at the Pittsburgh bench to get a drink before leaving for the clubhouse, when Clarke yelled at Umpire Quigley to hurry Evers along, and the latter playfully threw some water on Clarke. The latter resented this and aimed a blow at Evers, and at once they began striking at each other. By this time the players of both teams rushed to the scene, also several policemen. The two men by this time had fallen down the steps under the stand, out of sight of the spectators, where they were finally separated and went to the clubhouse.

Boston defeated Pittsburgh twice, winning the first game, 5 to 4, and the second 7 to 2. Errors by Wagner and Viox were responsible for the loss of the first game by the Pirates. The visitors hit Harmon hard in the second game during the first four innings, ten hits resulting in seven runs being scored. Conzelman, who relieved him, allowed only one hit in five innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, lf.	4	1	0	1	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	1	3	5
Egan, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Magee, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
M'v'le, ss.	4	0	1	3	3
Gowdy, c.	4	1	2	5	2
Ragan, p.	3	1	1	0	1
H'ghes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	9	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	2	0	0
Collins, cf.	5	1	2	3	0
J'hn'n, 1b.	4	0	1	13	1
H'ch'n, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	1	3	3
Viox, 2b.	4	2	2	0	4
Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3
Gibson, c.	2	0	1	5	2
*Cost'lo	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Schang	1	0	0	0	0
Kantl'r, p.	2	0	1	1	1
M'Q'l'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
M'rphy, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Total	35	4	12	27	14

Errors—Wagner, Viox, Gibson.
*Batted for Gibson in seventh inning.
†Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.

Boston ....0 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 0—5
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0—4

Two-base hits—Smith, Carey, Viox, Baird. Three-base hits—Egan, Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Schmidt, Ragan. Sacrifice fly—Murphy. Stolen base—Baird. Double play—Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt. Earned runs—Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Kantlehner, 2; off McQuillan, 1. Hits—Off Ragan, 11 in seven innings, none out in eighth; off Hughes, 1 in two innings; off Kantlehner, 8 in six and one-third innings; off McQuillan, none in two-thirds inning; off Cooper, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ragan, (Baird.) Struck out—By Ragan, 2; by Hughes, 3; by Kantlehner, 3; by McQuillan, 1; by Cooper, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	0	0	2	1
Evers, 2b.	1	1	0	0	2
F'p'k, 2b.	3	0	2	0	3
Con'ly, lf.	5	2	3	5	0
Magee, cf.	3	1	2	4	0
Schm't, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2
M'v'le, ss.	4	0	0	4	3
Whal'g, c.	4	1	1	5	2
Tyler, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total	36	7	11	27	15

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	1	5	1
C'l'ns, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
H'man, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	2	3	3
Viox, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Baird, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
M'phy, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Schang, c.	2	0	1	4	0
H'mon, p.	1	1	1	1	0
C'man, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	32	2	8	27	11

Error—Tyler.

Boston ....3 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0—7
Pittsburgh ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Magee, Schmidt, Carey, Schang. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, Connolly, Smith. Double plays—Evers, Maranville and Schmidt; Fitzpatrick, Maranville and Schmidt; Wagner and Viox. Earned runs—Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Harmon, 2; off Conzelman, 1. Hits—Off Harmon, 10 in 4 innings; off Conzelman, 1 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Tyler, 3; by Harmon, 1; by Conzelman, 2. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Rickenbacker in Elgin Races.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Entry of Eddie Rickenbacker as driver in the Elgin races for James Dorsey, President of the Elgin Racing Association, providing Mr. Dorsey can procure the car he wants, was announced today. Mr. Dorsey is negotiating for the machine in which Resta won the Vanderbilt and Grand Prix races on the Coast.

ABOLISH THE COACHERS.

Bresnahan Favors Doing Away with This Feature of Baseball.

Roger Bresnahan, manager of the Chicago Cubs, in an interview in The Public Ledger, takes an unusual view of the coaching at first and third base which may occasion considerable gossip among baseball men and critics. He favors the abolition of the coachers and would approve of a rule to keep the players off the side lines while the game is in progress. He gives his reasons why he believes that coachers are unnecessary and that the game can be played as interestingly if they were not on the field

There are many managers who do not agree with Bresnahan in his idea. Hugh Jennings of the Detroit Tigers does not think a contest complete unless he is allowed to place himself in the boxes at first and third, tear up the grass and give his famous "E-yah" yell. John McGraw is another who would not favor the rule eliminating the coachers, as it would stop him from signaling to his men at the plate and on the bases. It also would prevent his running up to argue with the umpires and stop him from joshing the third baseman. These are his favorite tactics.

Manager Bresnahan contends that if the coachers were abolished the players would learn to be better base runners. They would acquire the habit of doing things on their own initiative, instead of relying wholly upon the coachers to tell them to come on or stop.

"Base runners do not have to be coached," said Bresnahan. "They ought to be taught to use their own judgment. The impression seems to prevail that a runner cannot run around the bases and keep his eye on the ball. This is all nonsense. A man can travel with all his speed and at the same time know what has become of the ball. He does not have to follow the ball all the time.

"When the runner is making a turn or going from one base to another he can take one look and if his judgment is good he will know what to do. If going from first to third on a hit he does not have to turn his head completely if the ball is batted to right centre or to centre field. He needs only to turn his head a little, and if the ball is going or fumbled he can determine instantly what he should do.

"Coachers have been in the game so long that most of the baserunners depend on them. When a man turns second base the first thing he does is look at the coachers. They say that a man cannot go at his full speed and turn. That may be true, but, as I said before, a runner does not have to turn completely. All he has to do is to take a little peek. There are some runners who can run at their full speed with their heads turned clear around. Heinie Zimmerman is one, and I imagine he acquired it from practice.

"Coachers are not of any account when a runner is on first or second base. It is entirely up to the runner to watch the pitcher. If he allows the twirler to get the jump on him it is his own fault. The man on the sidelines cannot help him at first, for the runner has to be on his way to the bag as soon as the twirler makes a move to pitch over.

"At second base a runner might be helped a little, but if he takes his permitted lead off the bag and turns his head now and then to watch the infielders he will never get caught off the base.

"Some think that it would slow a runner starting from second when a hit goes to left or centre field. I contend that it will not if a player is taught to watch the ball and use his own judgment. If a man is flatfooted at second base when a hit is made, undoubtedly a coacher could assist him some, but he should not be standing still when a hit rings off the bat. He should be going at full speed, and as soon as he turns third he can see where the ball is and at the moment know what to do."

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Shuts Out Pittsburgh and Then Loses to Rebels.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 3.—Brooklyn and Pittsburgh divided a double-header here today, the visitors winning the first game, 3 to 0, and the locals the final game, 4 to 2. Finneran and Wiltse were effective in the first game, but the former, who essayed to pitch the second, was hit at opportune times, while Knetzer kept his hits scattered. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Brooklyn .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 6 0
Pittsburgh ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0

Batteries—Finneran, Wiltse, and Simon; Allen and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Pittsburgh ...2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 .—4 8 0
Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 6 1

Batteries—Finneran and H. Smith; Knetzer and Berry.

Buffalo Poor Match for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—St. Louis overwhelmed Buffalo here today, 10 to 1. With the field soggy from rain, the locals knocked Anderson out of the sox in the second inning and then continued to register hits and runs off Lafitte. Crandall, for St. Louis, was effective. Score:

R.H.E.
Buffalo ......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 3
St. Louis.....2 4 2 0 1 1 0 0 .—10 11 1

Batteries—Anderson, Lafitte, Blair, and Watson; Crandall and Chapman.

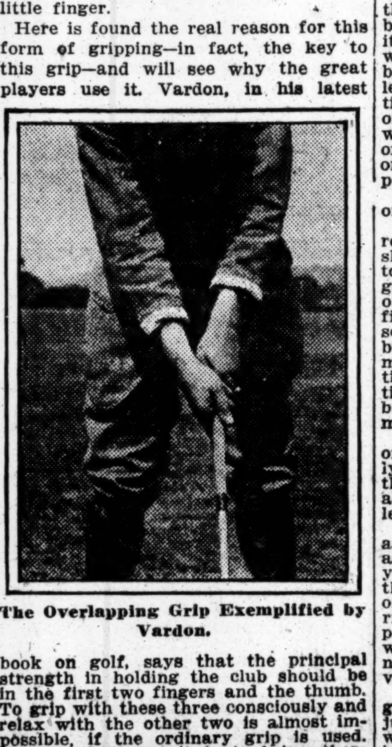
Golf Analyzed and Simplified

This is the second of a series of articles on golf, with advices principally to beginners, by such players as Vardon, Travis, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray, and Duncan.

No. 2—The Grip, Right Hand.

The right hand is placed as shown in Photograph 2, and must conform in every way to the left hand, being as much under the grip as the left hand is over it. This will make the V of the right hand point toward the right shoulder, parallel to the V of the left. The right thumb is a little more across the shaft than the left thumb. The fingers are placed in a corresponding position to those of the left hand, with the very important exception of the little finger.

Here is found the real reason for this form of gripping—in fact, the key to this grip—and will see why the great players use it. Vardon, in his latest book on golf, says that the principal strength in holding the club should be in the first two fingers and the thumb. To grip with these three consciously and relax with the other two is almost impossible, if the ordinary grip is used. Vardon also says it is to bring them into a close confederation, a happy union, &c., and of course it does, but there is a more understandable reason, one that is purely muscular.



The Overlapping Grip Exemplified by Vardon.

Look carefully at the photograph of the right hand, and then without a club close the hand in the manner shown, letting the ends of all the fingers touch the palm. Now raise the little finger until it is at right angles with the palm of the hand. The third finger will rise with it and will have practically no power left in it—with the little finger held up, the third finger cannot be placed against the palm with any degree of strength.

Even with the little finger resting on the forefinger of the left hand, it will be found there is very little power in it or the third finger. The third finger will be further "taken out of action" by the position of the thumb of the left hand, which comes in such a position as to effectually prevent the end of the third finger coming into contact with the shaft. Without the end joints of the fingers being able to close firmly on whatever we try to grip, very little power is exerted.

These are very simple things to prove or disprove—try them.

The little finger of the right hand rests on the forefinger of the left hand, slightly toward the thumb, rather than toward the other side of the finger. The general and wrong way of using the overlapping grip is to place the little finger between the forefinger and the second finger of the left hand. Besides being wrong, as compared with the methods of the great golfers, this position twists the right hand out of position and permits too much pressure being exerted by the little finger, which must be avoided.

The right hand, due to constant use of it in every-day avcations, is naturally inclined to overpower the left, and this is why the average professional is always telling his pupils to "use more left."

By gripping in th manner illustrated and described, the hands will properly apportion the work of themselves and you may proceed to swing without thought of gripping tightly with one set of fingers and relaxing with others. The right hand can be used to its full power as adjusted, in fact must be, which is what it will do instinctively, no matter how much you try to prevent it.

As in gripping, so in every part of the golf stroke, the great players so adjust themselves as to go on with the work in hand without consciously having to combat a natural inclination, as will be shown in this series of articles.

RED SOX GET EVEN BREAK IN SERIES

Tigers Hit More Freely, but Boston Takes Last Game by 2 to 1 Score.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The Red Sox evened the series with Detroit by winning today, 2 to 1. Shore and Coveleskie fought through a pitching duel, in which the former gained the honors notwithstanding several fluke /Detroit hits. Lewis's single, an infield out, and Barry's double decided the game in the seventh inning. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
J'vrin, ss.	3	0	1	2	3
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
G'ner, 1b.	2	1	0	11	0
Lewis, lf.	2	1	1	2	0
Gard'r, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Barry, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Cady, c.	3	0	1	4	2
Shore, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	27	2	4	27	12

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Bush, ss.	4	1	3	2	3
Cobb, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
*Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0
Young, 2b.	2	0	0	8	4
†Kav'gh	0	0	0	0	0
Baker, c.	3	0	0	5	0
‡McKee	1	0	0	0	0
C'leskie, p.	3	0	0	0	4
§Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	8	24	12

*Ran for Burns in ninth inning.
†Batted for Young in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Baker in ninth inning.
§Batted for Coveleskie in ninth inning.
Errors—Bush, Cady.

Boston ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 ..—2
Detroit ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Cady, Barry, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Lewis. Double play—Coveleskie, Young and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Shore, 2. Hit by pitcher—Gainer, Janvrin. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; by Shore, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

Senators Get Only Run in Ninth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Ayres won a pitching duel in the final of the Washington series with St. Louis today, allowing five hits and striking out eight men. W. Wellman replaced Koob in the eighth, and in the ninth, with three men on, Shanks's bunt brought in Moeller with the winning run. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	1	2	3	0
Foster, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3
Milan, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Sh'ks, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
G'dil, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Henry, c.	3	0	1	8	0
McB'e, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Kopp, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
Ayres, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total	28	1	8	27	8

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ton, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
How'd, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0
W'ker, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	2	5
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Koob, p.	3	0	1	0	5
W'man, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	5	*25	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
Error—Foster.

Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—Lavan. Stolen base—Henry. Earned runs—Washington, 1. Sacrifice hit—Milan. Double play—Koob, Lavan, and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Washington, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 1. Hits—Off Koob, 6 in 7 2-3 innings; off Wellman, 2 in 2-3 inning. Struck out—By Koob, 2; by Ayres, 8. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Jennings on the "Pitch-Out."

When should a catcher call for a pitch-out? Is the waste ball a good defense? These two questions were recently put to Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit Tigers. His reply, according to the Washington Post, was:

"There is only one out and out reliable hit and run batter in the American League. That is Eddie Foster of the Washington Club. With only one such consistent hit and runner why should catchers be so prone to call for pitch-outs?

"Two of the best catchers who ever lived were Duke Farrell and Wilbert Robinson. Seldom did either call for a pitch-out except when Willie Keeler was at bat, for he could hit to any field.

"My belief is that the waste ball should be called for but rarely, and never if the pitcher shows a tendency to be wild. There is an opposite rule to be followed as well, which is, never hit and run when the pitcher is wild, as a base on balls is much more to be desired than the chance of poking a ball through vacated territory.

"I have known instances where there was a wild pitcher in the box, and the team at bat hung out the hit and run sign so that it could be read by a blind man. Why? They wanted the catcher to see the sign and to call for pitch-outs, knowing it was a hard job for the pitcher to get it over, as it was, and that a few waste balls would have him up in the air completely, and either passing the batters or grooving the ball for them.

"Of course, I do not know much about the National League batters, so I cannot speak for the old league. But I do know that the batters in our league do not practice hit and running. Ty Cobb is the greatest hitter the world has known, but he is no hit-and-run batter, for the reason he has not given it any attention to speak of. The tendency of all the would-be hit-and-run batters is to hit the ball as hard as they can, and trust to luck to it going safely. The true hit and runner like Foster, however, has the knack of just meeting the ball and making a real effort to hit it through the territory vacated by the fielder who goes to cover the base.

"But, up to date, the hit-and-run play, as it is attempted in the American League, is little to be feared."

How Vardon and Ray Started.

Harry Vardon and Eddie Ray, two of England's star golfers, were born on the Island of Jersey seven years apart, Vardon in 1870 and Ray in 1877; played golf from the time they were kids, but did not encounter each other on the links until both had become professionals.

As boys they used homemade and homely sticks, but they served their purpose. Ray's first club was fashioned by his father. Vardon cut his from a stick out of the hedge, which made a natural driver.

Ray worked as a caddy for a number of years, his first position as a professional being at St. Mile. He then played at Guernsey, at Jersey, at Winchester, and finally at Sandwich, where he won his first championship in 1899. This was his first appearance in an open championship. His partner at Sandwich was Vardon, who had previously won the open championship in 1896 and 1897.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Meets Sept. 20

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Theatre on Sept. 20. Notice of the convention was sent to the various clubs and delegates of the association yesterday. Frederick W. Rubien, who last year succeeded James E. Sullivan as President of the association, will undoubtedly continue in that position, for no other candidate has appeared yet and in all likelihood there will be no one to oppose Mr. Rubien. There will be a fight for one or two of the offices, especially for handisapper. Though the work of Herman Obertubbesing as handicapper during the past year has been efficient, there is talk in athletic circles that he will be opposed at the election this year. It is said that Jacob W. Stumpf, at present Chairman of the Registration Committee, is seeking the prosition. Stumpf has nothing to say about the report. He has announced his intention of retiring from the Registration Board, and among those mentioned as his probable successor are John Walsh, a judge of amateur boxing bouts and track and field official, and Tom Cassidy, A. A. U. Commissioner for Hudson County, N. J.

Fall Dates for United Hunts Racing.

The annual Fall race meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association will be held as usual at Belmont Park teaminal, the dates selected being Saturday, Sept. 18, and Saturday, Sept. 25. This meeting comes immediately after the close of the Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park, and will have no opposition to contend against elsewhere. Steeplechases of considerable value will be announced for each day, the principal event being the United States Steeplechase. Hunters' steeplechases and flat races will be included in the program and the amateur will have many opportunities to perform against the professional.

French Bulldog, Assyrian Toto, Here

A noted French bulldog, Assyrian Toto, has been imported and promises to be an important contender in the bulldog shows here this Fall. Toto will be registered at Rodney Toto and is a son of the European winner, Square Face, and a brother of the English champion Lolette. The Bulldog Club of America, the parent club of the breed, has appointed a Show Committee to arrange with the other bulldog clubs for a joint championship show to be held here this Fall.

BASEBALL Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

AN EDUCATION FOR CADDIES.

Player Should Tell His Boy What He Expects of Him.

You may find caddies on all golf links; but to find the right kind is the problem. Caddies need teaching, says The Washington Post.

"Most of the boys are self-taught, and few players will explain to the boys what the golfer expects. If you want good caddies you must teach them. If you will not tell the boys what to do and what not to avoid, you should not blame the caddies when they make mistakes.

"Honesty and good nature are the first requirements of a good caddie. He should know the following clubs and their uses: Driver, brassie, cleek, midiron, mashie, niblick, putter. He should prove his ability to do these things: How to locate the ball, how to carry the bag, how and where to stand while holding the bag, what to do and what not to do when a stroke is being made.

"How to carry the bag—Put the strap over the shoulder and rest the hand of the same side on the heads of the clubs. This prevents clubs knocking together. When on the teeing ground rest bag on ground.

"Where to stand—When a player is getting ready to play, or when he is practicing a stroke, stand at a position where you can see his face, and at least ten feet from him. Never stand behind him. This applies to all strokes from tee to putting green.

"How to spot the ball—Look at the ball while the player is making his swing, keeping your eye on the ball until it drops. Mark the spot by a tuft of grass, a tree, or a building. Walk straight to the spot where you last saw the ball; if you don't find it at once, lay the bag down to mark the spot where it disappeared, then hunt for it.

"How to hold the flag—Stand at the flag staff with your hand on it. When the player has approached near enough to see the hole take out the flag and step aside. After he has holed out replace the flag with great care, so as not to break the edges of the hole.

"Do not take the club out of the bag while any one is addressing the ball or holing out. Do not move, talk, or whisper when a player is getting ready to play. Never walk across a player's line of putt. Wait until the players have holed out before walking to the next tee. Never hand a player a club, unless you know exactly what he wants. Let him take it out of the bag. Never swing a player's clubs. In laying the bag down, do it carefully, because the iron heads chip the varnish off the wooden clubs.

"Walk at the right of the player. Keep up to him. If the player in making a stroke cuts the sod replace it and press it down with your foot. Never walk through the sand in a bunker. Always go around it.

"Balls must not be sold to any member or employe. All balls found should be turned in to the club. Be respectful and polite at all times—it pays. Help the smaller boys—it is the best way to help yourself along.

"Attend to business while on duty—do not swing clubs, talk or play with the other caddies. Show your interest in the game by keeping up with your player. Do not lag behind. Walk beside your player and not with the other caddies.

"A poor caddie is worse than none at all. Furthermore, a player who is ignorant of and indifferent to observing the ordinary rules of play is worse than a poor caddie."

Jarvis Easy Victor in Golf Final.

J. Frederick Jarvis, by defeating Frederick I. Brower, 6 up and 5 to play, in the final round of the July handicap of the Manhattan Golf Club, won the chief cup over the course at Pelham Bay Park yesterday. Parvis reached the turn in 37, and Brower, who went out in 43, found himself 6 down. This left little for Jarvis to do on the inward journey. They finished out the bye holes, however, Jarvis recording an 81 to 84 for his opponent. The summary:

First Eight.—First Round—A. A. Clarke beat James F. Pillans by default; J. F. Jarvis beat Wesley Sisson, 2 up; R. H. Arnold beat C. R. Godkin, 2 up; F. I. Brower beat A. G. Whitman by default.
Second Round—Jarvis beat Clarke, 1 up; Brower beat Arnold, 2 up.
Final Round—Jarvis beat Brower, 6 and 5.
Second Eight.—First Round—J. E. Coyte beat Robert Whitely by default; Hayden Foote beat Motley Beach, 5 up; M. H. Lockwood beat Herbert Mayorga, 1 up; T. J. Dowling beat R. H. Sarver, 3 up.
Second Round—Coyte beat Foote, 2 up; Dowling beat Lockwood, 2 up.
Final Round—Dowling beat Coyte, 6 and 4.
Third Eight.—First Round—T. B. Stoaxe beat J. L. Young, 5 up; J. G. Beman beat C. L. Chipman, 2 up; Charles Read beat L. G. Suscipjlup, 1 up, (19 holes;) A. E. Clarke beat A. C. Blood by default.
Second Round—Beman beat Stoaxe, 7 up; Read beat Clarke by default.
Final Round—Read beat Beman, 3 up.
Fourth Eight.—First Round—C. E. Watson beat A. H. Wykeham-George by default; Herbert Traband beat Donald Foote by default; F. W. Robinson beat John Gunther, 4 up; T. J. McWilliam beat Albert Steinbach by default.
Second Round—Traband beat Watson, 1 up; Robinson beat McWilliam, 2 up and 1 to play.
Final Round—Robinson beat Traband, 5 up.

Big Entry for Mohawk Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—About one hundred and eight golfers will start tomorrow in the annual tournament of the Mohawk Club, which is about a dozen more than last year, when the list broke all records. At five minute intervals it will take from 8 o'clock until 3:30 o'clock to dispatch the field. Among the stars will be Maxwell Marston, Reginald Lewis, Gilman Tiffany, Richard L. Jackson, Archibald McIlwaine, Filmore Robson, J. Frank Shanley, W. Hamilton Gardner, J. S. Lewis, W. A. Barber, Jr., C. L. Watkins.

AIKEN TIGERS WIN AT POLO.

Defeat Point Judith in Rathborne Memorial Cup Match.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 3.—After a postponement from yesterday due to rain, the semi-final game of polo for the Rathborne Memorial Cups was played today at the Point Judith Club, on a field which was soft and soggy. The teams were the Aiken Tigers and Point Judith, the former winning by 16½ to 3¼ goals.

The game was much better than the score would indicate, as the losers were contenders in every try for a goal.

Point Judith, receiving two points by handicap, was unable to earn a point in the first half of the match. In fact, it lost three-quarters owing to fouls, which made the score 8½ to 1¼.

The two earned points made by the losers were scored by P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., in the fifth period, when the team showed some pretty combination work, which enabled No. 2 to make the tallies. Line-up and summary:

Aiken Tigers—R. S. Burke, Jr., 2; E. W. Hopping, 4; Wister Randolph, 2; Alexander Brown, 5. Total—13.

Point Judith—J. R. Fell, 3; P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., 2; Philip Stevenson, 2; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., 4. Total—11.

Goals earned by Aiken Tigers, 17; allowed by handicap, 0; lost by penalties, ½; net score, 16½. Goals earned by Point Judith, 2; allowed by handicap, 2; lost by penalty, ¾; net score, 3¼.

Individual Goals—Hopping, 7; Burke, 6; Randolph, 2; Brown, 2; Randolph, Sr., 2. Penalties—Fouls against Hopping and Fell; safety against Randolph, Sr. Referees—J. C. Cooley and R. Penn Smith.

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SENECA SELLING STAKES FOR HANSON

Saratoga Races Run Over Slow Track—Day for Cheap Horses at Spa.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Under unfavorable weather conditions the second day's racing program of the Saratoga Association was run over a track rendered slow by showers, which finally resulted in a steady downpour.

The card was not of high class, the Seneca Selling Stakes, for 3-year-olds, being the feature, and, as this was a six-furlong dash for sprinters, worth only $700 to the winner, it did not bring out any of the high-class horses. The top selling price was $3,000. It was won in a romp by S. L. Parsons's chestnut gelding Hanson, Pixy finishing second and Sea Shell third.

Second in importance was a race for 2-year-olds, in which John E. Madden's Sir Vivian, the brother to Sir Martin, won a head victory over Prince Harry, a McGee colt from the West. While the victory was a narrow one, it was impressive, for the reason that Sir Vivian did his running through the stretch.

A claim of foul was made after the running of the second race, when John W. Schorr's Eddie Delling won over Richard T. Wilson's Sarsenet. It was charged by McCahey, who rode Sarsenet, that Judy, on the winner, had cut him off on the first turn. There was no denying that there was interference, but when Patrol Judge Hall made his report the order of the finish was confirmed.

John Powers, who has trained many winners, including the sprinter Jack Atkin, has received a license to train horses.

General Nelson A. Miles was a visitor at the races this afternoon, the guest of John E. Madden. John T. Ireland, the Western turfman, was also a visitor.

Jockey Eddie Dugan has announced that he will accept outside engagements now and that he can make 109 pounds. Clarence Turner is under contract to S. C. Hildreth, who trains the horses of August Belmont, and this probably means that he will do most of the Belmont riding. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling; five and one-half furlongs; purse, $400 added. Time—1:08 1-5.
Feminist, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., by Voter-Belle of Ashland, 104 pounds, 4 to 1, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (Lilly)....................1¹
Ilaria, 94, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (McAtee)....................2½
Tralee, 99, 3 to 2, 1 to 2, and out, (J. McTaggart)....................3ⁿ
Black Beauty, Mollie Elliott, Plumose, and Helen Marie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs; purse, $400. Time—1:14.
Eddie Delling, John W. Schorr's ch. g., by Peter Quince-Tchouptoulas, 93 pounds, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Judy)....................1ⁿ
Sarsenet, 98, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (McCahey)....................2⁸
Duke of Dunbar, 93, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Henry)....................3¹
Minstrel, Lord Marshall, San Vega, Outlook, and Saturnus also ran. Tinkle Bell, Plantagenet, Dengro, and Blackthorn scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile; purse $400. Time—1:42 3-5.
Dryad, C. W. Gasser's b. c., by Sir Huron-Rosemeade, 110 pounds, 18 to 5, 7 to 5, and 7 to 10, (Mink)....................1½
Bean Spiller, 100, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, and 6 to 1, (W. Garner)....................2⁴
Thoughtreader, 112, 9 to 2, 9 to 5, and 4 to 5, (T. McTaggart)....................3¹
Freeman, Camellia, Tinkle Bell, St. Lazerian, Valentine, and Beaumont also ran. Menlo Park scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seneca, for three-year-olds; six furlongs; purse $1,000. Time—1:13 3-5.
Hanson, S. L. Parsons's ch. g., by Oddfellow-Jane Eyre, 108 pounds, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Byrne)....................1²
Pixy, 101, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (McCahey)....................2½
Sea Shell, 104, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Lilley)....................3½
Mars Cassidy and Gnat also ran. Top o' th' Morning, Bargo, Distant Shore, Forecast, and Roly scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.
Sir Vivian, J. E. Madden's ch. c., by Ogden-Lady Sterling, 107 pounds, 2 to9 and out, (Buxton)....................1ⁿ
Prince Harry, 112, 5 to 1, 1 to 2, and out, (Butwell)....................2ᵏ
Rochester, 112, 12 to 1, 7 to 5, and out, (Ott)....................3½
Burglar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; purse $400; one mile. Time—1:45.
Light Wing, Mrs. L. A. Livingston's br. f., by Armeath II.-Lochaber, 107 pounds, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and out, (Clement)....................1²
Badinage, 107, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, and 7 to 5, (McCabe)....................2
Reesila, 107, 9 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (J. McTaggart)....................3ᵏ
Beach Comber and Mohonk also ran.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; handicap; six furlongs. Capra, 109 pounds; High Noon, 122; Luke, 119; Distant Shore, 109; Ed Crump, 116; Hauberk, 114.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Carbureter, 102 pounds; Gallop, 105; Ancon, 107; Chance, 105; Gilt Edge, 103; Plantagenet, 100; Azylade, 105; Lord Marshall, 115; Forecast, 98; Santo, 93; Islrose and Mary Warren, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; mares and geldings; one mile. Marshon, 115 pounds; Shyness, 98; Lady Teresa, 102; San Slick, 107; Amalfi, 111; Grosvenor, 102; Robinetta, 107; Fenrock, 98; Donald MacDonald and Impression, 111 each; Colonel Ashmeade, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; the Spinaway, of $3,000; five and a half furlongs. Mission Bell, 114 pounds; Celandria, 124; Puss in Boots, 104; Jacoba and Miss Puzzle, 107 each; Remembrance, 104; Malachite, 107; Pleione, 124; Lorac, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Hodge, 109 pounds; Lady Teresa, 102; Bac, 115; Virile, 116; Spearhead, 109; World's Wonder, 99; Lindenthal, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Dr. Gremer, 109 pounds; Casco, 104; Tribolo, 108; Harry Gardner, 109; Maifou, 105; Blue Rock, 108; Qui Vive, 116; Edith Baumann, 104; Servia, 112; Disturber, 113.

Rain Prevents Grand Circuit Racing.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 3.—A downpour of rain this afternoon just as the Grand Circuit races were to be called, forced a postponement of all events until tomorrow.

Not *all* good cars are as *yet* covered with Pantasote tops —*but* you can *always* take
Genuine
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as the *sure* sign of a good car
It shows that the maker of the car is giving full value. It shows that the present price cutting competition in the automobile industry has not turned that maker toward a less expensive and less durable top material.
Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is recognized as without a peer—for perfect shelter, perfect appearance, longest wear and ability to withstand all weather conditions, folding, and misuse.
In buying a *big* thing like a car, the top material may be considered an unimportant little detail, but just think about this for a minute. Consider that the top is chiefly responsible for the trim, new, and *stay-new* appearance of your car and your personal comfort in bad weather.
The Pantasote Company
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REFEREE MAY DECIDE BOUT.

Chairman O'Neil Urges Change in State Athletic Commission Rules.

Referee's decisions may again be permissible in boxing contests in New York State if the State Athletic Commission acts favorably on the proposal made yesterday by Chairman Frank S. O'Neil at the weekly meeting of the organization in 41 Park Row. For more than an hour the commission debated the advisability of investing in the arbiters the power to give verdicts, but in that time no agreement could be reached, and the final decision was put over until next week. It seems almost a certainty that the commission will yield to Mr. O'Neil's proposal, for the arguments at yesterday's session strongly favored granting decisions.

It is fifteen years since a professional boxing exhibition in this State was decided by a referee. When the Horton law, which permitted twenty-round bouts and decisions, was repealed boxing was made illegal, and would not have been permitted at all but for the club system of conducting shows. Since the enactment of the Frawley law, and latterly the Malone bill, there have been many unsatisfactory results in exhibitions here, and a strong agitation has favored decisions.

It is within the powers of the State Athletic Commission to permit decisions. The new Malone bill does not prohibit them, but states that the Commissioners "may make such rules for the administration of their office (not inconsistent with the provisions of the law) as they may deem expedient." In other words, the scope of the commission's power is practically unlimited when applied to the conducting of bouts.

The license of the Longacre A. A., in Grand Street, has been suspended, pending "further investigation" into complaints made that the club had been discourteous to holders of tickets.

The raucous-voiced "second," who is ever a source of misery to the spectators who sit near him while he fights the battle of "his man" in a corner, has been doomed by the commission. Notices were sent out to all clubs, Inspectors, and referees yesterday that hereafter the rule referring to handlers or seconds must be strictly enforced. This rule, Section 16 of Part 2 of the commission's regulations, states that "there shall be no coaching by the seconds, or any other person, and the seconds must remain seated during the contest, and must not rise from their seats until the bell announces the termination of the round." This is one rule which is not lived up to in any club in New York, and is one that is most desirable from the spectators' point of view.

The Elm Park Athletic Club's license was revoked. Patrick Donnelly, manager of the Olympic A. C., was notified that if further fault is found with his financial and physician's reports the club's license will be canceled.

BOXERS SIGN FOR BOUT.

McFarland and Gibbons Agree to Weigh In at 147 Pounds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Packey McFarland of Chicago and Mike Gibbons of St. Paul today signed the articles for their battle at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, New York, Sept. 11.

The bout will mark McFarland's return to the ring after an absence of two years, but it is said he has been working steadily and will have no trouble making the 147 pounds set in the articles. The weight is between the welter and middle limits, so no title is involved in the outcome, but the skill of the boxers makes the bout of importance. Both men agreed to be in New York at least a week before the date of the bout.

The men went to Kenosha to sign the articles, because it was suggested their contract would not be legal nor binding if signed in Illinois, a State which does not permit prize fighting, while in Wisconsin it is allowed by law.

Boxing Stopped at Argenta, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 3.—Mayor J. P. Faucette today ordered boxing stopped in Argenta, across the river from Little Rock, the only place in the State where boxing has flourished.

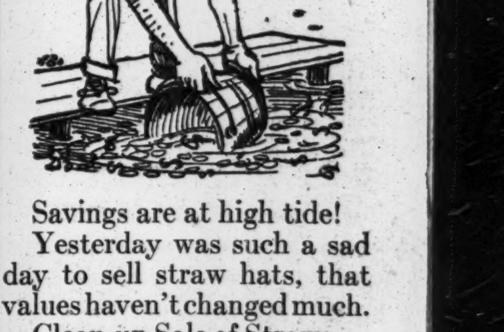
Rain Spoils Western Tennis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Rain that swept the north shore last night caused a postponement of all matches scheduled for today in the Western tennis tournament on the courts of the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest.

Plans have been made for the organization of all the tennis clubs in Cook County into a parent body, which is to have control over various problems coming up through the increased local interest, it was announced today.

Selecting Columbia Football Coach.

The Committee on Athletics of Columbia University last night at the Columbia Club considered the selection of a coach for the football team for next season, but neither Harry Fisher nor Frank Fackenthal, Secretary of the University, would announce whether the matter had definitely been settled. Even the names of the men under consideration were not announced, though it was said that four or five candidates had been discussed. One or two at least were Columbia men, and the others were men with no affiliations at the Morningside institution. It is known that Tom Thorp made application for the position, and another who was mentioned some time ago for the place was Hamilton Fish, the former Harvard captain.



Savings are at high tide!
Yesterday was such a sad day to sell straw hats, that values haven't changed much.
Clean-up Sale of Straws.
$1.65 now for all Splits, Sennits and Milans that were $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.
$2.65 now for all Panamas and Leghorns that were $5.00.
$4.35 now for all Bangkoks, Leghorns and Panamas that were $6.50 and $10.00.
Suits, at bargain prices, too.
$15, $20 and $25 are the saving figures.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at 34th St.
"The Four Corners"
Broadway at Warren
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

A $2,400 CHALMERS, master six, model 24, 1914; will make big sacrifice for quick sale; motor in A1 condition; car looks like new; run less than a year. 'Phone, Greeley 154.

N.Y.Y.C. YACHTS DISABLED IN GALE

RESOLUTE CRIPPLED IN 25-KNOT BLOW

Cup Defender Towed to Bristol for Repairs—Few Yachts Finish N. Y. Y. C. Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—Sailing out in the teeth of a twenty-five-knot wind, east by north, which kicked up a nasty sea, twenty-two of the racing yachts of the New York Yacht Club started shortly before 10 o'clock this morning for the forty-mile run to Newport. Of the lot that undertook the race for the Navy Challenge Cups, the special prize for the run, only eight finished the course.

One of the disabled was the cup defender sloop Resolute, which tonight is at the Herreshoff yards in Bristol to undergo repairs for damages received in the buffetings she got while trying to make her way through Fisher's Island Sound. Just how serious these injuries are is a matter of mystery. Report has it that the plates on her starboard bow are badly battered, and that her jib halliards parted during her buffeting against head winds and high seas, such as all the vessels had to encounter in their journey to this haven. How serious are the injuries the Resolute received will not be known until she has had a complete inspection in the Herreshoff yards. Captain Nat Herreshoff was here to receive the crippled yacht when the steam yacht Alberta towed her into port. He took charge on her arrival and gave little encouragement that she would be ready to accompany the fleet in the race for the Astor Cups tomorrow. In case this should prove to be the fact the Vanitie will probably not be a starter, as there was a specil cup to be raced for by the two cup yachts.

Following the storm of the night before, there was a stiff half gale and a choppy sea to greet the yacht club committee when they went out to establish the starting line off Sarah's Ledge Reef at the entrance to New London Harbor. It was a prospect that was anything but inviting to the club members and their guests, who had assembled for the most pretentious cruise under the club auspices for several years. Nearly a hundred and fifty craft were in the anchored fleet which heard the booming of the gun summoning the craft to the starting line. It did not arouse wild enthusiasm among the masters of the smaller craft, as they knew the trip, with the fight through the adverse winds, tides, and waves on the way to and around Point Judith, would be too severe a test for them. For that reason, too, owners of more than half the steam craft declined to get under way for a run that promised so much more of discomfort than of sport, with the element of danger looming so prominently that even some of the coasters refused to get under way for their purely commercial purposes.

The first yachts to appear were the two Classes H Special" sloops the big 70-footers Resolute and Vanitie. They were sent away with the Vanitie carrying a working topsail and reaching jib topsail, the Resolute following her two minutes and sixteen seconds later, breaking out her reaching jib topsail just after crossing the line. Both were on the port tack and headed south by east for the run past Race Rock and thence into the troubled waters of Fisher's Island and Block Island Sounds, into which they plunged with lee rail awash and the water boiling along to the hatches which at times were almost buried as the craft bent to the wind, Butler Duncan at the helm of the Vanitie and Charles-Francmis Adams II. holding the tiller of the Resolute. So fast did they move that they were almost out of sight when the Kalinga, Queen Mab and Miladi, the former the only Class M sloop competing, and the two latter shooners were sent away, with the two Class F boats Ahmakola and Hopewell following in a bunch at 9:50. Five minutes later the "fifties" Samuri, Grayling, Spartan, Carolina, Barbara, Ventura and Iroquois II. got under way without much of the customary jockeying for advantage at the start. After a lapse of another five minutes the schooners, Irolita, Vagrant, with all her working canvas aloft set, the Katrina, Radiant, Enchantress and Windward and the little Sound schooners Alicia and Rival got under way, the two latter for a run through Fisher's Island Sound, while the rest went outside.

Most of the craft stood the run for the better part of an hour, when they found making headway too serious a matter, and half the fleet turned back to New London Harbor to await better weather later in the day. All the craft were making stiff weather of it, and the big steamers, Viking, Kanawha, Alberta, Corsair, Oneida, and Aloha, which accompanied the racers, found they had a sea job on hand. Well off shore in Block Island Sound the two seventy-footers made a number of hitches to get the better of the wind and tide, Vanitie apparently holding all of her two-minute lead, acting well in the stiff going, and gaining on her rival.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the Resolute was in trouble off the eastern point of Fisher's Island. The Viking, the committee tug Moran, the Resolute's tender, Queen, and the Alberta all responded to signals of distress and made for her with full steam. The Viking was first to reach her and took her in tow, to surrender her later to the Moran, which turned her over to the Alberta, which finished the task of towing her to port. The Vanitie continued her run over the forty-mile course, reaching the finishing line at 3:17:27, having made the run in 5 hours 36 minutes and 47 seconds.

In the race between the fifties Samuri was the winner by 2 minutes and 42 seconds over the Grayling, the Spartan finishing fifteen minutes later. Both the Carolina and Barbara were disabled and towed to port, while the Iroquois presumably turned back, as it did not finish before the committee boat came up the harbor.

The Samuri won the race for the sloops in the Navy Challenge Cup, therefore Enchantress was winner of the cup in the schooner class in 5:33:45, corrected time, with Queen Mab second in 6:20:24. Irolita's time was 6:21:50 and Vagrant's 6:59:52. Ahmakola was disabled and the time of the others was not taken, they having withdrawn from the race. Windward, too, was among the cripples, while the rest of the craft were withdrawn or refused to try to finish the trip around the treacherous Point Judith, several taking refuge in the breakwater, where a number of coasting vessels were also forced to seek shelter during the afternoon. Ventura is reported tonight to have sprung her mast while off Fisher's Island. Altogether it was a disastrous day for the men who had counted on so much from such a large assembling of big craft on Monday.

Tonight, in spite of the disastrous beginning of the cruise the harbor here is crowded with vessels which have been creeping in all evening as the weather became less boisterous in the late afternoon, which permitted many of those which had held to the shelter of New London Harbor to make the run.

All the craft are brilliantly illuminated and there is a cordial welcome to the late comers who will accompany the entries in the race for the Astor Cups tomorrow, weather permitting. The Enchantress was the only schooner entered for the race up to a late hour last evening, and the sloops Grayling, Barbara, and Alerion the only three named for that class.

STONINGTON, Conn., Aug. 3.—About twenty-five of the smaller craft of the New York Yacht Club cruising fleet, which were driven to shelter by the heavy blow on Long Island Sound today, were anchored in the local harbor tonight. Some of the larger boats, which it was thought were headed for this port, are understood to have gone on to Watch Hill, R. I.

Resolute Only Slightly Damaged.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 3.—The America's Cup class sloop Resolute was hauled out on the marine railway at the yard of her builders tonight for an examination to determine if damage had been done in the heavy wind that prevailed during today's racing off the New York Yacht Club, in which she participated. Some of the running gear showed signs of the strain and the work of replacing it was rushed during the night in the expectation of having the yacht in trim tomorrow.

MORGAN SELLS COLUMBIA.

Famous America's Cup Defender Now the Property of P. A. Gage.

The famous America's Cup defender, Columbia, which twice successfully defended the trophy, has been sold by J. P. Morgan to P. A. Gage. The terms of the sale are not known except to the parties interested in the purchase. The Columbia, when built, cost approximately $125,000 and is the only yacht built for the purpose of defending the cup to win twice in international competition for the famous yachting trophy.

The Columbia was built in 1898 for a syndicate headed by the late J. P. Morgan. It was constructed of tobin bronze and is 132 feet over all, 90 feet on the load water line, 24 feet beam, and 20 feet draught. It was probably the most popular of the America's Cup defenders and shared the particular affection of the general yachting public with the Puritan and Vigilant. Columbia's popularity was due largely to its double victory for the cup. The Vigilant was the best of four trial boats and defeated Valkyrie II., while the Puritan, which has always been regarded with favor, won from Genesta in 1885.

The racing career of the Columbia was a notable one. Charlie Barr, an English sailing Captain, commanded her in every race in which she sailed. He later made his home on Long Island. The first steel mast ever used on a sailing yacht was tried on the Columbia, which, however, crumpled during a trial race with the Defender. In 1899 the Columbia was selected to defend the cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock I. In the trial races Columbia defeated the Defender, which was built of aluminium, which corroded with salt water.

Two years later the Defender was again named to defend the trophy when Sir Thomas Lipton challenged again. A syndicate headed by W. Butler Duncan built the Constitution. The series brought out a number of remarkable races. The committee intrusted with the selection of the cup defender gave the Columbia the preference owing to its consistent performances under all weather conditions. When the selection was announced Nat Herreshoff said: "The committee did not select the fastest boat, but probably the best." At the end of the trial series the Constitution had shown herself speedy at times, but at other times generally inferior to the Columbia.

After the first series of trial races the Columbia and Shamrock I. sailed the first of a series of three races on Oct. 16, 1899, off Sandy Hook, when the defending boat won by 10 minutes 8 seconds. On the following day Shamrock I. was disabled and Columbia sailed over the course. The challenging boat was repaired and on Oct. 20 the yachts engaged in the third contest, Columbia making it three straight by a margin of 6 minutes 34 seconds.

When the Irish baronet sent Shamrock II. over to lift the cup in 1901 Columbia was again on the starting line to test sailing speed with Shamrock II., and scored three more straight victories, making six in all. On Sept. 28 the cup defender won from the challenger by 1 minute and 20 seconds. The second race was sailed Oct. 3, when Columbia finished 3 minutes and 35 seconds ahead of Shamrock II. In the third contest the British boat actually finished ahead of Columbia, but lost on time allowance, the defender's margin being 41 seconds.

Although the Columbia has taken part in many of the New York Yacht Club cruises, she has not been in commission since 1903. It was in that year that J. P. Morgan announced his intention of putting the yacht in commission and testing her speed against the big European boats in foreign waters, but the plan was never carried out.

N. Y. Y. C.'s Newport Station.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—A working model of the proposed improvements for the new station of the New York Yacht Club was placed on exhibition today at the station by direction of Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., and viewed by many members and their guests. It was designed by Walker & Gillette, New York, while Horace E. Boucher built the model. The building will be two stories, constructed of wood. The lower section, with a waiting room, covers 25 by 33 feet, besides the veranda, check and other rooms, office, and toilets. The improvements begin this Fall, and are in charge of Commodore Baker, while former Commodore Arthur Curtiss James is in charge of the station.

Genevieve Wins 804-Mile Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—The sloop Genevieve, owned by Commodore John Barneson of the San Francisco Yacht Club, circled the United States battleship Oregon in the harbor here today and was declared winner of the Seattle to San Francisco race from the yawl Ortona, owned and sailed by Capt. John Graham of the Seattle Yacht Club. A cup valued at $200 was offered as a prize by the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Genevieve and the Ortona sailed from Seattle July 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Genevieve arrived at 10:58 o'clock this morning, making the 804 miles in 140 hours 58 minutes. The Ortona had not arrived early tonight.

Yawl Flamingo Floated.

SAYBROOK, Conn., Aug. 3.—The auxiliary yawl Flamingo, owned by R. L. Bigelow of the New York Yacht Club, which ran upon Seal Rock off the mouth of the Connecticut River last night, floated clear today and went into Saybrook Point to be examined. It was not believed that the yacht had been damaged to any extent.

CONNECTICUT STATE TENNIS

Seventeen Matches Decided Before Rain Falls—C. M. Bull, Jr., Defeated.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 3.—Under lowering skies, which dropped down a sheet of rain during the latter part of the day, the annual tennis tournament for the Connecticut State championship began today on the courts of the Norfolk Country Club. When play ended for the day seventeen matches had been disposed of—twelve in the first round and five in the second. Five of these—three in the first round and two in the second—went by default. One match in the first round and five in the second remain to be decided, and it was expected that perhaps during tomorrow morning play in the third round would begin.

Heretofore the State tournament has been held at Litchfield, but this year it has been merged with the Bridgman Cup contest, held annually at Norfolk, and the two tournaments running concurrently, the winner of the one will take the honors in the other. There were forty-one entrants. The summaries:

First Round—F. M. Watrous of New York beat H. H. McHenry of New York, 6—1, 6—0; F. Harrison of Litchfield beat R. L. James of Saratoga by default; K. D. Fisher of Huguenot Park, Staten Island, beat Maxwell D. Porter of New Britain, 6—1, 6—1; Vanderbilt Ward of New York beat C. J. Post, Jr., of New York, 6—0, 6—2; L. W. Fisher of Huguenot Park beat H. Root of Norfolk, 6—0, 6—1; Emerson Bigelow of New York beat James Mabon of New York, 8—6, 9—11, 6—2; T. E. Hapgood, New York, beat R. F. Vreeland, New York, 6—1, 6—2; R. H. Leighton, New Haven, beat C. M. Bull, Jr., New York, by default; V. C. Arguenbeau, New York, beat F. Twedell, New York, by default; R. W. Grant, Hartford, beat R. D. Swayne, Pomfret Centre, by default; D. R. Meigs, Hobbstown, Penn., beat R. Cook, Bristol, 10—8, 6—2; A. J. Deysey, Hoosic Falls, N. Y., beat E. W. Peaslee, Norfolk, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round.—Howard Plummer, New York, beat Henry Harrison, Litchfield, 6—2, 6—0; Arguenbeau beat Grant, 6—2, 6—1; William Rand, 3d, New York, beat A. H. Chapin, New York, 6—1, 6—2; H. C. Haggerty, New Haven, beat R. S. Maynard, Westhampton Beach, L. I., by default; R. Lawson, Litchfield, beat Cyrus Clark, New York, by default.

New Tennis Club on tSaten Island.

The Woodbrook Tennis Club has been organized with club rooms and court at Sailors Snug Harbor, Staten Island, with a membership which has reached fifty. Several representative men and women have joined, and the club will soon be ready to entertain challenges from other tennis clubs in the city. Among the members are M. P. Adams, William L. Butcher, Lee Lane, A. Seldenspinner, Miss Helen Baxter, Miss May Newboldt, Professor John Mariano, George Blum, George Selden, and Charles H. Lee.

WILLIAMS REACHES LONGWOOD FINALS

Defeats Wallace Johnson and Will Play Niles to Decide Challenger in Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—In a four-set tennis battle between R. Norris Williams, 2d, national champion, and Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia today on the Longwood Cricket Club courts, the titleholder won a place in the final round of the Longwood Challenge tournament, and tomorrow will oppose Nat M. Niles of Boston. The winner will play Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, present holder of the trophy, on Thursday. Williams lost the first set, winning only two games, but rallied and captured three sets, allowing his opponent only two games. The scores were 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

The result of the final round is generally conceded to be a foregone conclusion. Williams is the logical favorite, and in the event of a victory for the titleholder, McLoughlin will have an opportunity for revenge on the player who robbed him of his tennis crown at Newport last year.

The contest between Williams and Johnson was a peculiar affair. Perhaps the weather, which was so chilly that the gallery shivered throughout the match, with a steady sprinkle for the last two and a half sets, had something to do with it. The first set was a walkover for Johnson and the last three no contest at all, so supreme was Williams.

During the first nine games Johnson gave the gallery a fine exhibition of chopping at its best, which reminded the spectators of the finals in the national championships four years ago, when Johnson forced McLoughlin to five long sets and all but beat him. His low cut under shots had plenty of sting, sailing just over the net, and were beautifully controlled and directed. They not only earned him six games in the first set, but furnished a problem that Williams could not solve until well into the second set.

Williams was first disturbed, then worried, and finally lost his temper over the failure of his efforts. He failed to get under the ball and drive it with his usual freedom and speed, and almost made three errors, mostly at nets, to every place. Moreover this first set produced the astonishing spectacle of the champion, whose serve is by many regarded as the best in the world, not excepting McLaughlin's, droping every one of his four service games. Johnson treated his delivery with scant respect and played it confidently. Throughout this set the champion wore a black sweater, but when the second set opened he shed it, and almost at once the tide turned.

The only explanation for the complete reversal in form of the two men is that Williams suddenly found himself and got the trick of handling deceptive shots from his rival's racquet. Williams made too many net errors, which gave his opponent a chance to carry the score to deuce in several games, but was always able to produce the winning point and games went along until Williams had won the set with the loss of only one in seven.

It was now Johnson's turn to err, and the third set was almost farcical so everlastingly did the Philadelphian chop the ball into the net. His stroke seemed to have lost all its vicious sting, and as a purely defensive weapon it was valueless against William's confident and speedy drives. Nineteen weak errors against six tells the story of the set.

Johnson was now hopelessly beaten, and although he rallied enough to make most of the games interesting in the final set, one game was all he could win, Williams being supreme and turning in the splendid record of twenty-one earned points against fourteen errors.

An exhibition mixed doubles contest between the present national champions, Mrs. George W. Wightman and Harry C. Johnson of Boston and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, the American singles title holder, and her partner in the finals of the national doubles, Irving C. Wright, will be staged after the final round in singles tomorow afternoon. The summary:

Longwood Singles.—Sime-final Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d., Harvard, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

TENNIS AT POINT JUDITH.

New York Players Make Good Showing on Wet Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 3.—The annual lawn tennis tournament of the Point Judith Country Club began today on the club courts, when several interesting matches were played. There was a good gallery of cottagers and others, but the cool wave made wraps and overcoats almost a necessity. The recent rains made the courts heavy.

New York players made an excellent showing in the two rounds played. Fred C. Inman defeated Frank Washburn after three hard-fought sets. Leonard Beekman, former scholastic champion, another New Yorker, found R. B. Weeden an easy victim, and won in straight sets. Watson M. Washburn gave New York a third victory when he eliminated Harold Harvey at 6—2, 7—5.

The feature of the play tomorrow will be the match between Craig Biddle and W. M. Washburn. The summary:

First Round.—William M. Granger defeated Arthur Ingraham by default; Reginald T. Pratt defeated E. W. Burke, 6—2, 6—2; H. G. Carpenter defeated Thomas O'Gorman by default; John G. Thomas defeated Harold Swain, 6—2, 6—1; Hoffman Nickerson defeated S. Hinman Bird, 6—4, 6—2; Claude R. Branch defeated S. S. Washburn, 6—0, 6—2; Watson M. Washburn defeated Harold Harvey, 6—2, 7—5; F. C. Inman defeated Frank Washburn, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1; D. S. Waters defeated Rutledge Capers, 6—3, 6—3; Craig Biddle defeated A. M. Kidder, 6—0, 6—1; A. Wylie defeated H. A. McKinney by default; A. A. Waters defeated H. D. Gautier by default; L. Beekman defeated R. B. Weeden, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round.—Craig Biddle defeated A. B. Carver, 6—1, 6—0; F. W. Paul defeated A. D. Champlin, 6—1, 6—3; Ward Dawson defeated Irving C. Wright by default; B. C. Law defeated Rowland Hazard, 6—4, 6—4.

New Hampshire State Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 3.—Cool weather and bracing mountain air made conditions ideal for the second day's play in the Crawford Notch and New Hampshire State championship tennis tournament, and the courts were surrounded by a large gallery. The scores:

Men's Doubles.—Wheelwright and Bray defeated Fosdick and Kimball, 6—2, 6—2; Charest and Hart defeated Kauffmann and Kauffmann, by default; Kent and Woodbridge defeated Flewelling and A. R. Campbell, by default; Abbott and Seabury won from Sargent and E. A. Campbell, by default; Currier and Foster defeated Taylor and A. Leverich, 6—0, 6—1; Tunis and Tunis defeated Locke and Russell, 6—4, 6—4; Smith and Martin defeated Cleveland and Barker, 6—0, 6—1.

Semi-Finals.—Kent and Woodbridge defeated Charest and Hart, 6—0, 6—4; Currier and Foster defeated Abbott and Seabury, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

Men's Singles.—King Smith defeated John Marble, 6—3, 6—3; Robert Tunis defeated C. B. Wilbar, 6—2, 6—4; R. M. Currier defeated C. G. Hoag, by default; R. M. Currier defeated George A. Midwood, 6—0, 9—7; R. M. Currier defeated L. Leverich, 6—2, 6—4; J. Wheelwright defeated R. C. Flewelling, 6—0, 6—2; W. H. Abbott defeated P. C. Hart, 6—4 6—2; L. H. Martin defeated C. D. Taylor, 6—0, 6—3; L. H. Martin defeated R. H. White, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1; R. Bray defeated H. Wolstenholm, 6—0, 6—0; J. W. Foster, defeated J. A. Hicks, by default; J. W. Foster defeated D. R. Campbell, 6—1, 6—0; D. E. Woodbridge defeated J. Seabury, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4; M. W. Whipple defeated E. G. Campbell, 6—2, 6—1; A. E. Kent defeated A. A. Leverich, 6—0, 6—0.

Tennis Cup for Young Van Alen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—This afternoon the boys' tennis singles for a cup presented by Mrs. Henry Clews was completed. In the semi-final round John Duncan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, defeated Cameron McRae Winslow, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, 6—4, 6—3. In the final round James Henry Van Alen, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, defeated John Duncan, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Southern disturbance has reached Virginia. It is still of very limited area, and in connection with the high area to the northeastward has caused strong northeast winds along the north coast and fresh winds to the southward during the last twenty-four hours.

The disturbance that was over Illinois Monday night has moved to Lower Michigan, with increased intensity, and strong north winds have occurred over the northern upper lake region.

The two storms together have caused general, and in many places heavy, rains over northern districts east of the Hississippi River, and also thunder showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

There is a strong disturbance over Alberta that has caused local thundershowers in Western Montana, but elsewhere west of the Mississippi River the weather was fair.

It is decidedly cooler in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and temperatures are generally below the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains.

There will be showers Wednesday in the Lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, followed by generally fair weather Thursday, except in New England.

In the Lower Ohio Valley and the South the weather will be fair Wed. and Thurs., except in Florida, where local thunder showers are probable Wednesday. It will be cooler Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong northeast, Middle Atlantic Coast, strong northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south and southwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

New England—Rain Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	64	69	4 P. M.	81	63
6 A. M.	65	66	6 P. M.	74	62
9 A. M.	70	63	9 P. M.	72	59
12 M.	76	62	11 P. M.	72	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature ystrday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:46—801 8 Av.; Modern Shoe Repairing Co.	Slight
9:15—16 W. 117 St.; Benjamin Star	Slight
10:25—Edgecombe Av. and 137 St., (vacant lot;) Van Buren Co.	Slight
10:30—242 Monroe St.; Joseph Lissner	$10
11:30—183-185 E. 100 St.; Isaac Enbinick	Slight
P.M.	
12:20—346 E. 20 St.; Samuel Holtzman	Slight
1:00 162 E. 87 St.; not given	Slight
4:00—324 E. 100 St.; Cohen Bros.	None
4:20—400 E. 71 St.; John Scanlon	Slight
5:25—233 E. 95 St.; John Henden	Slight
5:40—400 E. 89 St.; Joseph Buttenweiser	Slight
6:40—140 7 Av.; U. S. Realty Co.	Slight
7:05—322 W. 49 St.; Barber Gillen	Slight
7:45—8 Perry St.; Robert Advent	Slight
8:10—238 W. 26 St; Marie Bourd	Slight
9:50—70 W. Houston St.; Lake & Forum	$500
11:32—3,865 3 Av.; David Segal	Slight

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Relieved on pension, 12 P. M., Aug. 3: Patrol. P. Hore, 31, (on his own application,) at $700 a year, appointed June 9, 1886.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Aug. 4: Lieut. C. H. Washburn, 148, to 11 I. D., Patrol. H. Breslin, 18, as stat. house Att.; J. Imperial, 28, to B. B. H. Squad, Special Squad 1; W. Wegman, 35, to 39, as driver of patrol wagon; J. F. O'Hara, 167, mounted duty. Mutual, 4 P. M., Aug. 4: Patrol. J. R. Walz, 29 to 152; T. J. Burns, 152, to 29; J. M. Long, 170, bicycle duty; W. H. Traendly, 170, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued; G. M. Krams, 172, motor cycle duty; O. Mott, 172, assignment to motor cycle duty discontinued; J. R. Steinle, 283, bicycle duty; E. E. Brown, 283, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued; J. A. Flanagan, Traffic Div., Subdivis. D to Subdiv. E, J. J. Bauerschmidt, Traffic Div. Subdiv. E to Subdiv. D.

Temporary Assignments: Insp. S. A. McElroy, 16 In. D., in command 11 In. D., in addition to his own, 5 P. M., Aug. 2, during absence of Insp. on sick report. Patrol. T. Boland and R. J. Hoerr, 16, to duty in plain clothes, 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 3; J. Harabes, 35, to De. B., 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; W. A. Brady, 36, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4, 30 days, 6 P. M., Aug. 5; A. Zankl, 36, as stat. house att., 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 5; J. H. Bearens, 43, and H. Kutner, 144, to 6 In. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 4; M. F. Cotter, M. Mannion, J. F. Lamour, and M. Flannery, 39, duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 2; E. H. Pruschen, 68, to De. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 2; Ed. P. Halpin, 156, to C. O., duty in Bu. of Rep. and Supp., 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3; J. F. Barry, 2 In. D. to C. O., duty in Mayor's office, 15 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 16. To Commissioner's Office from precincts indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 4: J. A. Hofgren, Jr., 2; T. J. Harvey, 31; P. P. McCahill, 66; J. J. Campbell, 170; G. Greco, 7; A. D. Renton, 61; V. O'Toole, 147; C. F. Sullivan, 275.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. Skelly, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 11. J. Donohue, 7, 2 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 3. J. E. J. Scully, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 4. L. Hrbek, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 8. J. Finn, 158, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 2.

Full pay, while on sick report: Act. Det. Sergts 2d Gr. T. L. England, De. Bu, 10:40 P. M., June 2, to 12 P. M., June 7. P. Regan, De. Bu., 7:30 P. M., July 29, during disability. Patrol. J. W. Heaney, 42, 3:10 P. M., July 30, during disability. H. J. Heron, 43, 8:15 A. M., July 29, during disability. J. Murphy, 278, 2:30 P. M., July 25, during disability.

Restored to duty: Patrol. G. A. Lehnoff, 277, 12:18 P. M., Aug. 2.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. G. A. Lehnhoff, 277, 12:25 P. M., Aug. 2.

Resignation of special patrol. accepted: M. C. McCahill, with the New York Catholic Protectory, Aug. 3.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair: moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Wed.; probably showers in n. e. Thurs., fair: moderate s. to s. w. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

W. Tex. and Ark.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Fair Wed and Thurs.; warmer.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed.

Ohio—Fair in s., showers in n., Wed.; cooler. Thurs., fair; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thur.; moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain Wed., Thurs. fair, warmer; strong n. winds over n. and moderate to fresh w. winds over s. Wed.

Upper Mich.—Rain Wed., fresh n. winds except strong over e. Thurs. fair, warmer.

Ill.—Cloudy Wed. and Thur. and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thur. and warmer.

Wis.—Cloudy and continued cool Wed., probably preceded by rain in n. e. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. cloudy in w., fair and warmer in e.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and Thurs. and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. probably showers; cooler in w.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. probably fair.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in e. Thurs.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Orders of July 7 relating to Maj. E. Russel, Signal Corps, amended to read: Maj. E. Russel is relieved from duty in office of Chief Signal officer of the army, to take effect in time for him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to Galveston, Texas, and take transport Buford, to sail from Galveston about Aug. 26 for Hawaii, and on arrival at Honolulu report to Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, for duty as Signal Officer of that department.

Orders of July 26 amended as follows: Following officers are transferred or assigned to 27th Inf., Sept. 1. Those not subject to other orders previously issued will join that regiment on or about Aug. 20, in time to sail with it from Galveston on Aug. 26:

Orders of July 26, relating to 1st Lt. A. J. Booth, 2d Inf., revoked. He is placed on unassigned list, Sept. 1, and will remain on his present duty.

Orders of July 26, directing 2d Lts. S. H. Foster and E. L. Hoffman, 2d Inf., to join the 24th Inf., on transport sailing from Philippine Islands Sept. 15, amended to direct them upon expiration of their leaves to report to Commanding General, Western Dept., for temporary duty pending arrival of the 24th Inf., when they will join it.

On arrival in this city Col. W. H. Arthur, Med. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Army Medical Museum Building, vice Col. C. Richard, Med. Corps, relieved.

Following will report on Oct. 11 to President of examining board at Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion, then return to their proper stations: Capts. J. W. Grissinger and J. C. Gregory, Med. Corps.

1st Lt. J. S. McCleery, inf., will return to his station, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, after being relieved from duty at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Lt. Col. C. C. Williams, Ord. Dept., and Maj. A. Hamilton, C. A. C., will proceed to Fort Michie, N. Y., on official busines, then to their stations.

Col. G. K. Hunter, Insp. Gen., is relieved from detail in Inspector General's Department, Aug. 31, and is detailed as Acting Insp. Gen., Sept. 1.

Col. J. G. Galbraith, cavalry, Acting Insp. Gen., is relieved from detail as an Acting Insp. Gen., Aug. 31, and detailed for service in Inspector General's Dept., Sept. 1.

Maj. W. Forse, C. A. C., is relieved from temporary duty in the Division of Militia Affairs, about Aug. 20, then from this city to New York for duty as Inspector Instructor of organized militia of New York.

Capt. H. B. Clark, C. A. C., from duty as Inspector Instructor of organized militia of New York, about Aug. 15, then to this city for duty in office of Chief, Division of Militia Affairs.

Leaves; Capt. L. H. Hanson, Medical Corps, one month; Major G. D. Guyer, Q. M. Corps, seven days; 1st Lt. P. M. Gallup, C. A. C., one month; 1st Lt. G. W. De Armond, 3d Cav., one month's extension; Col. A. C. Macomb, attached to 14th Cav., 15 days' extension; 1st Lt. J. J. Thomas, C. A. C., one month further extension; Chaplain J. Clemens, 8th Infy., 3 months, and 1st Lt. A. G. Gutensohn, 27th Infy., extension to include Sept. 19.

Navy.

Lt. D. L. Howard, the Downes, to command the Paulding.

As. Surgeon R. L. Nattkemper, M. R. C., to Recruiting Station, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. Chaplain W. E. Anderson, receiving ship at Phila., to the Brooklyn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Mars at Gatun Lake; Neptune and Nebraska at Newport; Cincinnati at Chefoo; Hannibal at Portsmouth, N. H.; Denver at Mazatlan; Dolphin at Gloucester, and the Callao at Canton.

Sailed—Barry, Chauncey, Dale, and Pompey, Jolo, P. I., for Sandakan; Reid, Mobile for Pensacola; Accomac, New York Yard for Boston; Hopkins, Santa Barbara for San Francisco; Wahneta, Indian Head for Norfolk; Rocket, Norfolk for Tangier Sound; Balch and Parker, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Albany, San Francisco for Port Angeles; Nanshan and Fortune, Honolulu for Tutuila, and the Nereus, Honolulu for Guam.

The Dolphin, now at Gloucester, Mass., will return to Washington about Aug. 10.

The Solace will stop at Hampton Roads en route from Newport to Port au Prince, Haiti.

The Osceola, now at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, has been ordered to Port au Prince, Haiti.

The Uncas, now at Guantanamo, has been ordered to proceed to Charleston, S. C., Yard.

Upon arrival of the Uncas at Charleston Yard the Sterling will be taken in tow and both vessels will proceed to the Philadelphia yard.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DRAPER, EBENEZER, (no petition;) all to widow, Marie.

PILZ, CONSTANTINE T.; personalty about $2,000; all to sister, Marie.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of L. H. LANG COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, August 10th, 1915, at 2 P. M. by order of the Court, at No. 524 Westchester Avenue, Bronx Borough, assets of the above named Bankrupt, consisting of beef, sauerkraut, signs, desk, 4 chairs, clock, meat block, 2 hand trucks, safe, typewriter, telephone booth, 500 long and short and double hooks, fat container, stool, set scales, 4 meat and ticket racks, 1 Howe truck, 1 cooler desk, 3 spring scales, 3 candling lamps, 5 egg and butter stencils, copper set, platform scale and pan and lot of stationery.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St., New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSE GARCIA JOVE, Bankrupt.—No. 21,447.

Notice is hereby given that Jose Garcia Jove, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,776.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS DIAMOND and HARRY FRIEDMAN, individually and as copartners, trading as DIAMOND & FRIEDMAN, Bankrupts.

Louis Diamond and Harry Friedman, individually and as copartners, trading as Diamond & Friedman, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on June 15, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 5, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,061.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SHAPIRO, ROTMAN & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Shapiro, Rotman & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,215.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Schwartz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21,849.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—IDA S. HARRISON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ida S. Harrison, bankrupt, has filed her petition, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 19,735.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LUDOLF G. SCHROEDER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ludolf G. Schroeder, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20060.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD P. BRADY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward P. Brady, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 21833.—In the matter of LEWIS E. LANDON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of this Court the assets of the abovenamed bankrupt in possession of the Receiver herein, consisting of the stock of hardware, supplies, builders' supplies, tools, paints, oils, and fixtures, located at the premises 2,136 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold at private sale to the highest bidder pursuant to the rules of this Court, on written competitive sealed bids, to be submitted to ARTHUR F. COSBY, Receiver, which bids shall be opened by the Receiver at the office of his counsel, Messrs. Weil & Purvin, 300 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

All bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check to the order of the Receiver for at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted. The said property may be inspected at the premises, 2,136 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after the 2nd day of August, 1915, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

If all bids are rejected by the Receiver the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the premises, 2,136 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 9th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

ARTHUR F. COSBY, Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of SAMUEL LUNINE and WILLIAM S. TUCKER, copartners, trading as LUNINE & TUCKER.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 17th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 26 East 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dry goods, men's furnishings, fixtures, &c.

JULIUS BASHLOW, Assignee.
OTTO A. SAMUELS, Attorney for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RELIANCE AUTO PARTS MANUFACTURING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells, Tuesday, Aug. 17th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 157 East 32d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile parts, raw copper, tools, machinery, safe, office fixtures, &c.

HEMAN B. WILSON, JR., Trustee, 110 West 40th St., New York.
SOLOMON BADESCH, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Cedar St., New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 29th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against TWO (2) CANS OF OIL OF BIRCH, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections — Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 29th, 1915.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE KEGS OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
July 21st, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Complainant,
vs.
THE DEFIANCE WATER COMPANY, Defendant.
No. 3. In Equity.

On the first day of July, 1915, a decree was entered in the above entitled suit in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, foreclosing the mortgage or deed of trust of the defendant, The Defiance Water Company, and ordering that all of the mortgaged premises and property, real, personal, or mixed, and all rights, privileges, immunity, and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof conveyed or embraced in said mortgage, or upon which the same is a lien, as found in said decree, shall be sold by the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner, the property to be sold being briefly described as follows, to wit: All the real and personal property of The Defiance Water Company, including its lands, water works, buildings, pump-houses, stand pipes, reservoirs, machinery, pipes, mains, hydrants, apparatus, and equipment, situate in the County of Defiance, State of Ohio, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, rents, issues, income, and profits accruing therefrom. Also all and singular the corporate franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties of said Water Company, or acquired and possessed by it; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity of said Water Company of, in, and to the property above described, and each and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the property, renewals, additions, and extensions acquired and made and added to said mortgaged property by the mortgagor and by said receiver.

Excepting, however, from such sale the fund or accumulation and any and all moneys, accounts receivable, claims, credits, and choses in action in the hands of said receiver.

Pursuant to said decree the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner, will sell said property at public auction, in the City of Defiance, State of Ohio, at the west door of the Court House of Defiance County, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of

Saturday, August 28, 1915.

The sale may be adjourned by the Special Master Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Court. All of said property, including franchises, will be offered for sale in one parcel. No bid will be accepted for less than the sum of $100,000.00. If such sum be not bid the sale will be adjourned. Before any bid will be received the bidder shall deposit with the Special Master Commissioner the sum of $20,000.00 in money or by certified check, or not less than $40,000.00 par value of said six per cent. bonds of The Defiance Water Company of January 16, 1888. When the property is struck off the deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned. The successful bidder shall forthwith deposit with the Special Master a sum not less than the deposit already made, nor less than ten per cent. of his bid in money, or twenty-five per cent. in said bonds, the amount already deposited to be counted as part of such deposit. If the successful bidder fail to make good his bid, or to make final settlement, or to comply with any order of Court respecting the consummation of the sale, his deposit shall be forfeited. If the sale be confirmed the deposit shall be returned to the bidder or applied on the purchase price, pursuant to the further order of the Court. Final consummation of the sale and settlement of the purchase price shall be made at a time and place fixed by the Special Master Commissioner not later than one month from the date of sale, or such further time as the Court, or a Judge thereof, shall order. The purchaser may make final settlement of the purchase price to the amount of ninety per cent. thereof by turning in to be canceled or credited any of said bonds or coupons entitled to participate in the proceeds of said sale, and shall be credited with the distributive amount which would have been due on said bonds if the entire purchase price had been paid in cash. For greater particularity as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale and of said decree reference is made to said decree in the above suit.

July 19, 1915.

CHARLES J. THOMPSON,
Special Master Commissioner, Defiance, Ohio.
HENRY & ROBERT NEWBEGIN, Solicitors for Complainant.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ADLON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

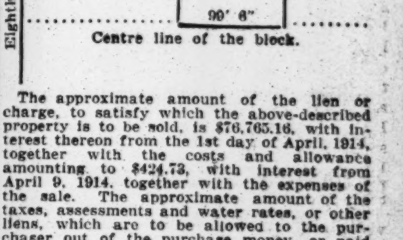
BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of West 48th Street, distant 275 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue with the said southerly side of 48th Street; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, 99 feet 6 inches; thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, 100 feet 5 inches to the southerly side of 48th Street, and thence westerly, along the said southerly side of 48th Street, 99 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning.

BEING the same premises which were conveyed by The 48th Street Realty and Construction Co. to Frazee Realty Co. by deed dated November 1, 1911, and recorded November 9, 1911, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 147, Section 4 of Conveyances, page 294.

Dated New York, July 16, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 220-228 West 48th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $76,765.16, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April, 1914, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $424.73, with interest from April 9, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is nothing.

Dated New York, July 16, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20064.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BERL BIRNBERG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Berl Birnberg, bankrupt, has filed her petition, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,007.—In Bankruptcy.—RUFUS G. SHIRLEY, Bankrupt.

Rufus G. Shirley was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 23, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 5, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,904.—In Bankruptcy. — NATHAN NEWMAN, Bankrupt.

Nathan Newman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 21st, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 5, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Earnings exceed 2½ times interest charges. Earnings during the past five years have increased fivefold, and for current year have increased 33 per cent.

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New York Central & Hudson River R.R.
Gold 4s, Due January, 1942
Tax Exempt in New York State

Secured by mortgage underlying N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4½s, which are a legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in N. Y. State.

Price 84 and int. Yield 5.10%

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Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
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$100,000
City of Des Moines, Iowa
4½% Bonds
Due serially July 1st, 1922 to 1934, inclusive.
Principal and interest payable in New York City.
Price to yield 4.25%
Circular on application

R. M. GRANT & CO.
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BOSTON CHICAGO

UNITED STATES BONDS
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

HARVEY FISK & SONS
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Municipal Bonds
Send for list "T" of current offerings

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Members New York Stock Exchange,
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INVESTMENTS
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New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Rise in War Stocks Comes Under Check—The Immigration Movement.

For a time yesterday the rapid upbidding of some of the war stocks was resumed, but it soon became evident that the market was a much soberer market than that which last week ran into such excess of speculation. Several times the market halted to measure its gait, and traders were not so impressed with the stories of unlimited profits from war orders that they despised altogether the opportunity for actual profits which fairly rapid advances afforded them. The effect of the changed attitude was to hold the movements in these stocks in check and to bring reaction in the later trading, which reduced the net gains and in some instances brought net losses. Bethlehem Steel was the only issue in which the day's dealings covered a very wide range, and the meagerness of the dealings which accompanied the seventeen-point rise and subsequent seven-point reaction in that stock bore fresh testimony to the smallness of the available supply of that stock, whose price therefore is abnormally influenced by even a moderate amount of buying or selling. The dealings closely paralleled in volume the transactions of the previous day—they were much below the larger totals of last week.

The railroad stocks shared the opening advance with the industrials, and, though they by no means escaped the subsequent reaction, many of them showed some net gain for the day. The Union Pacific's showing for the fiscal year was sufficiently good, despite the fact that it fell much below last year's results, to give encouragement to the traders in that stock. At the moment, however, the most potent factor in shaping market sentiment in respect to the railroad list, and more particularly in respect to the Western roads, is the expectation that, following the precedent set in the Eastern freight rate case, the Interstate Commerce Commission will grant higher rates to the Western roads as well. The commission now has its decision in the Western freight rate case under advisement and according to report will announce it before adjourning for the Summer.

The immigration bulletin giving the record of immigration and emigration for the fiscal year ended June 30 throws much light on one phase of the labor situation in this country. The net accession to the supply of labor through the arrival of aliens seeking work in the United States was naturally enough much below normal. The net inflow of aliens in the year ended June 30, 1915, was 122,626. The year before it was 915,142. This slackening in the alien movement into this country bore importantly upon the solution of the unemployment problem with which the country had to deal last winter, for under the conditions which then prevailed immigration in ordinary numbers would have added largely to the dimensions of that problem. Looking to the future, the question arises how far the labor market will be influenced by the small number of foreign workers being currently added to those seeking work. For the present what shortage of labor there is exists in certain lines of skilled work, and that is not a demand which could to any large extent be filled from the ranks of newly arrived immigrants. In view of the slackness in business following the disturbances caused by the war, the effects of the falling off in immigration have been favorable. The effect which this will produce upon the labor situation here when full employment again exists will in turn depend upon the extent to which the re-establishment of peace in Europe will affect the movement of laborers to the United States.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Active Dealings in War Loan at Advancing Prices.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today.

The feature of the trading on the Stock Exchange was the extensive business in the new war loan, especially exrights. The dealings commenced at 97 and finished at 98½. The markets otherwise were steady.

American securities opened firm. Union Pacific and United States Steel were active leaders throughout the session. The closing was firm.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days....2⅛@2¼
Ninety days....2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days....2½@2¾ | 5 mos....3¼@3½
90 days....2¾@3 | 6 mos....3¼@3½
4 mos....3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months....3¼@3½ | 6 months....3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days....3 @3¼
Other Names.
4 months....3½@3¾ | 6 months....3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.76⅛	$4.76	$4.76
Cables	4.76⅜	4.76 11/16	4.76 11/16

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76	4.76½
Paris	5.69	5.68
Berlin	81⅝	81 11/16
Austria	15.20	15.25
Russia		33.12
Switzerland	5.36½	5.35½
Scandinavia	25.85	25.90
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	.40⅛—1/16	.40 3/16
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.33	6.32
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.25	41.35
Rio	24.90	25.00
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $487,571,995; balance, $40,594,995; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $20,275.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, $5 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 7-16d, unchanged. New York, 47⅛c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 3, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	710,647
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	77,882,407
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	74.93 + .62
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	75.34 July 29	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33¼	33¾	2,900	Alaska Gold Mines	34¼	34¼	33½	33¾	— ⅜
37	37¼	59,470	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35½	38⅞	35⅝	37¼	+2⅛
71	71⅞	9,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	70¾	72¾	70¾	71	+ ⅝
57½	58½	1,700	Am. Agricul. Chem	57	58½	57	57¾	+1
57	57⅛	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	57	57⅝	56⅝	57	+ ½
85	88	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	85	85	85	...
59⅜	59⅝	23,000	Am. Can	61¼	61½	58¾	59⅜	—1
106	106⅞	200	Am. Can pf	106	106½	106	106½	+1
58⅞	59¼	10,600	Am. Car & Fdry	57⅞	59⅛	57½	59	+1½
145½	147	200	Am. Coal Products	147	147	147	147	+2
51	51¾	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	52¼	51½	51½	+1
7	7¼	300	Am. H. & Leather	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
24	24¾	200	Am. Ice Securities	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	...
12½	12¾	300	Am. Linseed	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
29½	31½	100	Am. Linseed pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
55	55¼	9,000	Am. Locomotive	55	56⅞	54½	55¼	+ ¾
95	98	400	Am. Locomotive pf.	98	98	96	96	...
5½	6	100	Am. Malt	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24	28½	200	Am. Malt pf	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	...
80¼	80½	5,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	80½	80¾	79⅞	80⅜	+ ⅝
106	107	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107	107	106½	106½	— ½
41¾	42¼	900	Am. Steel F'dries	42½	43	41¾	41¾	—1¼
108	109	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	108	109	108	109	+1
121⅞	122	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122¼	122¼	122	122	...
225	227	200	Am. Tobacco	225	226	225	226	+3
225	227	10	do., odd lot	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	224⅞	...
106	107	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅝
84	87	200	Am. Woolen pf	84⅛	84½	84⅛	84½	+1½
70½	70¾	9,800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	71	71⅞	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
101	101⅜	3,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101¾	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅜
98½	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	98¾	+ ⅞
99½	100½	117	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100	100	100	+ ¾
79¾	80½	6,500	Baldwin Loco	80¼	81½	79¼	79¾	— ⅜
80⅝	80¾	10,700	Baltimore & Ohio	80⅛	81⅜	80⅛	80⅝	+ ¾
70½	71	500	Baltimore & O. pf.	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	— ¼
269	273	4,650	Bethlehem Steel	259	275	259	268	+10
130	134	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	132	132	132	132	+2
86	86½	1,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86	86⅝	86	86	+ ½
68⅝	69	2,000	Butte & Superior	70	70¾	68	68	—1¼
28½	30	100	Butterick Co.	28	28	28	28	— ½
15⅞	16	5,700	California Petrol	14	16½	14	15½	+2¼
37	38	1,500	California Pet. pf	36	38¼	35	38¼	+3¼
145¼	145⅝	4,350	Canadian Pacific	146	146⅛	145	145¾	+ ⅜
41⅝	42	1,300	Central Leather Co.	42¼	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	— ¼
42	42¼	3,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅝	42⅝	41⅝	41¾	+ ⅝
11⅞	12	860	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11⅞	12	— ⅝
29	30½	700	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	30½	30½	30	30	— ½
82⅛	82⅜	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	82½	82½	82	82¼	...
123½	124	500	Chi. & Northwest	123¼	124	123¼	123½	— ½
16	16¼	22,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	14⅝	16⅜	14¼	16⅛	+2⅜
45¾	46	2,700	Chino Copper	46¼	46½	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅝
39½	40	7,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	40	41	39	39½	— ⅛
71¼	71½	27,100	Crucible Steel	71½	75	70⅛	71⅜	+1⅜
102	103	250	Crucible Steel pf.	103	103	102½	102½	— ½
127¾	128	200	Consolidated Gas	128¼	128¼	128	128	— ½
78½	79¾	1,600	Continental Can	79¾	80¼	78½	78½	—1¾
100½	101½	200	Continental Can pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
15	15¼	1,600	Corn Products Ref.	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
80	80½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	80	80	80	80	— ⅝
108	110	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
146	147	200	Delaware & Hud.	146	146	146	146	+ ⅛
410	425	100	Del., Lack & West	415	415	415	415	—5
114½	115	20	Detroit Edison Co.	115	115	115	115	...
27⅝	28	5,400	Distillers' Secur.	27⅛	28¼	26⅝	27½	+ ½
21½	22	600	Dome Mines	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
27⅜	27½	13,300	Erie	27⅜	27¾	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
41¾	42	1,500	Erie 1st pf.	42½	42¾	41⅞	42	— ¼
33¾	34½	600	Erie 2d pf.	33¾	34	33½	34	...
276	289	10	General Chemical	280	280	280	280	...
172	172½	700	General Electric	173½	173½	172	172	—1¼
181	182	400	General Motors	182	182	181⅛	181⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	52¼	10,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52	53⅛	51½	52⅛	+ ⅛
104	105	100	Goodrich pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜
118⅝	119	1,700	Great Northern pf.	119	119⅛	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅛
41½	41¾	7,800	G. N. certs. ore prop.	41⅞	42¼	41¼	41½	...
63¼	63½	1,400	Guggenheim Explor.	63⅞	63⅞	63	63	— ¾
103	103½	1,000	Illinois Central	103½	104⅞	103½	103½	...
21	21⅜	700	Inter. Consol vot. tr.	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ½
75½	76	1,800	Inter. Consol pf.	75½	76	75	75½	...
33¾	33⅞	12,600	Inspiration Copper	34¼	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞	+ ¼
21	21⅜	2,100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
76	76½	500	Inter.-Met. pf.	76½	76½	76	76½	+1¾
9	11	100	Int. Agricultural	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
103½	104¼	5,200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	104⅝	106½	103	104½	...
9	9⅜	100	Int. Paper	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—1
24	24½	1,000	Kan. City South	24⅝	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅜
55½	56½	200	Kan. City South. pf.	55¾	56⅜	55¾	56⅜	— ⅝
130	145	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	137	137	137	137	...
49½	51	600	Lackawanna Steel	50¾	51¼	50¾	51	+ ⅛
143½	143¾	3,500	Lehigh Valley	143⅜	144⅞	143¼	143¾	+ ⅜
216	224½	100	Liggett & Myers	222½	222½	222½	222½	— ½
30	35	100	Long Island	32	32	32	32	— ½
172	175	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	170	170	170	170	+2
109½	112	100	Louisville & Nash.	112	112	112	112	...
36½	37	1,800	Maxwell Motors	37¼	37⅜	36	36½	— ⅛
83½	84½	800	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84½	84½	83½	84	...
32	33	1,800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	33¼	34¼	32½	33	— ½
79⅞	80	26,400	Mexican Petroleum	76¼	80	75¾	80	+5
78	80	500	Mex. Petroleum pf.	79	80	79	79¼	+2¼
26¼	26½	1,900	Miami Copper	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
6¼	6¾	500	Mo., Kansas & Tex.	6	6½	6	6½	+ ½
17½	19½	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	17	17½	17	17½	+1½
2¾	3	2,500	Missouri Pacific	2½	3¼	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
47½	49½	200	Montana Power	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	+1¾
72½	73½	600	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73⅛	73⅞	73	73⅜	+ ⅜
..	..	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ½
118	120	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	118	118	118	118	—3
24½	25	3,100	Nat. Enam. & St.	25	25½	24	24½	+ ½
64¼	65	3,100	Nat. Lead Co.	64¼	65⅝	64¼	64½	+ ½
100½	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	+1
4¾	5½	100	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
14½	15	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
111¼	112	6,400	N. Y. Air Brake	111⅞	113¼	110¼	111	— ⅝
90	90¼	10,800	N. Y. Central	89¼	90½	89¼	90	+1¼
28½	31½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
63	63½	3,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64¼	62½	63⅛	+ ⅞
28½	28⅞	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29	29	29	29	...
105	106	300	Norfolk & Western	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	...
70	71	200	North American	71	71	70	70	...
107¼	107½	2,800	Northern Pacific	108	108¼	107¼	107½	+ ½
35¾	36¾	7,700	Pacific Mail	36½	38	36	36	+2½
29	31½	50	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	29	29	29	29	...
107½	107⅝	2,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	107⅛	107⅝	107	107½	+ ½
73	74	100	Philadelphia Co.	74	74	74	74	...
24	25	200	Pittsburgh Coal	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
92½	95	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	94¾	94¾	94	94	+3
52	52¼	6,500	Pressed Steel Car	51½	52⅞	51½	52	+ ½
100	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	100⅛	...	...	...	...
161	162½	150	Pullman Co.	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	+ ⅜
..	..	...	do., odd lot	62	62	62	62	...
2¾	3	400	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
40	41	13,300	R'way Steel Spring	40	41⅜	40	41	+ ¾
23⅛	23⅜	3,200	Ray Consol. Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
149	149¼	26,700	Reading	149	150⅜	148⅝	149⅛	— ⅛
80	84	100	Reading 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	+ ⅞
80½	82	100	Reading 2d pf.	82	82	82	82	+ ½
43⅝	43¾	18,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	43¼	44⅞	43	43¾	+1
96	97	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	96⅜	97	96⅜	97	+1
5½	5¾	10,100	Rumely (M.) Co.	5¼	6	5⅛	5½	+1
11	12	2,000	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	11	12⅝	11	11¾	+1⅛
5⅞	6	2,000	St. Louis & San F.	4⅞	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	+1
5⅞	6	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
13	13½	400	Seaboard Air Line	11⅞	13¼	11⅞	13¼	+ ¾
32½	33	1,300	Seaboard Air L. pf.	32	33	31⅞	33	+3
147¾	148¾	160	Sears, Roebuck Co.	147	147	147	147	— ⅛
43½	44	1,500	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	44	44¾	43½	43½	— ¼
87⅝	87⅞	4,900	South. Pac. tr. rcts.	87⅞	88⅜	87½	87⅝	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	1,900	Southern Ry. ext.	14¼	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅞
53¾	56½	100	Standard Milling	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¾
83⅜	83¾	18,800	Studebaker Co.	86¾	86¾	82½	83½	—2½
38⅞	39	3,500	Tennessee Copper	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
139	140	4,900	Texas Co.	137¾	142	137½	139	+1½
129	135	100	do., sub. rcts. f. pd.	133	133	133	133	+7
51½	51¾	1,900	Third Avenue	51	52¼	51	51½	+ ¼
97½	99	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	97	97	97	97	—1
5⅞	6½	300	Union Bag & Paper	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	...
22	27	200	Union Bag & P. pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—1⅝
129½	129⅝	23,300	Union Pacific	129½	130¾	129¼	129⅝	+ ⅜
80¼	80⅜	100	Union Pacific pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
103½	105	100	United Cigar Mfs. pf.	103	103	103	103	...
17	18	400	United Rys. Invest.	17½	18	17½	18	+ ½
34	35	500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	34½	35	34½	35	+ ½
14¾	16	200	U. S. Cast Iron P.	15½	16	15½	16	...
59½	60¼	3,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	58	60	58	60	...
2¼	2¾	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	4	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	3	3	3	3	— ¾
48	49	9,200	U. S. Rubber	46⅛	49	46⅛	49	+3¼
105	107	900	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	102¼	104½	102½	104½	+2⅜
67⅞	68	76,900	U. S. Steel	67⅞	68⅝	67¾	68	+ ¼
111⅛	111¾	2,340	U. S. Steel pf.	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
66¾	67	5,900	Utah Copper	67¾	68	66⅝	66⅞	— ⅛
36½	36¾	3,300	Va.-Carolina Chem.	37¼	37⅜	36½	36¾	— ½
101	102	10	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	102	102	102	102	...
48	48¾	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	48⅛	48⅝	48	48¾	+ ¾
..	¼	100	Wabash	¼	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅛	¼	...	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
99	100	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	100	100	100	100	...
23½	24½	100	Western Maryland	24	24	24	24	—1
34	39	100	West. Maryland pf.	37	37	37	37	+3
69½	70	900	Western Union Tel.	69	70	69	70	+1½
111⅛	111¾	47,900	West'house E. & M.	112⅞	113⅛	111⅝	111½	— ¾
130½	131	300	West'house 1st pf.	131	131	131	131	+1
135	136½	800	Willys-Overland	136	136	135	135	— ¾
103¼	104½	100	Willys-Overland pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
30¼	31	100	Wisconsin Central	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
122	123⅛	100	Woolworth Co. pf.	122	122	122	122	— ⅛

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.15	70.22	70.64	+ .51
Industrials	80.39	78.27	79.22	+ .73

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
July 24	71.23	70.56	70.83	+ .11
July 26	71.56	69.68	71.00	+ .17
July 27	73.11	70.97	72.70	+1.70
July 28	74.48	72.71	73.62	+ .92
July 29	75.34	73.16	73.94	+ .32
July 30	74.94	73.20	73.72	— .22
July 31	74.24	73.36	73.55	— .17
Aug. 2	74.87	73.49	74.31	+ .76
Aug. 3	75.77	74.24	74.93	+ .62

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
July, 1915	75.34 July 29	66.96 July 10	73.55
July, 1914	69.08 July 7	57.41 July 30	57.77
July, 1913	70.24 July 28	65.80 July 9	69.34
July, 1912	82.76 July 3	79.75 July 12	81.80
Year, *1915	75.77 Aug. 3	58.99 Feb. 24	74.93
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30

*To date.

Bourse Is Irregular.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 69 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 10 centimes.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives	132	136	130	135
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	83	79	83
Atlas Powder	215	225	215	225
Bliss, (E. W.)	315	345	315	345
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	125	140	125	140
Can. Car & Fdy	95	99	90	95
Can. Car & Fdy. pf.	108	114	108	115
Can. Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	475	490	470	480
Du Pont Powder	670	680	670	680
Du Pont Powder pf.	96	99	96	99
Electric Boat	365	370	350	370
Electric Boat pf.	365	370	350	370
Hercules Powder	390	400	395	410
Niles-Bement-Pond	110	115	114	115
Savage Arms	250	300	250	300
Winchester R. A.	1,675	1,725	1,675	1,725

Can Company Wins $300,000 Suit.

After a trial lasting a month a jury in the United States District Court returned a verdict yesterday in favor of the Sanitary Can Company, a subsidiary of the American Can Company, in the suit for $300,000 damages brought by Charles P. Curtis and other trustees of the Boston Dairy Company. It was alleged that a consignment of cans sent to the plaintiff company's factory contained soldering fluid and thereby made the milk unfit for use.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Agriculture that Pays.

The extent to which Cuba and other cane growing countries have been benefited by the high level of sugar prices was indicated yesterday in news of the sale of two important sugar plantations received by the Federal Sugar Refining Company through its Havana agent. The plantations purchased were the Central "Conchita" of Matanzas and the Central "Asuncion" of Pinar del Rio, both of which were owned by Juan Pedro Bero, a wealthy Cuban planter. The two plantations sold for $3,500,000 to a capitalist of Havana, who agreed to pay $1,800,000 in cash and the balance within a year. The "Conchita" is one of the show places of the island, well equipped with machinery and producing about 300,000 bags a year. The "Asuncion" produces about 50,000 bags, so that the price paid figures at $10 a bag for a normal crop.

⁂

Union Pacific in 1914-15.

Considering the many adverse conditions against which American railroads struggled last year, the preliminary report issued yesterday by the Union Pacific was regarded as very favorable. In the year ended June 30 it earned a surplus for the common stock of 10.98 per cent., of which 5.60 per cent. resulted from operations and 5.38 per cent. from income on investment securities. In the previous year the company earned 13.10 per cent., but that included dividends on the Baltimore & Ohio stock which was distributed to shareholders at the time that the rate was cut from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. But for this distribution, the surplus this year would have been almost the same as in 1914. The surplus after deducting all charges and the dividend was $6,626,995.

Trimming Expenses to Fit Earnings.

The late E. H. Harriman believed in fattening his properties through liberal appropriations for maintenance when business was good, in order to draw from them when earnings declined. This policy might have been adhered to last year, but the report shows that nearly all of the reduction in expenses was accomplished in transportation costs. There was a decrease in freight revenue of $3,470,558, and in passenger earnings, of $1,887,672, a total loss of $5,157,037. Maintenance of way received slightly more money in 1915 than in 1914, and less than a half million dollars was cut from the maintenance of equipment; but from transportation costs the sum of $2,418,000 was taken, reducing the loss in operating income, with the assistance of a reduction in taxes, to $1,446,108. Nearly a million dollars more was saved in fixed and other charges, so that the decrease in the surplus from operations was relatively small.

⁂

Sunlight and Darkness

It may be that the clouds and drizzling rain yesterday merely happened along coincidentally with a slump in the spirits of some of the promoters of the war stocks, or it may have been cause and effect, but the fact remains that before the close of the session a large element on the floor of the Exchange was bearish for the first time in many days. The same men who had been asserting that the upward movement had hardly begun were advising customers that they should not forget that the war issues had already enjoyed a very big rise, and for that reason were technically weak. Steel was still popular, but some of the other issues which have been particularly strong were somewhat in disfavor yesterday, and nowhere so much in disfavor as with those who had realized handsome profits on the advance.

⁂

Anticipated Benefits.

A banker with unusual facilities for obtaining information on the subject was asked yesterday for an estimate on the total amount of war business which had been placed in this country. "I won't give it to you in figures," he replied, "but it is less than the increase in values of the stocks of the companies which have received the orders."

⁂

Undiscovered Mines.

There is one investor in the financial district who is manufacturing his own market tips for private consumption. Armed with a big corporation manual, he is pursuing a painstaking search for the names of companies which might reasonably be expected to share in the demand for munitions, but which have so far been overlooked by the popular craze for war stocks.

⁂

Studebaker Falls Back.

The action of the Studebaker Company Directors in declaring the same dividend for the current quarter as for the last was not what traders had looked for. In consequence steady selling in the afternoon carried the stock down nearly 3 points from the best price of the day, and more than 4 points below the highest quotation on Monday. Knowledge that the company was earning in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. on the junior shares had been stimulated by the generally optimistic sentiment regarding concerns which have profited by war orders into a belief that the dividend would be increased. An advance from a 5 per cent. to a 6 per cent., and even 7 per cent. annual basis had been freely predicted before the Directors got together. The company had made public no intimation that an advance of the rate was in prospect for the immediate future, and the expectations of speculators were based evidently on nothing except the roseate thoughts which surround so many of the industrial shares at this time.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963	101¾	102	101⅞	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	101⅞	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¾	101	100¾	101
4½s	May, 1917	100¾	101	100¾	101
4¼s	March, 1964	98	98¼	98	98¼
4¼s	March, 1962	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4¼s	Sept., 1960	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4¼s	March, 1930-60	97⅞	98⅛	98	98¼
4s	May, 1959	94⅜	94¾	94⅜	94¾
4s	Nov., 1958	94⅜	94¾	94⅜	94¾
4s	May, 1957	94⅜	94¾	94⅜	94¾
4s	Nov., 1956	93⅞	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	93½	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s	May, 1917	99	..	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99	..
4s	May, 1919	98⅜	..	98⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	84¼	85¼	84¼	85¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s	May, 1954	84½	85½	84½	85½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin	35.30	35.75	35.00	35.50
Lead		5.10		5.35
Spelter	*17.50	..	*18.00	..
Antimony	34.50	35.00	34.50	35.50
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminium	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 18 @18½c per pound, down 1c, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	Tuesday. £.	s.	d.	Friday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	72	10	0	71	5	0
Copper, futures	73	15	0	72	10	0
Tin, spot	157	0	0	155	0	0
Tin, futures	157	15	0	155	15	0
Spelter	91	10	0	92	10	0
Lead	23	12	0	23	10	0

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Aug. 3, 1915	$2,658,000
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	$456,771,700
Same period last year	425,061,100
Average price and change 40 bonds	82.28 + .06
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	82.73 July 30
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

*Closing average July 30, 82.73.

U S 4s, reg
40,000....109⅛
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser
1,000.... 72½
German stamp
4,000.... 71½
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
1,000s30f.... 96¼
Rep of Cuba 4½s
2,000.... 80
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
10,000.... 58½

1,000.... 62
10,000.... 62¼
deb 5s
1,000.... 45¾
5,000.... 46⅜
1,000.... 47
1,000.... 47¼
4,000.... 47
Chile Copper 7s
1,000....113⅞
5,000....113⅝
26,000....113½
10,000....113¼
15,000....113
Col F & I gen 5s
2,000.... 92½

M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
3,000s30f.... 88¾
2,000s20f.... 88½
Mo Pac 1st gen 6s
1,000.... 96
1,000.... 97
Mo Pac 5s, 1920
6,000.... 77¾
Mo Pac 4s
1,000.... 33½
26,000.... 34
10,000.... 34¼
1,000.... 34½
5,000.... 35
Mo Pac cv 5s

4,000s30f....100⅛
St P & S C 1st 6s
1,000....105
San A & A P 4s
5,000.... 70
Seab A L adj 5s
2,000.... 60
1,000s30f.... 60
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s
1,000.... 97½
South Pac col 4s
10,000s30f.... 80½
15,000.... 80½
conv 4s
9,000.... 80½

31,000.... 94⅛
1,000.... 94¼
conv 5s, Ser B
4,000....102¼
C & P Wn 5s
50,000....102½
Chi, Rock I & P 6s, reg
10,000....102⅛
Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s
5,000.... 61⅝
4,000s30f.... 61½
13,000.... 61⅞

1928
3,000.... 91⅛
1931
1,000.... 90⅛
18,000.... 90
Louisv & Nashv unified 4s
3,000.... 91¼
1,000.... 91
Man con 4s, tax exempt
7,000.... 86
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
2,000.... 52½

1,000....118
Rep I & S s f 5s, 1940
28,000.... 93
St L, I Mt & So gen 5s
10,000.... 97
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs
2,000.... 45
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
1,000.... 99¾
St P, M & M 4½s

40,000....113⅝
20,000....113½
5,000....113¼
12,000....113⅜
20,000....113½
5,000....113⅜
15,000....113¼
10,000....113⅜
6,000....113¼
10,000....113⅜
10,000....113
5,000....112¾
5,000....112½
5 p c notes
2,000....100⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109	..
4s, c, 1925	110¼	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅛	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	90	94
Am Ag Ch pf.	93	94
Am B S & Fdy.	100	106
Do pf.	115	170
Am Car & Fdy pf.	115	116¾
Am Coal	80	..
Am Coal Pr pf.	116	119
Am Cot Oil pf.	94	97
Am Exp	87	95
Am H & L pf.	34½	35
Am Sm pf. B.	79	81
Am Snuff	148	150
Do pf.	103	108
Am S Ref pf.	113	114
Am T & C.	60	67
Am Wool	24	27½
Am Wr P pf.	5	7
A M 1st pf.	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98½
Bald Loco pf.	104½	106
Batop Min.	1⅛	1¼
Booth Fish.	..	40
B Un Gas	126	129
Brown Sh.	23	26
Do pf.	64	75
Bruns'k T.	6	6½
B, R & P.	65	95
Do pf.	101	..
Canada So.	54	54¾
Case (J I) pf.	70	78
Cent L pf.	103½	104
C R R of N J.	250	300
C & S A T.	123	..
Chi & Alt.	..	8
Do pf.	12⅛	25
C. M & St P pf.	125	126
C & N W pf.	160	170
C, St P, M & Om.	113	120
Do pf.	125	150
C, C, C & St L.	30	37
Do pf.	60	63
Cleve & P.	155½	..
Cluett-Peab	55	60
Do pf.	102½	105
Col & So.	24	28
Do 1st pf.	45	49
Do 2d pf.	35	42
Comstock	08c.	11c.
Crex Carp.	40	45
Cub-A Sug pf.	103½	105
Deere & Co pf.	90⅛	93⅛
D & R G.	4	5
Do pf.	7	7⅜
D M & Ft D.	5	..
Do pf.	25	40
Det & M.	70	..
Do pf.	80	..
D, S S & A.	2	4
Do pf.	4	10
Du P de N Pow pf.	..	100
East Kod.	500	..
F M & Sm.	25	30
Do pf.	45	49
Gen Ch pf.	108	110½
Gen Motors pf.	104	105¼
Hav El Ry, L & P.	83	..
Do pf.	99½	..
Helme (G W) Co.	160	190
Do pf.	110	120
Hock Val.	..	112
Homest'ke.	117	119
Int Ag pf.	27	28
Int H N J pf.	..	117
I H Corp.	62½	64¾
Do pf.	101	117
Int Pap pf.	37½	38½
Iowa Cent.	6	12
Do pf.	15	20
K C, F S & Mem pf.	62	..
Kayser (J) & Co.	78	88
Do 1st pf.	107	..
K & D M.	..	3
Do pf.	30	..
Kings Co El L & P.	124	125½
Kresge (S S) Co pf.	106	110
Lacle Gas	100	101
L E & W.	6½	9
Do pf.	19¼	21
Lig't & M pf.	116	120
L-W Bis.	17	19
Do 1st pf.	90⅛	92½
Do 2d pf.	..	63
M'kay Cos.	76½	78⅞
Do pf.	64	66¾
Man Beach	2	8
Man Elev.	125¼	127
Man Shirt.	51	..
Do pf.	100¾	105
May D S.	36¼	38
Do pf.	95	98
Mich Cent.	105	120
M & St L.	14	15¾
Do pf.	32½	40
M. St P & S S M.	116	118
Do pf.	127	136
Do l l.	70	74
Mont Pow pf.	100	102
Mor & Es.	163	166
M & B pf.	50	75
N C & St L.	110	120
Nat Bis pf.	115	130
Nat En pf.	87	90
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	18
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	50	75
Do 2d pf.	40	65
N Y. L & West.	111	120
Norf South	15	20
N W Tel.	105	..
Ont Min.	2½	3¼
Pabst B pf.	..	88
Pac T & T pf.	92	94
*Peo Gas, Chi.	115	118
Peoria & E	6½	9½
Pettib-Mul.	60	65
Do 1st pf.	90	100
P, C, C & St L.	65	68
Do pf.	..	71
P, Ft W & C.	157	..
Pitts S pf.	91	92⅝
Pub S N J.	100½	107
Quicksilver pf.	3¾	4⅜
Ry Stl Spg pf.	90½	91
Rock Isl'd.	⅛	⅜
Do pf.	¼	½
Rutl'd pf.	15	..
St L & S F 1st pf.	9	10½
St L S W.	..	14⅛
Do pf.	..	35
Sears-R	123⅛	124¼
S-S S & I pf.	87	90
S P R Sug	65	75
Do pf.	84	100
So Ry pf.	46¼	50
Stand Mill pf.	71	73
Studebaker Co pf.	101	102½
Texas Pac.	9⅛	10½
T P L Tr.	105⅛	..
T, St L & West.	1	3
Do pf.	5½	7
Twin City R T.	90	91
Under Typ.	70	75
Do pf.	97¼	104
Un C Mfrs.	44½	47
Un Dry G pf.	58	60
U S C I P pf.	30	40
U S Exp.	58	60
U S I Alco pf.	94	94¼
U S R & I.	36	40
Va-Car Ch pf.	101	102
Va Ry & P	..	45
Vulcan Det	5	15
Do pf.	..	40
Weym-Bru.	233	280
Do pf.	110	120
W & L E.	½	⅞
Do 1st pf.	2	3
Do 2d pf.	⅝	1¼
Woolworth (F W)	104¼	104½

*Ex dividend.

NEW BOSTON & MAINE PLAN.

Reorganization Bill Ready for New Hampshire's Sanction.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company today voted to join with the lines under lease to the road in an application to Governor Spaulding of New Hampshire for a special session of the Legislature of that State for the consideration of a new bill providing for reorganization of the Boston & Maine system.

A statement issued by President Hustis of the railroad says that the bill provides for permissive legislation and "it is believed puts all interested parties in a position where it will be possible for them to enter upon negotiations for a reorganization with a fair prospect of success."

The measure was proposed at conferences between representatives of the railroad and of the leased lines. It is described by President Hustis as following with some modifications the terms of the bill adopted in Massachusetts, and he expressed the belief that it "will receive the approval of the Public Service Commission in New Hampshire, whose views hitherto expressed upon this subject have been kept in mind and to whom it will no doubt be submitted for criticism and suggestion."

President Hustis added that the bill would not be made public until it had been submitted to Governor Spaulding.

Increased passenger and freight rates and a decrease in the cost of operation were responsible for a financial gain of nearly $2,000,000 by the Boston & Maine in the last year, according to a report of President Hustis, made public today. The deficit for the year was $334,462, as compared with $2,044,742 reported in 1914.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, July 26 to 31, 1915.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding July 24	$57,708,977.41	$53,101,000.00	$8,876,100.00
Net increase	2,050,000.00	....	500,000.00
Outstanding July 31	$59,758,977.41	$53,101,000.00	$9,376,100.00
Cash balance July 31	63,197,332.92		
Cash in excess of corporate stock note obligations	$3,438,355.51		

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market More Active, with Price Changes Generally Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 223,489 shares of stock, and $20,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 45,160; railroads, 1,670; oils, 4,159, and mining, 172,500. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Zinc	56	57	56	57
1,000	‡Can. C. & F.	95	101	95	100
150	‡C. C. & F. pf.	110	114	110	114
3,100	‡Car. L. & P.	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
350	‡Central Fdy.	11	12¼	11	12
4,500	‡Cramp Shpg.	77	80	77	77
400	‡Elec. Boat	370	380	365	380
425	‡El. Boat pf.	375	385	370	385
6,500	‡El. B. new, w. i.	38⅝	39½	38½	39½
700	Emerson Ph.	14	14⅝	14	14½
300	‡Hall Signal	14	14½	14	14½
405	‡Hendee Mfg.	34	34½	33	33
2,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1	1¼
2,500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	7¼	*7¼	5	5
200	I. M. M. new pf., w. i.	55	57	55	57
380	‡Int. Stm. P.	8¼	11	*8¼	9
150	Kelly S. T.	161	162½	161	162½
35	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	86	87	86	87
1,500	Marconi of A.	4½	4½	4¼	4⅝
850	‡N. S. Car of C.	47	49	46	48
350	‡Pyrene M. C.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
735	C. of R. & H.	6	6⅛	6	6
700	Savoy Oil	7	8	7	7½
6,500	‡Stand. Mot.	12½	14	12	13⅞
1,200	‡St. Jos. Lead	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
130	‡U. C. S. C. of A.	101	101	101	101
1,100	U. C. S. new	9¾	10	9¾	10
2,800	U. Prof. Shar.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
5,500	‡Vent. C. Oil	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
600	‡World Film	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
450	Ang.-Am. Oil	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ½
5	Buckeye P. L.	100	100	100	+ 1
10	Cont. Oil	230	230	230	− 1
155	Galena-S. Oil	150	148	150	+ 2
30	Illinois P. L.	144	143	144	+ 5
10	Indiana P. L.	96	96	96	..
1,500	Int. Pet.	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
190	Ohio Oil	146	143	144	+ 3
570	Pierce Oil	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
350	Prairie O.&G.	370	358	358	− 2
65	Prairie P. L.	165	163	164	+ 1
12	Solar Ref.	235	225	230	..
75	So. Penn Oil	306	300	305	+ 5
40	So. Pipe Line	215	213	215	+ 3
175	S. O. of Cal.	302	298	300	..
40	S. O. of Ind.	450	445	450	−10
2	S. O. of Neb.	320	320	320	−10
65	S. O. of N. J.	422	415	417	− 1
270	S. O. of N. Y.	201	197	197	+ 3
90	Un. Tank L.	84	83	83	+ 1
55	Vacuum Oil	230	220	225	+ 8

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
685	‡Wabash, w. i.	10½	10½	10½	10½
485	‡W'bash pf. (a)	43	43	42½	43
500	‡W'bash pf. (b)	21½	21½	21	21½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,300	††Ariz. Duq.	28	28	26	27
2,500	‡Alas. Juneau	12	13	12	12½
200	‡Alta-C. M. Co.	82	82	82	82
30,000	††Am. Com'der	13	15	11½	13
8,700	††Atlanta	29½	31½	29½	31
500	††Big Cot'wo'd	5½	5½	5½	5½
800	Big Ledge Develop't Co.	2⅛	2 3/16	2⅛	2 3/16
2,700	††Booth	43	49	43	48
3,500	Braden Cop.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,200	Butte Copper and Zinc	2⅞	2 15/16	2¾	2⅞
8,000	Caledonia	99	100½	99	100½
100	‡Canada Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	‡Chile Copper	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
200	Consol. Arizona Smelting	13/16	13/16	¾	¾
300	Cons. Nevada-Utah	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
500	†Com. Traction	9	9	9	9
1,000	Crown Res.	13/16	13/16	13/16	13/16
500	†Dome Ext.	26	26	26	26
1,000	†Ely Consol.	10	10	10	10
4,000	††Emma Cop.	40	41	40	41
1,000	†Florence	46	50	46	47
500	††Genesee Cop.	40	40	38	38
400	Goldf'l Cons.	1⅛	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
1,800	††Goldf'ld Mer.	21	24	21	22
700	Greene-Can.	40½	42	40½	41½
800	Howe Sound	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	†Iron Blossom	72	72	72	72
12,500	Jumbo Exten.	1⅜	1 7/16	1⅜	1 7/16
9,000	Kennecott C.	34½	34⅞	34⅜	34¾
1,500	Kerr Lake	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
6,700	††Kewanas	9¾	13	9½	13
1,000	†Lone Star	5	5	5	5
200	Magma Cop.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
600	††McKinley-D.	20	21	20	20
1,500	†Majestic M.	70	70	65	65
1,100	‡Mont. Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	†Nev. Hills	18	18	18	18
300	Nipis. M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
1,000	†Oro	7	7	7	7
500	†Sandstorm K.	7	7	7	7
1,500	††Sells	30	30	30	30
2,000	††Silver Pick.	9½	9½	9½	9½
1,600	Stand. S.-L.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
12,900	Stewart	1⅛	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
30,000	††Success M.	1⅛	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
3,300	†Super M. Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½
100	Tono. Belmont	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	†Tono. J. B.	83	83	83	83
1,900	Tono. Exten.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
300	†Tono. Merger	36	38	36	38
650	Tono. Mining	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼
300	Tri-Bullion	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
1,500	Tuolumne Cop.	1⅜	1 7/16	1¼	1 7/16
300	‡Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	†West E. Con.	61	61	60	61
250	‡W. K. C. pf.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Can. Pac. 6s	102	102	102	102
16,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	118	119	118	118½

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

⁂

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 3. Bid.	Aug. 3. Asked.	Aug. 2. Bid.	Aug. 2. Asked.
Alliance Film	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Central Foundry pf.	20	25	22	26
Houston Oil	11½	12½	11½	12¼
Mutual Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Sterling Gum	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
World Film	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
RAILROADS.				
Mo. Pacific, w. i.	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	34	39	34	39
BOND.				
Calaveras 6s	185	200	185	200

Jersey Bank Resources Gain.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—The report of State Banking and Insurance Commissioner George M. Lamonte of the condition of the State banks at the close of business June 23 shows that the total resources of the 103 trust companies, 23 State banks and 25 savings banks were $458,129,655. Compared with the total resources of the same institutions May 1, this shows an increase of $9,411,681. The total deposits June 23 amounted to $381,287,661. The resources were divided as follows: Trust companies, $297,826,044; savings banks, $136,170,672; State banks, $24,132,938.

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115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
8,610	Allis Chalm.	35½	39	35½	37¼
160	Am. B. Sugar	57½	58	56⅞	56⅞
6,450	Am. Can	61⅝	61⅝	58⅝	59⅝
840	Am. Car & F.	58⅝	59⅝	58	59¼
50	Am. Cot. Oil	52	52	52	52
20	Am. Ice Sec.	24½	24½	24½	24½
450	Am. Locom.	55⅞	56⅞	55	55
680	Am. Smelt.ing	80½	81	80	80½
1,503	Anaconda ($50)	71½	71⅝	70½	70⅝
20	Atchison	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
220	Bald. Loco.	80½	81	79½	79½
170	Balto. & Ohio	80⅝	81⅛	80⅛	80⅛
20	B'klyn R. T.	86½	86½	86⅜	86⅜
250	Cal. Petroleum	14	16⅜	14	16⅜
60	Can. Pacific	146¼	146¼	145	145
90	Cont. Leather	42⅛	42⅝	42¼	42¼
30	Ches. & Ohio	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	42¼
170	C., M. & St. P.	82½	82½	81½	81½
1,120	C., R. I. & P.	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
60	Chino Cop.	46½	46½	46	46
470	Col. Fuel & I.	40	40⅝	39¼	40
100	Corn Products	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15½
2,410	Crucible Steel	72¼	75	70⅝	71¼
180	Distillers Sec.	26⅞	28⅛	26⅞	27⅞
630	Erie	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝
30	Erie 1st pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
250	Goodrich Co.	51⅝	53⅛	51⅝	51⅝
240	Gt. North. Ore.	42	42¼	41	41
50	Gt. North. pf.	119½	119½	118⅝	118⅝
550	Inspiration	34¼	34¼	33⅞	33⅞
370	Interborough	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞
10	Interbor. pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
40	Leh. Valley	144½	144½	144¼	144¼
50	Maxwell Motor	37½	37¼	36¼	36¼
1,210	Mex. Petrol.	77	80⅝	75⅞	80⅝
10	Mo., Kan. & T.	7	7	7	7
40	Mo. Pacific	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
30	Nat. Enamel	25¼	25¼	25	25
400	N. Y. Cent.	89¾	90⅝	89¾	90
130	N. Y., N. H. & H.		64¼	63	64¼
10	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	29½	29½	29½
40	North. Pacific	108	108½	108	108½
500	Pacific Mail	37⅜	37⅜	36	37
40	Pressed S. C.	52¼	52⅜	52¼	52¼
50	Rwy. Steel S.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
5,120	Reading	149⅝	150⅝	148⅝	149
500	Rep. Iron & S.	43⅝	44⅜	43⅜	43⅝
40	Rumely	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞
260	South. Pacific	87⅞	88⅛	87⅛	87½
60	So. Railway	14½	15	14½	15
530	Studebaker	86½	86⅛	82⅝	83⅝
120	Tenn. Copper	39½	39½	38⅜	38⅜
6,740	Union Pacific	129⅞	130⅛	129⅛	129⅝
570	U. S. Rubber	46	49	46	48⅞
11,673	U. S. Steel	68	68⅝	67⅝	68
250	Utah Copper	67⅝	68⅛	66⅞	66⅞
2,400	W'house Elec.	112⅝	113⅛	111⅝	111⅝
51,586					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	Atlanta	.31	.31	.29	.31
800	Booth	.47	.47	.45	.47
600	Gold. Merger	.21½	.21½	.21½	.21½
1,000	Gt. Bend	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
500	Jim Butler	.84	.84	.84	.84
1,700	Jumbo Ext.	1.55	1.55	1.37½	1.37½
400	Mexican	.44	.44	.43	.44
500	Ophir	.20	.20	.20	.20
500	Tono. Ext.	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
400	Tono. Merger	.34	.34	.34	.34
400	West End	.61	.61	.61	.61
8,800					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	309	318
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	52	56
*American Gas & Electric	97	99
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	60	64
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.	63	65
Am. Waterworks & Electric	5½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	60
Cities Service	43	46
Cities Service pf.	52	54
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92½
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	48	50
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	77	80
Con. Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf.	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	61	65
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	75
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	56	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	80
Great West. P. Co. 5s, 1946	78	82
Lincoln Gas & Electric	12	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	27½	29
Northern States Power pf.	83¼	85
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43½	45
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	12	15½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	50	56
Southern California Edison	70	72
Southern California Edison pf.	92	95
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23½	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	3	5
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	23	26
United Light & Rys.	38	42
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	66	70
Utah Securities	12½	14
Western Power	14	16
†Western Power pf.	50	54

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅞	17	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	585	595	595	605
Borne-Scrymser	270	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	99	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	705	715	705	715
Colonial Oil	140	145	135	145
Continental Oil	230	232	227	232
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	46	49	47	49
Eureka Pipe Line	225	228	222	225
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	139
Galena S. Oil	150	152	147	150
Illinois Pipe Line	143	144	140	142
Indiana Pipe Line	95	96	95	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅝
National Transit	30	31	29	30
N. Y. Transit	205	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	92	95	92	94
Ohio Oil	142	145	140	141
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	55	60	50	55
Pierce Oil	10¼	10¾	9⅝	10¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	74	77	73	76
Prairie O. & G.	355	360	363	365
Prairie P. L.	162	164	163	165
Solar Refining	230	235	215	225
Southern P. L.	214	216	210	215
South Penn Oil	300	304	280	285
So. W. Pa.	113	116	110	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	297	300	299	302
Stand. Oil of Ind.	435	440	435	440
Stand. Oil of Kan.	360	370	360	370
Stand. Oil of Ky.	260	265	260	270
Stand. Oil of Neb.	315	320	310	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	415	418	413	417
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	198	200	196	198
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	82	83	79	81
Vacuum Oil	222	225	..	..
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅞	101¼	2.00
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅝	5.78
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98½	98⅞	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅞	5.05
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	98⅞	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.87
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98¼	98⅞	7.40
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96¾	97	12.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100¼	5.90
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100¼	5.95
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	100¼	5.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96¾	97	5.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	96¾	5.75

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.40
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	101	3.53
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98½	98⅞	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅞	102¼	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90½	91	7.45
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95¼	9.55
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.98
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	98	99	6.60
East. P. & L.	5	1918	93	96¼	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.60
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98⅛	98⅞	5.65
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.51
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98⅞	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Lack Steel	6	Mar., 1917	98¼	99	6.70
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.00
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97⅛	98⅛	6.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98⅛	6.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94¼	94⅞	9.13
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅛	100¼	1.00
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100¼	1.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
No. St. P.	6	June, 1917	98½	100	6.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.60
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅛	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99	5.15
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94½	95¼	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅝	5.40
West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E. Co.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98⅜	6.65
W. V. T. & El.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 2.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$624,287	$624,287	$15,609,930
Int. rev., ord.	1,016,592	1,016,592	30,270,869
Cor. & inc. tax	61,021	61,021	8,446,186
Miscellaneous	194,269	194,269	4,858,900
Total rcts.	$1,896,171	$1,896,171	$59,185,887
Expenditures	3,345,322	3,345,322	76,616,792
Deficit	$1,449,150	$1,449,150	$17,430,904

COTTON SHOWS GAIN IN HEAVY MARKET

Liberal Selling on Liverpool Overnight Rise and Reports of Rains.

DROUGHT NOT YET BROKEN

Southern Farmers Believe They Are in Shape to Get High Prices for Their Staple This Fall.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Government report of Monday, according to estimates by the Crop Reporting Bureau, indicated a total yield of less than 12,000,000 bales, the cotton market yesterday was heavy in tone, although the close showed a gain of 1 to 3 points for the day. Liverpool was considerably higher, and opening prices represented an overnight gain of 9 to 12 points. There was liberal selling on the bulge, however, and before the close most of the gain was lost. Liverpool was a fairly heavy buyer in the first hour, and was believed to have taken about 10,000 bales out of the local market.

The incentive for the selling was furnished by the reports of rains in widely scattered sections over practically the entire belt. The drought is not believed to have been thoroughly broken, but it undoubtedly has been relieved in many districts. The heaviest rains were in the reporting districts of Savannah, Atlanta, and Charleston. In some instances the precipitation in the Eastern belt ran as high as six inches. Temperatures showed a moderate drop, although in Texas eleven stations reported the maximum thermometer readings of 100 to 103 degrees. Most of the Texas rains were in the central and southwestern sections.

Agitation is still being carried on throughout the South by way of protest against Great Britain on blockade of cotton exports. In Alabama the propaganda is spreading, and a meeting will be held at Montgomery on Aug. 16, and the attendance is expected to be the largest of any convention in years in Alabama. The meeting will be held for the purpose of organizing to hold cotton and to protest against the British seizure of cotton. The farmers contend that they are in better shape to get high prices for cotton this Fall than they have been since the civil war. Just why this view should be taken is somewhat of a puzzle to local students of the situation.

The circular letter made public by the Federal Reserve Board attracted considerable attention. The circular stated that the Federal Reserve Banks had ample facilities to furnish all financial aid necessary for the financing of the cotton crop. It was admitted that the warehouse facilities of the South were inadequae, but it was believed that they were sufficient to accommodate all of the present crop which probably would be stored.

Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	..	..	8.86@ 8.88	8.83@ 8.85
Oct	9.35	9.22	9.26@ 9.27	9.23@ 9.24
Dec	9.67	9.52	9.44@ 9.55	9.53@ 9.54
Jan	9.76	9.62	9.65@ ..	9.64@ 9.65
March	10.00	9.89	9.91@ 9.92	9.88@ 9.89
May	10.24	10.10	10.13@10.14	10.10@10.11

Spot cotton at New York was quiet, with 5 points decline; middling, 9.25c. Southern spot markets were unchanged, with New Orleans 8.69c; Galveston, 8.75c; Savannah, 8¾c; Houston, 8.80c; Augusta, 8.50c, and Memphis, 8.75c.

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was good business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 5¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales, including 5,000 American.

Prices at Liverpool closed barely steady.

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	907	102	108,409	106,843
New Orleans	918	1,063	138,592	52,787
Savannah	148	284	61,290	12,435
Charleston	25	..	43,271	1,078
Norfolk	194	25	47,337	17,207
Wilmington	449	2	31,266	8,369
Mobile	33	4	12,496	1,820
INTERIOR STOCKS AND RECEIPTS.				
Houston	1,477	103	47,777	25,002
Memphis	15	39	77,012	16,309
Augusta	137	20	65,730	10,788
St. Louis	47	..	16,322	15,125

ESTIMATED PORT RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 2,500	2,472	596
New Orleans	500 to 700	749	274

Exports yesterday, 3,853 bales.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are qouted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic C. Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.80
Caro., Clin. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	4.95
Chesapeak & O.	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.65
Chi. & Northw'n	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.30
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.12	4.75
Chi., R.I. & P.Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.75	6.00
Chi., St.L. & N.O.	1915-'24	5	4.85	4.55
Cle., C., Chi. & St.L.	1915-'29	5	5.12	4.95
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.60	4.45
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.55	4.38
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	6.50	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.00	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen. Ft.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.10	4.80
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.12	4.80

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.07	Occidental Con.	.79
Belcher	.25	Ophir	.19
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.06
Caledonia	.25	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con.	.10	Savage	.03
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.16
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Mexican	.40	Silver Bars	.47⅛

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.62½	Booth	.47
Jim Butler	.82	C. O. D.	.03
Midway	.10	Comb. Fraction	.07
Mizpah Exten.	.19	D'field B. B.	.02
Montana	.30	Florence	.46
North Star	.12	G'field Con. M.	1.30
Rescue Eula	.06	G'field Merger	.23
Tonopah Exten.	2.45	Jumbo Exten.	1.52½
Tonopah Merger	.35	Lone Star	.04
Victor	.28	Silver Pick	.09
West End	.59	Nevada Hills	.17
Tonopah Nevada	4.90	Rochester Mines	.28
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.44
		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.31	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10⅝	10¾	Gold Sov.	3¼	3⅜
Elkton	34	36½	Isabella	29	33
El Paso	69	80	Jackpot	6½	8
Findlay	3	4½	McKinney	37	38½
Golden C.	177⅝	179	Portland	145	147½
Gold Dol.	..	2½	Vindicator	171	174½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	110
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	106	109	106	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	178	165	173
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	345	355
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
1,360	Alaska	34	34¾	33½	33¾
1,925	Algomah	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2⅝
170	Allouez	54⅝	55	54⅝	54⅝
2,061	American Zinc	56¼	56⅞	55⅛	56
133	Anaconda	71⅛	71⅝	71	71
2,621	Arizona Com'l.	8⅞	8⅞	8	8
475	Butte & Bal.	4½	4½	4	4
2,805	Butte & Sup.	70½	70½	68¼	68½
720	Calumet & A.	64¼	65	64	64
18	Calumet & H.	575	575	570	571
50	Centennial	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
80	Chino	46½	46⅝	46½	46½
3,095	Copper Range	56⅝	57⅛	56	56½
60	Daly West	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
264	East Butte	13	13⅛	12	13
146	Franklin	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
510	Granby	85	86	84	84
480	Greene-Can.	41⅝	42	41	41
60	Hancock	17½	18	17½	17½
75	Indiana	4½	4½	4½	4½
305	Inspiration	34	34	33⅝	33⅝
50	Island Creek	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
14	Island Cr. pf.	89¼	89¼	89	89
140	Isle Royale	28½	28½	28	28
1,075	Kerr Lake	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
120	Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
10	Lake	15	15	15	15
95	La Salle	6½	6½	6¼	6½
810	Mass. Consol.	12⅝	12½	11½	11⅞
10	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
150	Michigan	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
25	Mohawk	74¼	74½	74¼	74½
360	New Arcadian	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝
730	New Idria	7	8	7	7½
15	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
430	North Butte	31½	31½	30⅝	30⅝
315	North Lake	1½	2½	1	2½
205	Old Dominion	54	54	53½	53½
10	Osceola	82½	82½	82½	82½
660	Pond Creek	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
10	Quincy	87	87	87	87
1,875	Santa Fe	3	3⅛	3	3
855	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
160	Shattuck	26½	26½	26½	26½
5	South Lake	7	7	7	7
235	St. Mary's	57½	57½	57⅛	57½
35	Sup. & Boston	2¾	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
20	Superior Cop.	27¾	28	27¾	28
805	Tamarack	48¼	49½	46½	46½
375	Trinity	4¼	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
600	Tuolumne	53c	58c	51c	51c
1,696	U. S. Smelting	42¾	43	41¾	42
10	U. S. Sm. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½
1,070	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
100	Utah Consol.	13	13	13	13
65	Utah Copper	68	68	67¼	67¼
40	Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
35	Winona	4	4	4	4
60	Wolverine	61½	61½	61¼	61⅝
	RAILROADS.				
170	Boston & Alb.	179½	179½	179¼	197¼
50	Boston Elev.	76⅞	77	76⅞	77¼
50	Boston & Me.	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞
30	Conn. River	155	155	155	155
108	Mass Elec. pf.	35	35	35	35
286	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63¼	64¼	63¼	63½
10	Union Pacific	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
50	West End St. Ry. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
160	Am. Agr. Chem.	58⅝	58⅝	57	57
11	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
21	Am. Sugar pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
102	Am. T. & T.	122⅜	122⅜	122	122⅛
202	Am. Woolen pf.	83¼	84⅜	83⅞	84¼
106	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
215	Atl. G. & I pf.	27½	28	27½	27½
100	E. Boston L'd.	9½	9½	9½	9½
8	Edison	233	233	233	233
12	Gen. Electric	173½	173½	173½	173½
199	Mass. Gas	92	92	91½	91⅞
30	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	88¼	87½	88
4	Pullman	161	161	161	161
33	Swift Co.	114	114¼	115	114¼
100	Torrington	32	32½	32	32
65	United Fruit	133½	133½	133	133
189	Un. Shoe Mach.	50	50	49⅝	50
58	U. Shoe M. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
1,065	U. S. Steel	68	68⅝	67⅝	68¼
10	U. S. Steel pf.	112	112	112	112
10,140	Ventura Oil	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞
23	Western Union	69	69	69	69
	BONDS.				
$3,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	71	71	71	71
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	101	101	101	101
1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96
6,000	Western Tel. & T. 5s	95⅞	96	95⅞	96

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. W. G. M. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½
7,540	Col. G. & E.	14	15⅛	13⅞	14
120	Crucible S. pf.	102½	102½	102	102
12	Elk Co. N. G.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
100	Ind. Brewing	2½	2½	2½	2½
134	Mfrs. L. & H.	46½	46½	46½	46½
55	Nat. Firep. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½
150	Ohio Fuel Oil	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
10	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
46	Okla. & O. G.	68	68	68	68
50	Pitts. Brewing	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
50	Pitts. Brew. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½
190	Pitts. Coal	25⅞	26	25⅞	26
2,800	Pure Oil	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
11,200	San Toy Min.	16c.	16c.	16c.	16c.
40	Union Nat. G.	128½	129	128½	129
10	U. S. Steel	68	68	68	68
35	W'house A. B.	136	136	136	136
150	W'house Elec.	56¼	56½	55⅞	55⅞
1,568	W'house El., r.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
	BONDS.				
$1,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	49½	49½	49½	49½
5,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	54	54	53	53
2,000	Pitts. C. d. 5s	95	95	95	95

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Con. Power pf.	112	112	112	112
150	Houston Oil	12	12	12	12
75	North. Cent.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
	BONDS.				
$3,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	83	83	83	83
1,000	C. B. 4s, '51, P. L.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
600	C. B. 4s, '54, a.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½
4,000	Dav. Chem. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
16,000	Elkhorn F. 5s	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝
9,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	39	39½	39	39½
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,920	Am. Shipbldg.	41⅝	48	41⅝	48
309	Am. Ship. pf.	79	79½	78½	79½
595	Chi. Pn. Tool	87	87	84	84¼
11	Chi. Ry., S. 1	80	80	80	80
180	Chi. Ry., S. 2	20	20	20	20
5	Chi. Title Tr.	207	207	207	207
2	Com. Edison	134	134	134	134
25	Goodrich	53	53	53	53
5	Mont. Ward pf.	111	111	111	111
289	Nat. Carbon	140	140	140	140
48	Nat. Carb. pf.	120¾	120¾	120½	120½
200	Rumely	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
115	Sears Roeb.	147	147½	147	147½
155	Stewart Warn.	62⅛	63½	62⅛	63½
198	Swift & Co.	114¼	115	114¼	114¾
20	Union Carbide	151	151	150	150
1,145	Un. Carb. rts.	5	5¼	4⅝	5
	BONDS.				
$9,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	72	72	72	72
5,000	C. C. R. 1st 5s	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
1,000	Swift 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers	38	38	38	38
220	Am. Can	61⅛	61⅛	59½	59½
5	Am. Gas N. J.	101	101	101	101
140	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
1,340	Baldwin Loco.	80⅛	81	79⅞	79⅞
50	Bald. Loco. pf.	105	105	104⅛	104⅛
10	Balt. & Ohio	81	81	81	81
70	Buf. & Sus. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
53	Cambria Iron	42	42	42	42
809	Cambria Steel	51¼	52⅛	51¼	51¼
10	Cataw. 1st pf.	52	52	52	52
400	Col. F. & I.	40¼	40⅛	40	40⅛
4,340	El. Stor. Bat.	53½	56¼	53½	55⅝
10	Erie	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
170	Gen. Asphalt	31½	31⅝	31½	31½
10	Hunt & B. T.	5	5	5	5
94	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	22	21½	22
10	Brill & Co.	37½	37½	37½	37½
15	Keystone Tel.	13	13	13	13
231	Lake Superior	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
97	Lehigh Nav.	72¾	73	72½	73
81	Lehigh Valley	72⅛	72⅞	72	72
920	L. V. Trans.	14⅞	15⅜	14¾	15½
320	L. V. Tr. pf.	30	31⅛	30	31
10	Nevada Con.	15	15	15	15
75	North. Cent.	82¾	82⅞	82¾	82⅞
185	Penna. R. R.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
75	Penn. Steel pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
53	Phila. Elec.	24	24	24	24
60	Ph. R. T. t. c.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
50	Phila. Trac.	71	71	71	71
100	Pr. Steel Car	53	53	53	53
1,460	Reading	74⅛	75⅛	74⅛	74⅞
300	Rumely	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
125	So. Pacific	87⅞	87⅞	87½	87½
100	So. Railway	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
30	Studebaker	84¼	84¼	83¾	83⅝
200	Ton. Mining	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
615	Union Trac.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
140	Un. Gas Imp.	83⅛	83⅛	83	83⅛
6,890	U. S. Steel	68	68⅛	67⅞	68
120	Cramp & Sons	77¼	79¼	77¼	78
	BONDS.				
$2,000	A. G. & E. 5s	86¼	86½	86¼	86½
400	A. G. & E. 5s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2,000	Bald. Loco. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	City 4s, 1938	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
500	E. & P. 4s, ctfs.	73	73	73	73
1,000	Gen. Asphalt deb. 6s	100	100	100	100
4,000	Eq. I. Gas. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
2,000	Har. Elec. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	L. N. con. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	L. V. con. 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½
7,000	L. V. gen. 4s	86¾	87	86¾	87
15,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4s, 1948	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
23,000	Pa. R. R. gen. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Phila Elec. 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½
3,000	Sp.-A. Iron 6s	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
6,000	U. Rys. gd. 4s	73	73	72½	72½

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	La Rose	.45	.50
B. St. Gas	.10	.12	McK.-D.	.20	.22
Bingham	8½	9	M. of Am.	2	2⅜
Begole	.75	1.00	Majestic	.63	.66
Butte & L.	.29	.31	Mex. Mets.	.22	.23
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Nev. Doug.	.70	.74
Chief Con.	.99	1.00	N. Baltic	3¼	3⅝
Con. Cop.	1⅜	2	N. Cornelia	7	7¼
Crown Res.	.40	.45	Ohio Cop.	.18	.20
Calaveras	1⅜	1½	O. D. rcts.	7½	8
Con. Ariz.	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cortez	.30	.50	Riker Heg.	6	6¼
Champ. C.	5	7	Raven Cop.	.08	.12
Cal. Corb.	4	5	So. Miami	1	1⅛
Davis-D.	1	1⅛	Stew't Mln.	1	1⅛
E. & B. B.	1⅜	1½	Ton. Min.	5⅛	5⅜
First N. C.	2⅞	3	Utah Mets.	4⅛	4½
Goldf Con.	1⅛	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	6⅝	6¾
Houghton	3⅝	4	Yukon G.	2⅜	2⅝
Iron Bloss.	.70	.74			

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Custom will solve the assigned account problem as it has solved that of notes, acceptances, etc. Write for more facts.
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FORECAST OF THE BOND MARKET
This is a subject of far-reaching interest to bankers and investors in this country. We have just made an exhaustive study of the situation and have demonstrated many points of vital interest. The effect of European borrowings is carefully analyzed in this special letter.
This new forecast completely supplements the elaborate study of the situation which we made last December, and which created world-wide comment.
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NEVADA CONSOLIDATED
There appears in the current issue an interesting article on the Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., dealing with the possible future prospects of the stock in view of the company's low cost of production and the present high selling price of copper.
Send for Copy
The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
111 Broadway, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend of three-quarters of one per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable Sept. 30th. Transfer books close Sept. 10th, and reopen Sept. 16, 1915.

FRED R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
111 Broadway, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Prefrred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable Sept. 15, 1915. Transfer books close Aug. 20th, and reopen Aug. 25, 1915.

FRED R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend No. 13.

July 14th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock, payable September 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1915. The Stock-Books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

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SAVE AND BE SAFE
For your savings the great consideration should be Safety First.
The old reliable Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings operates under New York's revised Banking Law, which provides the strictest known system of supervision. Thrifty thousands have found the Society a help and a blessing during more than a quarter of a century.
On sums of $10 or over (up to $5,000) the Society has always paid dividends as large, and usually larger, than are paid by the best savings banks. The usual rate has been 4½% per annum. Payments made before Sept. 1st earn from that date.
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the articles on the economic side of the war this week?
HAVE YOU consulted The Annalist Open Security Market?
DO YOU KNOW the effect of the British blockade upon American trade?
DO YOU KNOW how much better off the United States is now than it was one year ago?
WHAT is your opinion regarding stock gambling?
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WEEK'S EXPORTS HEAVY.

England, France, Russia, Italy, and Holland Took Goods Freely.

Exports continued to climb at this port in the week ended July 31, reaching the high total of $35,418,748, against $34,374,213 in the week before. In the week before that outbound commerce was valued at $23,044,361. In the corresponding week a year ago the exports totaled only $14,670,910. Exports to date at this port now total $796,366,638, against $535,210,243 in the same period last year.

England's purchases here that were shipped out of the port last week had a value of $7,877,099, while French exports were set down at $6,758,174. Shipments to the British possessions, which have been increasing of late, totaled $3,203,433, or $1,000,000 greater than in the week before. Shipments to Russia also continued on a large scale, their value being $3,733,531. Italy took wheat, horses, automobiles, and other supplies worth $2,423,859. War munitions for the Russian possessions were manifested at $1,099,907. Holland led the neutral countries, with purchases set down at $1,434,808. Shipments to each of the three Scandinavian countries were below the million-dollar mark.

Cuba, which has been increasing its purchases here since the start of the European war, established a record last week, with exports valued at $1,029,952. Brazil led the South American countries, with exports worth $585,778. Exports to the Philippines were heavy, amounting to $877,518. Trade with China had a value of $321,138.

AUCTION SALES.

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DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.
To-day, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Without Limit or Reserve
750 TRADE LOTS HIGH-CLASS
CLOTHING
FOR MEN, YOUTHS & CHILDREN,
Consisting of
Men's and Youths' SUITS,
In Serges, Worsteds, Cassimeres, etc.
Men's and Youths' OVERCOATS,
Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits,
Overcoats, Reefers.
Also a Special Offering of
3,500 Pairs Men's Pants
In worsteds serges, and fancies. Also for account of a specialty house, a choice offering of high-class Children's Suits.

$10,000 Stock Very Latest Style
CLOTHING
Removed from a Very Prominent Retailer Whose Name We Cannot Mention.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auc'rs,
Will Sell TODAY,
Wednesday, Aug. 4th, '15, at 10:30 A. M.,
At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.,
800 Men's Hand Tailored Suits,
All the present-day models and cloths, manufactured by leading well-known concerns.
500 Pairs Men's Trousers
In Worsted and Serges.
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Dealers, we call your special attention to this sale.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS:
1 share Associated Merchants 1st prefd.
3 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
2 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
4 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. 1st prefd.
1 share Central Trust Co.
8 shs. Fidelity Bank.
5 shs. Franklin Safe Deposit Co.
1 share Franklin Trust Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
4 shs. C. G. Gunthers Sons 1st prefd.
6 shs. C. G. Gunthers Sons common.
8 shs. Hocking Valley Rwy. common.
5 shs. Mechanics & Metals Natl. Bank.
6 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. National Fuel Gas Co.
8 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna & Western Rwy.
1 share N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit & Storage Co.
1 share Realty Associates.
5 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
5 shs. Washington Water Power Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
2 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
3 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
10 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
1,141 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. prefd.
3,808 shs. Gardner Crusher Co. common
5,500 shs. Ohio Copper Co.
$10,000 Ohio Copper Co. 6 p. c. Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1917.
$10,000 Bingham Central Rwy. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, due April 1, 1948.
700 shs. United Copper Co. prefd.
$20,000 Consolidated Indiana Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1935. June, 1915, coupon on.
$3,000 Indiana, Decatur & Western R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1935, Equitable Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.
$4,000 National R. R. of Mexico 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Bds., 1951.
$10,000 Montgomery Light & Water Power Co. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1943.
16 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
10 shs. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.
390 shs. Imperial Development Company as Collateral.

DIVIDENDS.

121ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1915, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 9, 1915.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 30, 1915.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
Engineers and Contractors,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (10th quarter) of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable September 1, 1915, to stockholders of record August 20, 1915.

A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY.
Akron, Ohio, July 28, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1915.

W. A. MEANS, Treasurer.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
St. Louis, Mo., July 29th, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common Stock of LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, payable on September 1st, 1915, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 14th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Foreign & Domestic Automobile Repair Company, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 133 Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business of the Company as may lawfully and properly come before said meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed until August 10th, 1915.

Dated New York, July 27th, 1915.
ERNEST STOECKER,
President and Secretary.
MAX KAPLAN,
Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHington, July 26, 1915.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent for this Department until 2 o'clock P. M., September 1, 1915, for supplying all of the engraved and printed matter required by the Money-Order Service during a period of four years commencing December 1, 1915. Specifications and samples will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

THOMPSON REPEATS PACIFIC INTENTIONS

Assures Public Service Commissioners Legislators Don't Want to "Get" Anybody.

ENTITLED TO VACATION

Committee Adjourns to Sept. 7 After Again Advising That Fulton Street Work Be Stopped.

The Thompson Legislative Committee resumed its sessions in the offices of the Public Service Commission yesterday. Chairman McCall was not present. When Commissioner George V. S. Williams of Brooklyn was on the stand Senator Thompson said:

"We have not come down here to try controversies. We cannot try the questions that have arisen in relation to the rights of the people regarding third-tracking. We have no authority to do so, because it is a question between the property owners of Brooklyn and the railroad, or between the railroad and the Public Service Commission. We are not intent upon delving into the personal acts of the commission, but we endeavor to offer remedies, if we can, by calling public attention to these things which seem an injustice to the majority of the parties involved.

"In this case, when it appeared to us that the contracts did not contemplate the present type of construction or its increased costs and the question of whether the consents had not been validly obtained from the Fulton Street property owners, it seemed to us there was room for investigation."

Charles L. Woody, counsel for the B. R. T., said:

"Every consent was validly and legally procured. Only one man repudiated a consent and I wish to say that I am willing to lay all the consents held by the transit company before you and any other evidence you may deem necessary or desirable."

Commissioner Cram said that, while he had voted against the Fulton Street work when the contracts were drawn up, he thought the work ought to go on without interruption. Senator Thompson said that, under the circumstances, it was deemed the duty of the committee to call upon the Commissioners to explain their attitude and perhaps to show that even the property owners might be wrong.

"Yesterday we had a very illuminating explanation of the attitude of the commission when Judge McCall was on the stand, and we believe we have done our duty in calling the attention of the public to these matters," said Senator Thompson. "The commission understands the facts. It is up to the commission to act. We have now performed our whole duty in the matter. Chairman McCall says the city has outgrown the time when elevated railroads should be erected, and that it would seem that they should be erected only in dire necessity. But the public should be taken into account. It is entirely within the power of this commission to stop the work on the Fulton Street elevated or to suspend it while the courts pass upon it. I think personally that the commission should stop this work for a month or six weeks so as to give the courts time to settle the dispute. I give this advice as an individual. You know you have had a great deal more delay on other matters."

"Let me repeat," continued Senator Thompson, "that we are not here to get anybody. We have talked it over, and we feel that we are entitled to a vacation, and we therefore adjourn this hearing until Sept. 7, when we will resume in the rooms of the Bar Association. If any one has any criticism of the committee, let us hear it. We would be very glad to hear suggestions."

An engineer of the Public Service Commission made an informal statement following the adjournment. He said the installation of heavy girders on the Fulton Street structure was absolutely necessary, as the old structure was built to carry wooden cars, and would crumble under the weight of a train of all-steel cars of the type to be installed. He said that latticed steel which the Fulton Street property owners desired would not stand the strain.

TREASURY FUNDS BY MAIL.

Department Will Save Much by Changing from Express.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Thousands of dollars annually spent on the transportation of money and securities between banks and the Treasury, will be deflected from the express companies to the Post Office after Aug. 16, according to an order just issued by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury.

During the last twenty-five years money and securities have been sent by express and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid by the Government for this service. Mr. McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson, who have been working on the problem for several months, believe that a great economy will be effected by the change.

The money and securities will be sent by registered mail and will be insured by private concerns, after bids. The department estimates that the banks, paying for registration, insurance, and postage will save, as compared with existing express charges, while the Government will save still more, as the postage will be covered by franw and registration will cost nothing.

The Government entered into an arrangement with the United States Express Company for this service in 1889. The contract has been modified twice, the final rate being 20 cents per $1,000 to points on the lines, and from 35 cents to $1.50 to other points. The company went out of existence on June 30, 1914. Bids from other express companies were then invited, but they showed only a nominal reduction in rates.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BOSTON & MAINE for year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Freight rev.	$27,042,767	$26,173,138	$869,629
Passenger rev.	15,256,610	15,852,614	*596,004
Total op. rev.	46,673,048	48,160,284	*1,487,236
Operating exp.	35,909,771	38,856,217	*2,946,446
Net op. rev.	10,763,277	9,304,067	1,459,210
Taxes	1,984,168	2,059,018	*74,850
Net aft. taxes.	8,779,109	7,245,049	1,534,060
Other income	1,204,474	1,906,596	*702,122
Total income	9,983,583	9,151,645	831,938
Charges	10,318,045	11,196,387	*878,342
Def. aft. chgs.	334,462	2,044,741	*1,710,279

UNION PACIFIC for June and twelve months—

Mileage	7,826	....	175
Freight rev.	4,629,801	4,774,968	*145,167
Passenger rev.	1,861,607	1,840,529	21,079
Total op. rev.	7,327,009	7,290,400	36,610
Mt. of way	1,003,392	904,852	98,540
Mt. of equip.	924,472	991,828	*87,357
Trans. exp.	1,793,746	1,856,898	*63,153
Total op. exp.	4,260,681	4,351,368	*90,687
Taxes	246,376	380,159	*132,794
Operating inc.	2,826,080	2,559,861	266,220
Twelve months:			
Freight rev.	59,253,343	62,723,900	*3,470,558
Passenger rev.	18,817,047	20,704,718	*1,887,672
Total op. rev.	86,958,295	92,115,832	*5,157,037
Mt. of way	10,900,925	10,862,882	28,043
Mt. of equip.	12,101,212	12,516,153	*415,943
Transp. exp.	23,108,141	25,526,804	*2,418,663
Total op. exp.	52,296,857	55,410,250	*3,113,394
Taxes	4,641,474	5,078,866	*437,393
Operating inc.	30,180,106	31,626,214	*1,446,108

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for July and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,628,735	1,953,234	1,940,658
Net aft. taxes.	396,774	551,779	581,440
12 mos. gross.	21,280,462	25,420,503	24,527,864
Net aft. taxes.	5,286,778	6,957,797	6,846,252

MAINE CENTRAL for June—

Gross	1,026,623	1,047,819	942,991
Net aft. taxes.	253,004	247,578	89,752

CHICAGO & ALTON.—Report to I. C. C.—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
June gross	1,208,637	1,075,632	133,005
Net aft. taxes.	371,643	*36,741	408,385
12 mos. gross.	14,245,623	14,259,478	†13,855
Net aft. taxes.	2,660,583	1,382,797	1,277,786

*Deficit. †Decrease.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
June gross	488,464	519,337	485,812
Net aft. taxes.	192,908	234,023	210,993
12 mos. gross.	6,033,866	6,680,903	5,842,583
Net aft. taxes.	2,403,678	2,890,488	2,327,583

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SEARS-ROEBUCK CO.—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
July sales	$7,035,000	$6,326,000	$709,000
Seven mos.	60,133,000	54,220,000	5,913,000

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALTS ARABIAN LAMP.—30 pieces wanted for cash. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1410.

NOW LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES IN silks, serges, and velveteens; submit samples Thursday morning. Waldorf Manufacturing Co., 34 West 27th St.

LARGE JOBBING HOUSE is looking at street and evening silk dresses; manufacturers or contractors with snappy styles may show their line at 133 West 21st, 7th floor. Start.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS will be looked at Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock; lines from $7.50 to $13.50. Husch & Waldner, 35 West 34th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at waists and dresses, between 9 and 11:30 Wednesday and Thursday. 39 East 28th St., Room 608.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL SERGE AND Silk Combination Dresses, up to 1 P. M. Universal, 18 West 27th.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' novelty mixture and pile fabric coats. 35 West 34th St., 4th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall styles, ladies' coats and suits, Louis Friedman, 80 Bleecker St.

JOBBER is looking at silk dresses; orders given out. 320 5th Av., Room 807.

JERSEY SPORT COATS to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

OPEN FOR JOBS silk dresses and waists. 303 5th Av., Room 909.

BUYERS, ATTENTION! SPECIAL LADIES' SUITS, AMERICAN POPLIN, WITH YARN-DYE LINING, LATEST STYLES, FOR $6.50; ALSO MADE IN GABARDINE AND WHIPCORD. BOX EFFECT AND OTHER VERY GOOD STYLES. M. KANANACK, 34 W. 17TH ST.

BUYERS, ATTENTION. — SPECIAL LEADER: POPLIN SUIT, YARN-DYE LINING, WELL TAILORED, FULL SKIRT, $6.50; ALSO BOX COAT MODELS, $6.75 UP; ALL MATERIALS. BENJAMIN MARTIN, 8 WEST 19TH ST.

BUYERS. ATTENTION. Ladies' and misses' all-wool whipcord suits; leading shades; guaranteed satin lining; special value at $6.75. Pearson Bros., 140 West 22d. Chelsea 4830.

LEADING COAT MANUFACTURER WANTS TO JOB SNAPPY NUMBERS IN MISSES' AND LADIES' COATS. BETTER MERCHANDISE ONLY. APPLY 10TH FLOOR, 140 W. 22D ST.

1,800 WASH DRESSES, former prices $16.50 to $45 per dozen, to close out at $9 and $12 per dozen, net; no discount. 39 W. 35th St., 6th floor.

JOBS IN SPRING COATS, Palm Beach suits, children's dresses, wash dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

LAST CALL: WASH SKIRTS, $2.50 PER DOZEN. HIRSH BROS., 25 WEST 27TH ST.

SCHOEN & SCHOEN of Chicago, displaying taffeta petticoats, Room 397, Hotel Imperial.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

100 DOZ. WAISTS in silk and cotton material at a price. Eden Mfg. Co., 3 West 29th.

CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES for sale cheap. 9th Floor, 132 West 21st St.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN, calling on linen and art department, to carry strong line of embroidered pillow cases, scarfs, shams, &c., through New York State on commission; state experience and references. K. H., 197 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, partner, medium line skirts, established plant; Fall samples ready; able to produce suits; cash $800 to $1,000 required. Box 52, 352 6th Av.

LADIES' NECKWEAR as side line; Denver to Coast; experienced salesman on territory; wants half expenses. W 131 Times.

CONTRACTOR wants to work for manufacturers or jobbers on silk or serge dresses; has no samples. Chelsea 3478.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Monday....3¼@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

New Fall Shoe Styles.

While women's black kid button and lace shoes, on high cut patterns stitched and piped with white, are selling fast and every factory is busy making them, many dealers are scouting for newer ideas for Fall. The result is that there is now a fair sprinkling of fancy colors being shown, such as all-bronze kid, all-ivory kid, plum blue and battleship gray. Many of these models are made on the gypsy pattern, while others are made with patent leather vamp and heel foxing. There is some talk of bringing the wing tip back again for men's popular-priced shoes.

⁂

Burlap Prices a Little Firmer.

Cables received in this market from Calcutta yesterday told of a firmer tone to prices on burlap there, and there was a little stiffening of values here as a result, though no advances took place. Excepting on some of the narrow lightweight goods there has not been a great deal of business reported for the last few days, and prices quoted yesterday were largely nominal. Better business is looked for, however, if the hardening of prices at Calcutta is productive of actual advances here. These prices, which were more or less nominal, were quoted here yesterday on spot burlaps and merchandise to arrive in the near future, all o fthem being on forty-inch goods: 7⅛-ounce, 5.85@5.90c; 8-ounce, 5.95@6c; 10-ounce, 7.65, and 10½-ounce, 7.75c.

⁂

England Is Stocking Gibraltar.

Manifests of vessels leaving this port for Gibraltar show that the British War Office is drawing heavily on this country for supplies of all kinds for the troops composing the garrison of the world's greatest fortress. One vessel recently reported by the Custom House carried tobacco, in different forms, valued at $26,636. In detail this consignment was manifested as follows: 129 hogsheads, valued at $15,430; 93,864 pounds manufactured tobacco, worth $7,807, and 162 cases, valued at $3,399. Bacon was manifested at $17,724, and flour at $12,000. The same steamer carried Canadian flour worth $7,296. In addition, the manifest showed 26,600 pounds of lard and compound lard, besides typewriters, engines, lamp goods, sausage, and lubricating oil.

⁂

Raw Cocoa Prices Steady.

While the seasonal dullness is not adding anything to the strength of prices in the local market for raw cocoa, the export business that is being done from day to day is keeping the market more or less steady. The difficulty in securing tonnage is one of the chief problems which has to be faced by the exporters, but this is said to be a bit less difficult now than was the case some time ago. Higher freight rates are also hampering business some, but for the most part the European consumers of cocoa appear to want it badly enough to pay any reasonable price for it. Stocks in this market are fairly liberal now, but prices are not being depressed because of the lack of selling pressure by holders. Quotations ranged yesterday from 13¼@13¾c for cocoa from Hayti to 19@19¼c for the Maracaibo product.

⁂

Hard Coal Still Inactive.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite situation can be summed up with the statement that shippers have many expectations, but few orders. Delayed buying on the part of the consuming public, which has been responsible for the extreme dullness of the last two or three months, is sure to be followed by a compensating rush for tonnage later on, but even the first faint signs of such a development have not appeared as yet. The closing days of July brought in a scattering of small replenishing orders from retailers, but that was all. Today the demand is just as light as it was a month ago. The bituminous trade runs along from week to week without making much headway and without losing any ground. Whatever change there may be is in the volume of tonnage moving under contract, and not in the spot demand.

⁂

American Toys in the Far East.

American toy manufacturers, according to Consul General George E. Anderson, stationed at Hongkong, China, seem to have an increasing trade in Far Eastern ports. German and Austrian toys, which have long dominated the Eastern markets, are being shut out at present, with the result that Japan and the United States have the field very largely to themselves. Japanese imitations of the cheap German and Austrian toys are sold in considerable quantities, though they are usually too cheap and flimsy to hold the market long, even in such cheap goods. American toys are expensive, and their sale is comparatively limited for that reason, but they reach the fine trade, and for the present, at least, are increasing in popularity and in volume.

⁂

Chance for Durable Fabrics.

With representative retail clothiers asking that better wearing quality be given in the clothing they buy, a manufacturer in the trade said yesterday that the time is opportune for the mills to bend their efforts toward making more durable cloths. "The selling agents may argue," this man said, "that if we want better fabrics we can get them by paying enough, but I don't think it should be necessary to pay an exorbitant price for a good piece of cloth. The trouble is that too much attention has been devoted lately to styling a fabric, to the detriment of its quality. Even in the lightweight suitings that we have practically the year around, it would be possible, through the use of better worsted stock, to make a long-wearing cloth. With the finer grades of wool not proportionately as high priced as the medium and low grades, I think the mills should make more of a feature of the wearing quality of their product."

⁂

Surprised at the Imports.

Customs officials said yesterday that it was surprising how imports keep up at this port, notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by merchants in getting goods from abroad, particularly Europe. Another puzzling feature of the situation is the comparatively small volume of goods being taken by importers from bonded warehouses. That the withdrawals are so small after a year of war is interpreted in Customs circles as an indication that stocks here in certain lines cannot be as short as some in the trade claim. This belief, of course, makes due allowance for merchandise that is not seasonable at this time. Yesterday's receipts from duties on imports, as reported by Special Deputy Stuart, amounted to $735,616, of which only $81,439 represented duties paid on withdrawals. Mr. Stuart said the day's receipts would be regarded as "good," even under normal conditions of trade.

⁂

Disapprove Controller's Ruling.

Representatives of leading manufacturing and exporting interests in this city, as well as of associations concerned with foreign trade problems, yesterday deprecated the action of Controler Downey, of the Treasury Department, in holding that the law creating the Federal Trade Commission prohibits the expenditure of any part of the commission's appropriation for publications unless specially authorized by Congress. Chairman Davies of the commission has been desirous of purchasing various books dealing with the subject of foreign export combinations, in order to supplement the evidence taken during the last two months in commercial centres of this country, as the commission has found sentiment generally in favor of domestic export combinations being authorized here. Local trade representatives feel that nothing should be done to block the commission in arriving at a definite conclusion as to whether domestic export combinations are to be authorized in this country, as, in their opinion, there is no time to lose.

⁂

Gray Goods Showed Little Life.

There was pretty much the same story to tell in the local gray goods market yesterday. Business was confined almost entirely to orders for goods wanted right away, and there was not much of it. Prices, however, seemed a bit stronger on the surface, and several of the commission houses were firmer in their views concerning contracts. For instance, certain houses are refusing 3¾ cents for spot 38½-inch 64-60s and will not consider selling them past Oct. 1 at less than 4 cents. On the other hand, spot 39-inch 80 squares, which are more or less nominally quoted at 5¾ cents, can be had in limited quantities at an eighth off that figure. Sheetings and drills did not show much feature during the day, nor did fancies. Nominal spot prices on staple printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*4c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

*Asked.

TELL VALUE OF ADVERTISING

Display Men Find It a Valuable Asset in Their Efforts.

Increased attendance marked the second day's sessions of the convention of the International Association of Display Men at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

C. J. Potter, President of the association, introduced J. A. McNabb of Richard Hall & Son, Peterboro, Canada, President of the Canadian Association of Display Men, who spoke on "The Show Window as a Sales Promoter." Mr. McNabb told of the kind of show windows and advertising he uses, and explained why some displays pay more than others. He also described the kind of publicity used in Canada and what it produces in cash advertising value. Fred S. Pratt of Dinet, Nachbour & Co., Joliet, Ill., President of the local association in that city, followed with a talk on "Efficiency, Organization and Co-operation." Mr. Pratt told in detail how the display men can benefit themselves and their calling by forming local organizations. He also said advertising was a most valuable asset to display men.

The afternoon session was devoted to practical talks and demonstrations on various phases of the display art by well known men connected with leading retail establishments. The display experts emphasized the latest ideas in the showing of goods by fixtures and charts arranged on the stage of the room. Among the demonstrators were Walter F. Weiner, Display Manager for Brill Bros.; J. M. W. Yost of the Penn Traffic Store, Johnstown, Penn.; John T. Witsil of Brentano's; E. Dudley Pierce, Display Manager for the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, and William Krall, Display Manager for Lit Brothers, Philadelphia.

The two tickets put in the field for today's election include the following names: For President, A. J. Edgell and E. J. Berg; for First Vice President, E. D. Pierce and Art Lindbloom; for Second Vice President, L. A. Rogers and Edward Pierce; for Third Vice President, S. Friedman and L. A. Rogers; for Secretary, E. J. Berg and P. W. Hunsicker, and for Treasurer, F. S. Pratt and B. Cultus. As some of the persons named on the opposing tickets are up for election to different positions in the association, the situation is regarded as rather complex.

London Publishers Sue for Royalties

The Times Publishing Company, Limited, England, as publishers of the Times History of the War, through the law firm of Harrington, Bingham & Englar of 64 Wall Street, yesterday brought suits in the Federal District Court against William E. Woodword and Edgar I. Van Slyke of Woodward & Van Slyke, Incorporated, publishers, at 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, to recover $4,089.38 balance of royalties alleged to be due on a contract for the circulation of the first volume of the history of the war.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neill & Co.; Miss G. Tobin, dresses, skirts; W. J. Tobin, cloaks, suits; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON—M. G. Federman Co.; L. G. Federman, all lines ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
AKRON—New Wadsworth Co.; I. H. Birnbaum, women's ready-to-wear, dry goods; Imperial.
ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; J. A. Baird, notions; 23 E. 26th.
ALBANY—J. G. Meyers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
ALLIANCE, Ohio—Spring-Holzwarth Co.; J. S. Spring, Mrs. Coutts, ready-to-wear; Arlington.
ANGOLA, Ind.—J. Stiefel's Son; Miss B. Kenney, dry goods; L. C. Stiefel, dry goods, carpets, general merchandise; Mrs. C. Watson, dry goods; 1,170 B'way.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Miss Hernstadt, infants' wear; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. M. Armstrong, waists; 225 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Miss C. Rosendale, infants' wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments, velvets; 200 5th Av.
BOISE—C. C. Anderson & Co.; W. E. Graham, men's clothing, furnishing goods; 120 W. 32d; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss G. Chesleigh, misses' cloaks, suits; Great Northern.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. E. Emery, Muslin underwear, petticoats; F. Coleman, dress goods; P. E. McHugh, dry goods, &c.; A. G. Sanborn, ribbons; Miss M. E. Moss, corsets, (basement;) 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Miss Nudd, toys; Mr. Cazares, men's clothing; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Horan, petticoats, negligees, oprons; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Cobham, cloaks, suits; J. J. Murphy, hosiery, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, furn. goods, gloves; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; Miss E. G. Cronin, infants' wear; Miss Walsh, skirts; P. J. Tremble, underwear, baement; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Finn, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Vorbean, skirts; Miss A. Golding, waists, muslin underwear, house dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, petticoats, muslin underwear; Miss O'Connell, corsets; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; C. F. Durant, men's, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros.-Weldon Co.; Miss A. M. Reardon, dresses, waists; 220 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker—Mrs. K. E. Moore, waists; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—S. Phillips; L. Phillips, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.
BRISTOL—H. P. King Co.; S. E. Grant; carpets, rugs, upholstery; 17 W. 28th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; P. Schaeffer, house furn. goods, china, silverware; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions, linings, jewelry, leather goods, fancy goods, perfumery; 220 5th Av.; Brotzell.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry, silverware; Miss M. Dooley, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss S. Gray, corsets; G. Debus, jewelry; 18 W. 35th.
CAIRO—I. Pearson, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
CARTHAGE—Kearney-Damon Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. D. N. Damon, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; Breslin.
CEDAR RAPIDS—C. Denecke, Inc.; J. Kenyon, dress goods, linings, silks, velvets; Mr. Easson, representing; 320 Church.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; J. A. McLeod, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, neckwear, stationery; 148 W. 23d.
CHATTANOOGA—Schwartz Bros.; S. Shewartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
CHATTANOOGA—The Model Store; M. Feld, dry goods, &c.; millinery, &c.; 1,161 B'way; Herald Sq.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss C. Kilpatrick, waists, petticoats; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; H. L. Gerson, F. Hengesch, J. Wineberg, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper Co.; Miss J. Carey, muslin underwear; Miss N. Yandell, infants' wear; Miss M. Gary, house dresses, kimonos; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. Teller, coats, suits; 1,133 B'way, Room 1,421.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—A. Pearson & Co.; A. Pearson, ladies', misses', children's wear, millinery; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss B. Krueck, art embroidery; 350 B'way; Great Northern.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; M. Herzog, coats, suits, furs, skirts, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI—H. A. Heinsheimer & Co.; H. A. Heinsheimer, A. L. Bowman, piece goods; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss Kiefer, waists; D. C. Redfield, upholstery goods; 350 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; P. J. Donelen, women's, children's Fall hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Miss Stanton, knit underwear; J. Gallagher, furn. goods; W. H. Lippert, notions, toilet goods; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss R. Langman, gloves; Mrs. R. Cohen, representing; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—J. Anisfeld & Co.; J. Anisfeld, Fall coats; 39 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Prince, Wolf & Co.; T. Solomon, woolens; 39 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—J. Anisfeld Co.; D. Sorg, cloaks; 1,133 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—J. Anisfield Co.; D. Sorg, cloaks; 1,133 B'way, Room 1,126.
CLEVELAND—Lindner Co.; A. Canning, petticoats, hosiery, neckwear; Hermitage.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss E. Valentine, stationery, books, leather goods; O. S. Glasscot, furn. goods, underwear, boys' clothing; Miss N. Chitek, boys' clothing; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch & Co.; ;Miss Esther Cohen, skirts, waists, and dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sproul, suits, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
COLORADO SPRINGS—Barnes-Woods-Howe Clothing Co.; R. Barnes, clothing; Grand.
COLUMBUS—Bornheim & Cohen; L. Bornheim, C. Cohen, ready-to-wear, dry goods; 1,161 B'way; Ansonia.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; S. Lazarus, women's, children's clothing, furnishing goods; F. H. Myers, dress goods, silks; Miss A. K. Smith, women's, misses' coats, suits; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS—J. A. Kirven Co.; J. D. Kirven, ladies ready to wear; George L. Sheram, piece goods; 69 5th Av.
COLUMBUS—E. M. Newman Co.; E. M. Newman, millinery; Ansonia.
DALLAS—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. C. Mason, notions, laces, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; J. H. Poythress, gloves, hdkfs., furn. goods; 19 E. 24th.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—B. & H. Abrahams; B. Abrahams, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
DAYTON—S. Dahlheimer, jobs crepe de chine dresses; 116 W. 32d, Room 1,607.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; C. L. May, F. D. Long, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
DENVER—Daniel & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss M. Ward, crockery, glassware, cut glass, lamps, bric-a-brac; 71 W. 23d.
DES MOINES—Frankel Bros; N. Frankel, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.
DES MOINES—Furman Bros.; Mr. Furman, cloaks, suits, dresses; 83 Union Square, Room 103.
DES MOINES—Wilkins Bros. Co.; J. Horne, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; Gregorian.
DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; Miss C. D. Hemingway, laces, embroidery; 116 W. 32d; Woodward; E. Jones, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d; Woodward.
DES MOINES—Wolf's; C. Jacobs, ready to wear; 1,199 B'way.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. B. Nager, ladies', children's ready to wear, jobs Summer, Fall mdse.; 50 Union Square.
DETROITJ. L. Hudson Co.; C. W. Mayhew, notions, toilet goods; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—I. —. Stotter; party dresses; Miss E. Ladder, silk dresses; 303 5th Av., Room 909.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; W. P. Whipple, linens, wash goods, blankets, (basement;) 200 5th Av.; Navarre.
DULUTH—Leiser Co.; B. Blumenthal, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 1,261 B'way.
FLINT—Smith, Bridgman & Co.; Miss E. Carey, ready-to-wear; Martha Washington.
FON DU LAC—Grenberg D. G. Co.; M. J. Greenberg, cloaks, suits, dresses; 319 Stanton.
FREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph Sons; B. Joseph, cloaks, furn. goods; 1,161 B'way.
GADSCHEN, Ala.—Herzberg-Loveman Dry Goods Co.; L. Loveman, wash goods; 1,133 Broadway; Gregorian.
GALENA—W. Aach & Co.; W. Aach and Mrs. Hurwitz, dry goods, ready to wear; 212 5th Av.
GALESBURG—Kellogg, Drake & Co.; J. C. Hart, cloaks, furs, waists; Miss E. Anderson, representing; C. J. Larson, dry goods; Miss M. Murphy, representing; Wellington.
GEORGETOWN—Davis Bros.; David Davis, cloaks, suits, ready-to-wear; Claridge.
GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—Kaufmann & Wernert; D. Kaufmann, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. J. Goodman, silks; F. M. Koons, books; 1,170 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS—P. Steketee & Sons; E. G. Geisselman, muslin underwear, house dresses, children's wear; Breslin.
GREENSBORO—Mewers Co.; D. E. Harllee, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 17 E. 22d; Longacre.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Meyers-Arnold Co.; Mrs. J. H. McManus, ready-to-wear; 17 West 28th.
HAMILTON—The Arcade, Ltd.; H. M. Middleman, women's garments; 17 E. 22d; J. P. Whelan, merchandise manager.
HELENA—Ware & Solmon; J. N. Ware, millinery, dress goods, laces, ready to wear, upholstery, house furnishing goods; 114 5th Av.
HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, cloaks and suits; 116 West 32d.
HOUSTON—McArdle & Saul; Mr. McArdle, children's, ladies' hats; 303 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, furs; Miss M. H. K. Malone, laces, embroideries, neckwear, jewelry, toilet, leather goods; Miss E. C. Massey, millinery; Miss A. S. Krauch, children's, infants' wear; Miss M. Brennan, waists; Mr. Vierz, fur skins; 1,270 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; Miss S. Brandenberg, gloves; W. L. Walters, millinery; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—J. Nathan, cloaks, suits, waists; Claridge.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block & Co.; N. S. Block, ready to wear; Miss Sadew, ready to wear; 1,261 Broadway.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; G. Klein, ready to wear; 72 Madison Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Penn. Traffic Co.; H. S. Given, domestics, dress goods, silks, trimmings; Prince George.
JOLIET—Joliet Dry Goods Co.; J. M. King, notions, laces, ribbons, umbrellas, stationery; Woodward.
JOPLIN—Poole-Berman Clothing Co.; J. C. Squires, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, shoes; Imperial.
KANSAS CITY—Emery Bird Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss L. C. Setley, corsets; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Hallock-Deamer Carpet Co.; L. B. Price, carpets, &c.; Marie Antoinette.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; D. E. West, novelties, notions, toilet goods; 25 Madison Av.; Brotzell.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; F. L. Woosley, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Zillman, dreses; 25 Madison Av.
KEARNEY, Neb.—Kaufman & Wernert; L. L. Wernert, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Sq.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; J. Frankenthal, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Martin Frank; A. Gary, Fall coats, suits, dresses; Prince George.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bros.; Miss E. Martin, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 75 Spring.
LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; E. H. Steckley, cloaks, suits, corsets, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
LITTLE ROCK—Gus Blass Co.; J. G. Blass, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; W. Ripple, millinery; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; Miss M. C. Gilmore, laces, chiffons, neckwear, trimmings, veilings; 111 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; M. A. Milbach, laces, embroideries, jewelry, leather goods, &c.; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Ville de Paris; C. Priddy, notions, art goods, handkerchiefs, stationery, umbrellas; 220 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; W. F. Rippe, millinery; 215 4th Av.
LYNCHBURG—C. Halmond D. G. Co.; Miss S. M. King, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
MARINETTE—Lauermna Bros. & Co.; L. T. Plouff, cloaks, notions, millinery; 470 4 Av.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; C. L. Upham, Jr., cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Boston Store; H. C. Baer, Miss T. Mills, Miss Bena, milinery; 364 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Stumpf & Langhoff; M. Sommer, women's, misses', children's ready to wear; 1,261 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Breithaupt Co.; H. L. Breithaupt, ready to wear; Marie Antoinette.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss Beno, waists; Mr. Bear, millinery; 364 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; W. S. McGregor, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; M. L. Rossacker, ready to wear; 11 W. 25th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissoniere, B. G. Hagan, coats, suits, waists, furs; Mrs. A. Horback, art needlework, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
MUNCIE—W. A. McNaughton & Co.; J. E. Rhea, laces, linens, embroideries, notions, white goods; H. C. Dedert, silks, dress, wash goods, linings; 116 W. 32d.
NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; M. Lebeck, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 1,261 B'way; Ansonia.
NASHVILLE—Hershberg Bros.; D. C. Gross, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Somerset.
NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; M. Lebeck, ready to wear; 1,261 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; F. L. Mandlove, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; Miss M. McNamara, muslin underwear; 320 Church.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; A. J. Schwartz, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
NEW HAVEN—Rappoport & Tucker; Mr. Rappoport, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Schulman & Evans; Mr. Schulman, Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Av.
NEWPORT NEWS—Meyers Bros.; Mrs. Sears, N. Meyers, ready to wear; 17 W. 28th.
NORFOLK—E. & M. Hirschler Co.; M. Hirschler, dry goods, men's furnishing goods; Breslin.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; T. H. Galligan, laces, embroideries; Miss G. I. Kinnon, millinery; 75 Spring.
OGDEN—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; P. T. Wright, dress goods, silks, laces, embroidery; 220 5th Av.; Flanders.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; Mrs. D. Sims, laces; 1,150 Bwy.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; E. Brandeis, general merchandise; Mr. Elkjer, bargain basement; W. C. McKnight, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 1,261 Broadway.
OTTUMWA—W. J. Donelan & Co.; J. F. Lamb, cloaks, suits, furs, shortwaists, muslin underwear; 353 4th Av.; St. James.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—T. J. Levy, cloaks, suits; Prince George.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; J. K. McShane, laces, embroidery, neckwear, handkerchiefs; 775 Spring.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; S. G. Gray, housefurnishing goods, china, glassware, toys; 66 W. 33d.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl; S. Gray, house furn. goods, china, toys; 320 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; L. Englander, jobs, ladies' and misses' ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Bddell's; J. H. Mack, ready-to-wear; 14 West 14th.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss R. Cohen, Fall suits; 15 E. 26th.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros-Weldon Co.; J. J. Clune, upholstery wall paper, art goods; 250 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; P. L. Cohen, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Mally Co.; M. H. Mally, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; L. C. Scott, laces, hdkfs., carpets; Wallick.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; Miss S. Goodman, ladies' cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker Co.; H. G. Walker, men's, women's clothing; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. B. Kuehn, women's dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horner Co.; F. W. Gremmels, trunks, bags; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; M. B. Arcklin, underwear; A. B. Goodman, infants' wear; Mr. Gardner, carpets, rugs; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss N. Sullivan, laces, embroideries; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. F. Carroll, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear, ribbons; J. Kohnfelder, house furnishing goods; 95 Madison Av.
PORT ARTHUR—A. Goldberg, dry goods, ladies' ready-to-wear; 924 Avenue P, Brooklyn.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; W. H. St. Clair, hosiery, gloves, women's knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
RAYNE—M. Kahn Co.; J. Kahn, dry goods; L. Kahn, dry goods; 256 Church; Collingwood.
READING—Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.
READING—Ellis Mills; Charles A. Mills, general mdse; Prince George Hotel.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Miss R. B. Hexter, children's coats; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. F. Hasemeirer, laces, white wash goods; Flanders.
RICHMOND—Thalheimer Bros.; W. B. Thalheimer, linens, notions, ribbons, neckwear, jewelry; 148 W. 23d; Woodward.
RICHMOND, Ind.—G. H. Knollenberg Co; H. W. Watt, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, nuderwear; Park Av.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Miss R. Hexter, children's cloth; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; M. J. Mahoney, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. G. Powers, books; 432 4th Av.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Mr. West, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss E. H. Norris, millinery; 1,270 Bwy.; Wellington.
SAN ANTONIO—I. Wolfson Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. Stallard, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
SAN ANTONIO—Jocke Bros. Co.; Miss H. Strohmeyer, millinery; 148 W. 23d.
SAN JOSE—Appleton & Co.; A. S. Appleton, ready to wear; 1,261 B'way.
SEATTLE—Bon Marche; Mr. Gagau, hosiery, furn. goods; 2 Walker.
SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; F. H. Dittmar, representing; 23 E. 26th.
SHREVEPORT—Zodiag's; Herman Zodiag, ready to wear, furs; Majestic.
SIOUX CITY—Dallas & Meares Co.; F. B. Dallas, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros. Co.; Mrs. Barnidge, Mrs. F. M. Howe, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Bwy.
SIOUX CITY—Davidson Bros.; L. Davidson, infants' wear; H. Fishgall, cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.
SIOUX FALLS—Bee Hive Co.; D. L. Billings, notions, jewelry; 1,133 Bwy.; Longacre.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. M. Spear, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Miss B. Copp, books, stationery; 2 Walker.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss Riker, ready to wear; Miss Riley, ready to wear; Miss Upson, ready to wear; 230 5th Av.
ST. JOSEPH—Politzer Bros. Merchandise Co.; G. Politzer, clothing; 15 E. 26th; Longacre.
ST. LOUIS—Garlands; Miss Edgar, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss E. House, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Blumberg-Klyman Importing Co.; M. A. Klyman, laces, embroidery, linens; Longacre.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; W. H. Wingfield, dress goods, silks; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Merc. Co.; O. E. Spaeth, jewelry, china; 17 E. 22d.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Miss A. Fletcher, millinery; W. Kelly, piece goods; 1,270 Bwy.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tupper Co.; A. A. Belanger, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; G. R. Taylor, dress goods, silks; Broztell.
TERRE HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; C. A. Schaeffer, laces, neckwear, hdkfs., trimmings; Mrs. F. Conrad, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—The Mittenthal Co.; H. L. Silverman, ready to wear; Sherman S uare.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. A. Tea, infants', children's wear, waists, house dresses; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; R. M. A. Williams, men's furn. goods, umbrellas, women's, children's knit underwear, hosiery; F. C. Hofmayer, linings, wash goods, silks, dress goods; 116 W. 32d.
TOPEKA—Crosby Bros. Co.; Miss A. E. Conkling, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear; Miss N. Peterson, infants' wear; Great Northern.
TUCSON—A. Steinfeld & Co.; L. G. Simmons, carpets; 105 Grand.
UTICA—A. S. & T. Hunter; F. B. Kinney, linens; Grand.
WACO—Sanger Bros.; M. R. Fromme, ready to wear; G. F. Jackson, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Miss T. Ulman, women's, infants' wear; Miss Hutmacher, millinery; 19 E. 24th.
WASHINGTON—Kings Palace; H. King, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses, millinery; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; C. H. Franke, laces, embroidery, gloves; Herald Square.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons' & Co.; Mrs. C. Nohe, millinery; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, art goods; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Damond Co.; jobs of skirts, waists, and dresses; 7 W. 22d St.
WATERLOO—Sternberg Cloak and Suit Shop; I. Sternberg, ready to wear; Endicott.
WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; Miss M. Sullivan, laces, veilings, muslin underwear; 1,270 Bwy.
WILKES-BARRE—J. Long's Sons; C. D. Frey, dresses, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
WOONSOCKET—McCarthy D. G. Co.; Miss V. A. Lemery, corsets, muslin underwear, knit goods; 1,270 B'way; Navarre.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; E. I. Darby, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring; Latham.
YONKERS—Marshall Matheson Co.; Mr. Adler, notions; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; B. Dickinson, furn. goods; P. W. Gilmore, notions, laces, neckwear; 72 Leonard.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; Mrs. L. Biddle, ready-to-wear; E. E. Moore, cloaks, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
ZANESVILLE—Black & Grant Co.; S. E. McCann, underwear, hosiery; 377 Broadway.
ZANESVILLE—Bon Ton; S. Weinberg, cloaks, spits; Imperial.

CITY HAS AN IDLE TUNNEL.

Unused Tube Connects Two Subway Lines and Cost $868,000.

Although the subway tunnel connecting the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge with the Municipal Building terminal of the Centre Street Loop has been finished since the first of the year, it is not yet in operation. The city's investment in it is drawing interest at the rate of $109.75 a day. According to officials of the Bridge Department, it may not be open for months to come.

It cost $868,000 to build the connection. The city demands 5½ per cent. on its investment as rental, but none of the transit companies will accept the proposals. The cost is too much, they complain.

For some reason, which no one explained yesterday, this connecting link of the Centre Street Loop was omitted from the dual contracts, and only action by the Legislature can connect it up with the contracts now. So long as the connecting link is under the jurisdiction of the Bridge Department and is to be rented by that department, the Public Service Commission cannot order its operation.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Say Amber Necklaces Are Not Precious Stones.

The Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, failed yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that amber necklaces, imported under the 1909 tariff, are properly dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in that law for precious or semi-precious stones suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry. The board held that the Collector correctly assessed the articles at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, acting as forwarder, protested the action of the Collector at Baltimore in levying a 35 per cent. duty on shoes and slippers imported under the present tariff. The Collector classified the goods as wearing apparel in chief value of wool. The railroad company asserted that leather predominated in the make-up of the articles. Judge Brown agreed and ordered that the goods be admitted free of duty.

Edward Horrax lost in the claim that hair pins composed of brass alloy wire and plated with either gold or silver are properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as articles made of wire. Judge Fischer decided that as the goods were valued at less than 20 cents a dozen and are not commonly known as jewelry, they were properly taxed 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "articles or wares plated with gold or silver."

The General Electric Company filed protests against the Collector's assessment of parabolic mirrors at the rate of 60 per cent., under the 1909 tariff. It was contended that the mirrors were properly dutiable at 11 cents a square foot and 5 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraphs 103 and 104. The point was made also that in instances where metal frames are attached the frames are dutiable separately at the rate of 45 per cent. under he metal schedule. Judge Sullivan declined to reverse the Collector's classification on the mirrors without frames, but held that where frames are included on these articles the tax should be 45 per cent., as claimed.

Oberle & Henry, New Orleans, claimed that imported marble statuary was entitled to free entry as original statuary or sculptures. The Collector assessed the articles at 15 per cent. as sculptures, but denied that the productions were "original" within the meaning of the law. The board held that certain affidavits filed by the importers were not of a kind to be received in evidence, and the Collector was affirmed.

The tariff provision for "tulips" resulted in a controversy between the Custom House authorities and Maltus & Ware, A. C. McClurg & Co., and George W. Sheldon & Co. The merchandise consisted of tulip bulbs, which were returned by the Collector at the rate of $1 a thousand under the provision in the law reading "tulips." The importers asserted at the hearing that the merchandise should be allowed to come in at 50 cents a thousand as "other" bulbs, as specified in the same paragraph. The Collector justified his return on the ground that while the paragraph under which duty was taken uses the word "tulips," the balance of the paragraph is devoted to an enumeration of various kinds of bulbs. Judge Waite reached the conclusion that the letter "s" appearing in the paragraph is superfluous, and that the word itself refers to bulbs, and not to flowers. Therefore, the higher duty was affirmed.

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The most profitable opportunity of your New York visit awaits you. You will be doing yourself an injustice if you fail to call at our Show Rooms.
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PRICED ATTRACTIVELY
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SPECIALIZED STOUTS
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WAIST
The Season's Big Value at $2.25 The Newes of our Newest Novelties and
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Specialists in $2.25 & $2.75 Silk Blouses
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TWENTY MODERN MACHINES, SHOWROOM FIXTURES, RAW MATERIAL FOR SALE CHEAP. CHILDREN'S DRESS HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS, OWNER RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. LIGHT LOFT. LOW RENT. NO DEALERS. ADDRESS BOX E 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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Nicely Trimmed
Yarn Dyed Lining............$6.75
Skinner's Lining............$7.50
Other Suits from $6.75 to $12.50
CHESTER CLOAK CO.,
27 West 27th St.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses
At $6.00 per Dozen.
We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $8.75.
IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

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NEW EXPOSITION CLOTHS
For the American Misses and Ladies
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Everything for the Bargain Basement
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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
HIGH GIRDLE
NO ELASTIC
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UMBRELLAS
American taffetas, best paragon frames, mission handles, absolutely rainproof, at $4.25 doz. Also the best dollar seller at $6.00 a doz. S. SIDMAN, 298 Church.

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250 NEW FALL MODELS
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From $7.50 to $137.50.
AMERICAN C. & D. CO., 116 W. 29th St.

SILK PETTICOATS
Taffetas, Jerseys and Messalines,
From $1.87½ to $3.75.
Exceptional Values.
I. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 21st St.

CITY GETS OFFER TO RUN BRIDGE CARS

Three-Cent Line Would Like to Operate on the Williamsburg Span.

ASKS TEN-YEAR CONTRACT

At End of That Period the City Would Own Cars, Tracks, Depot, and Elevators, Proposal Says.

Officers of the Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line announced yesterday their willingness to operate cars across the Williamsburg Bridge. In a letter to Bridge Commissioner Kracke, Frederick W. Rowe, President of the Three-Cent Line, submitted a proposal which may end the controversy which the Bridge Commissioner is having with the B. R. T. regarding the question of rates.

New cars and a depot under the Brooklyn end of the bridge, and the installation of elevator service at the Brooklyn anchorage to hoist passengers, are some of the main points in the proposal the company makes to establish a local bridge service. The line purposes to divide with the city all profits over 6 per cent. after an appropriate sum has been laid aside each year for ten years to amortize the investment; then all the properties are to pass to the city free and clear.

This is the second proposal received by Commissioner Kracke since it became known that the present contract with the B. R. T. and the New York City Railways Company is about to be terminated. The first proposal made by the Third Avenue Railway Company has been sent to the Board of Estimate, before which Commissioner Kracke has laid all the negotiations for drawing up a new contract.

President Rowe said, in his letter to Commissioner Kracke:

"The city owns the bridge, the city owns the tracks on the bridge, and it ought to own the cars and the car barn, so that the entire equipment could be leased upon terms giving the city appropriate compensation, or, in the alternative, operated by the Commissioner of Bridges himself."

"With these thoughts in mind the Board of Directors have authorized me to open negotiations for a contract covering the local operation of cars on the Williamsburg Bridge. We would undertake to provide modern new cars, much larger than those now in use, capable of seating forty-eight persons each, and sufficient in number to carry the passenger traffic comfortably; we would undertake further to erect a car barn in the immediate vicinity of the bridge with a modern equipment sufficiently commodious to house all the cars necessary for the proposed operation; we would undertake further to install elevator service at the Brooklyn end of the bridge at or near the anchorage, between Kent and Wythe Avenues, so that the vast army of factory employes, male and female, employed near the water front who are compelled to utilize this bridge in going to and coming from their work may be be saved the long walk which they now have to take.

"With a ten-year contract for the local bridge operation we would provide this investment in its entirety and ask only 6 per cent. income upon the same, dividing equally with the city all surplus profits after an appropriate sum has been laid aside to amortize the investment. At the termination of this contract these properties, cars, car barn, and elevator, having thus been amortized, would pass to the city as its property free and clear, leaving the city in a position to enter into a new contract at that time, having in its possession a road fully equipped and ready for service."

Commissioner Kracke will lay the proposal before the Board of Estimate at its next meeting.

NEW MATTHEWS STORE HEAD

Leo A. Price Reported to be Negotiating for Brooklyn Concern.

The dry goods house of A. D. Matthews' Sons, Inc., one of the oldest in Brooklyn, will soon pass to the management of Leo A. Price, President of the Price & Rosenbaum store in Broadway, Williamsburg, it was reported yesterday, when it became known that the Matthews firm had filed an offer to settle with its creditors at 30 per cent. The report said that Mr. Price had offered to advance the funds which will make possible the reorganization of the company.

With the offer was filed a schedule showing nominal assets of $1,642,290, and liabilities of $1,477,159.

The creditors will meet within two weeks to vote on the offer.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Twenty-two corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $577,000, were chartered today. They include:

Shubert Consolidated Enterprises, theatrical, $300,000; H. E. Diamond, M. Klein, H. White, 172 Fordham St., Long Island City.

Alban Aurich, Inc., gloves, wearing apparel, hosiery, $75,000; N. H. Lindheim, D. Strauss, E. L. Orvis, 60 Wall St.

Greenwich Leather Board Corpn., Greenwich, leather board, fibre board, counter board, products, $50,000; H. Van Kirk, C. Bosson, W. R. Martineau, Boston, Mass.

Columbia Farms Corpn., Newton Hook, realty, live stock, cereals, dairy products, cold storage, lumber, pulp, $35,000; W. A. Collier, W. Buck, H. Van Rensselaer, 123 State St., Albany.

L. P. Saltzmann, Inc., restaurants, cafes, $25,000; J. Essner, L. D. Goldvogel, L. H. Saltzmann, 122 East 14th St.

Labona Terra Realty Co., $20,000; W. Rubin, B. Gottlieb, S. Pertchonok, 1,480 Madison Av.

Improved Metal Cap Specialty Co., Brooklyn, chemicals or other compounds, specialties, commodities, merchandise, $15,000; W. A. Montignani, D. A. Howell, A. J. Jones, 1,306 Herkimer St.

Gilbert Geer, Jr., & Co., Troy, insurance, realty, brokerage, $10,000; J. E. MacChesney, J. Caven, W. C. Geer, 123 Second St., Troy.

Sullivan Development Corpn., realty, construction, contracting, quarrying, boilers, heavy hardware, $10,000; F. D. Van Tassell, F. M. Wright, T. J. McManus, 315 76th St., Brooklyn.

Boutlier, importers, millinery, ladies' apparel, $5,000; H. Rhin, R. H. Reid, C. B. Kelly, Pueblo Av., Hollis.

Cornelius Bull Chartering Corpn., boats, ships, steamers, water craft, broker, $5,000; H. H. Herts, S. F. Crousteen, C. Bull, 8 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Empire Costume Co., cloaks, suits, women's apparel, $5,000; J. Heller, M. Rosenthal, Mendel Knauer, 164 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

L. A. House Engineering Co., engineering, contracting, realty, $5,000; J. S. Klein, L. G. House, J. Fink, 169 Star St., Brooklyn.

Samuel Strong & Co., advertising, commission, agents, talking machines, musical merchandise, $5,000; F. W. Russell, J. M. Edelson, B. L. Marks, 548 West 164th St.

Giffuni-Richard Realty and Construction Co., Brooklyn, agents, brokers, quarrying, managerial, $5,000; R. Richard, Titina and Vincent Giffuni, 922 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations—Unit Construction Co., Philadelphia, cabinet work, automobile bodies, $5,000; repres., Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

The Telelectric Co., Massachusetts, electric, automatic, and musical instruments, $400,000; repres., William Shillaber, Jr., 73 Dey St., Manhattan.

American Import and Export Corpn., Dover, Del., artificial flowers, laces, embroideries, velvets, glassware, $100,000; repres., O. G. Wegzwalda, 640 Broadway, Manhattan.

Pearsite Co., Dover, Del., treat minerals, oils, and gases, sell light, gas, electricity, hydrocarbons, coal tar products, $2,000,000; repres., Solomon C. Whitbeck, 52 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital Increase—National Chiropodist Supply Co., New York, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary Dissolution—Redelsheimer Paper Company, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Charters filed:

Francis H. Leggett & Co., a New York corporation, to conduct a wholesale and retail grocery business; New Jersey office, Closter, Bergen County; $3,000,000; William B. Goodwin, New York; L. H. Wood, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Moses Ely, New York.

Neu-Life Food Company, a New York corporation, to manufacture and sell stock and poultry food and disinfectants; New Jersey office, Burlington; $10,000; Harvery C. Fielder, Long Branch; Isaac Wertheimer, New York; Frank H. Newton, Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 3.—Charters filed here:

Punta Alegre Sugar Company, New York; $3,000,000; to acquire and operate sugar lands, being the "Realing" named San Juan Nepoucino, in the Republic of Cuba; Walter de S. Maud, George F. Jebbett, Harlan Spereigo, all of New York.

American Bankers Trust Company, New York; $2,000,000; to act as agent for persons, firms, syndicates, and individuals; to hold and own stocks and securities of all kinds; Joseph F. Curtin, H. O. Coughlan, New York.

Capital increases: New Cornelia Copper Mining Company, $6,000,000 to $8,000,000; Multiple Roller Gin Company, New York, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

SAMUEL G. ISAACS and SADIE ISAACS, residing at 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy. Mr. Isaacs has liabilities of $8,118 and no assets. Mrs. Isaacs has liabilities of $15,018 and assets consisting of twenty shares of stock of the Soldor Realty Company, which is pledged and value unknown. Among her creditors are Jacob Landsberger, $2,400; Estelle Landsberger, $2,400; Madaline Landsberger, $2,540, and Julius Keller, $2,637.

FAUST RESTAURANT COMPANY, INC., of 1,823 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $42,620 and assets $1,928. Of the liabilities $17,633 is to Harry Salvin, the President.

THE M. HOBEL FURNITURE COMPANY of 52 Avenue A has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,146 and assets consisting of stock and accounts, amount not given.

LOUIS SUMNER, dealer in jewelry at 9 Madison Lane, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $43,614 and assets of $1,796.

HARTLEY SILK COMPANY.—Townsend Rushmore, Benjamin Dobson, and Samuel Simpson, receiver of the Hartley Silk Company of 377 Fourth Avenue, have filed a report of their work from Dec. 3, 1914, to July 20, 1915. The receipts were $243,630 and disbursements $236,925. Their obligations are $41,151. They have turned over to the Trustees accounts of $89,211, notes of $67,826, and various shares of stocks and bonds.

WEINSTOCK SHOE COMPANY.—Joseph Weinstock, trading as the Weinstock Shoe Company, jobber in shoes at 165 Church Street, has made an assignment to Isidor A. Krulewitz.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—An offer in composition, prior to adjudication, was filed today with the clerk of the United States District Court in behalf of L. Dimond & Sons, Inc., of Providence and Boston. The terms consist of 25 per cent. in cash and 30 per cent. in stock in a new corporation. The schedules filed today disclosed liabilities of $360,148, all unsecured, and assets of an approximate value of $587,825 and an appraised value of $219,844. The business of a department store in Providence and a women's suit and cloak department in a large Boston store is being conducted by ex-Governor Bates and ex-United States Marshal Murchi.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Reynolds Oil and Supply Company of Boston disclose liabilities of $14,191 and assets of $4,079.

The schedules of the New England Dinsmore Power Process Company of Boston disclosed liabilities of $40,658 and assets uncertain.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—John F. McNamara, Eden, farmer, filed petition in bankruptcy. McNamara was in partnership with Edward Lyons, whom he holds jointly responsible for liabilities of $31,524.64. Assets, $4,879.82.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name is that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Brounstein, Maria A.—Merritt Elliott & Co.	$108.32
Byer, Alfred M.—Independent Stove Co.	216.14
Cohen, Elias A.—Automatic Fire Alarm Co.	503.67
Clowe, Charles Waldron—Citizens Nat. Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	427.25
Eisenstein, Benj., and Louis Marcus	100.25
Einstein, Geo. A.—P. C. Evans	771.20
Same—H. C. Jenkel	102.28
Frothingham, Joseph L.—J. B. Dow & Co.	399.48
Fusco, Pasquale and Victoria—W. B. Sammis	908.11
Fox, Lena—W. W. Farley, com'r.	1,820.25
Flynn, Wm. B.—A. M. Borst	112.19
Gagliano, John or Giovanni—A. N. Perlman	161.81
Same—H. Zudek	186.81
Harouney, Nicholas M.—Defiance Waist Co.	238.63
Imperial Auto Renting Co.—M. Doro	586.88
Keitel, Martha, and Wm. B. Lyon—People of State of N. Y.	500.00
Leary, Daniel J.—F. Geller, ex'r.	104,522.06
Metal Novelties Corp.—American Pin Co.	1,146.61
Mirra, Anthony—J. Mandel	121.53
Mazzone, Luigi—J. Mandel	113.03
McCaffrey, Michael J.—National Casket Co.	285.78
Mehnert, Gus—J. H. Sterling	124.41
McColgan, Joseph T.—W. E. Keuffel et al.	220.65
National Surety Co.—G. Bolderberg	638.65
Same—J. Kasimieruitis	115.42
Same—S. Balbatum	615.55
Same—B. Czerep	102.59
Same—L. & M. Antanurczius	116.16
Same—A. Wielis	461.66
Same—J. Dynia	418.58
Same—V. Bagdanowiz	102.59
Same—A. Ignatowick	400.86
Same—J. Janiak	256.48
National Surety Co.—J. Semenink	220.57
Same—S. Jasmont	283.35
Same—T. Drinkezas	179.54
Same—E. Puzel	153.89
Same—J. Gieczewicz	142.19
Same—K. Andiulis	436.02
Same—C. Kuhn	141.06
Same—P. Kucka	144.63
Same—M. Pakalnizukaite	188.53
Same—A. Kairis	625.81
Same—A. Pakanis	271.87
Same—J. Szimulis	154.64
Same—I. Rosenberg	223.78
Same—M. Rzewnicki	173.81
Same—K. Sasnanckas	612.99
Same—C. W. Ronika	133.33
Same—J. W. Alczak	205.65
Same—M. Tenkute	125.66
Same—K. Lauraitis	666.85
Same—B. Cderzynsky	438.93
Same—M. Rucek	218.00
Same—K. Witkus	154.66
Same—K. Wayczuiluke	76.94
Same—K. Sliwowsky	184.67
Same—W. Gronbliniak	128.24
Same—F. Bernhardt	5,129.60
Pitchersky, Nathan—Colonial Development Corporation	364.19
Paddel, Timothy F.—C. Getzer	16,593.93
Same—Same	5,152.25
Ryan, Martin A., by guardian—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	112.10
Ryan, John and James—Standard Oil Co.	759.95
Segal, Solomon—William L. Bunnell Co.	366.82
Smallwood Film Corporation—E. A. Metz	316.81
Same—P. H. Schaefer	444.31
Schleiermacher, Leonard—James McLean, Inc.	102.12
Vigmoin, Willie, or Willie Vigmoir—S. Gernstein	184.06
Wollkind, Abraham—Daval Ribbon Co.	152.37
Wills, Heloise Titcombe—F. Russek	404.41

In Bronx County.

Malcolm, Thomas D.—I. Tulchiner et al.	250.00
Nora Construction Co.—C. Denier	59.41
Rothenberg, Simon—S. Jacobs et al.	52.60
Ramstedt, Frank—North Sand Co.	168.19
Weurfel, Gustave—J. P. Reid	1,255.13

Joseph Newmark, against whom a judgment was filed, as reported, by J. F. Levy, is not the Joseph Newmark who is President of the Consolidated Chandelier Co., or of the firm of Newmark & Jacobs.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Goodman, Harry—General Fish Co., Inc., April 2, 1914	$91.40
Hennessy Realty Co., Israel Libovitz, and Isaac Polstein—Empire Architect Bronze Co., July 15, 1915	819.52
Hatch, Edward—Lord & Taylor, March 14, 1912	141,454.74
Same—Same, March 26, 1914	181.02
Helfer, Sol and Harris—D. Klepper, May 9, 1908	649.79
Psaki, Alexander—C. J. Englehardt et al., May 13, 1915	28.37
Shanley, Angelina—Bernheimer & Schmidt, Jan. 30, 1901	2,075.51
Salomone, Angelo—California Wine Association, March 26, 1914	388.31
Speigel, Herman—E. L. Richards, receiver, Feb. 17, 1915	792.38
Stoopack, Samuel, and Louis Dorfman—J. I. Singer, Feb. 21, 1914	75.41
Fentzlaff Heating and Plumbing Co.—P. Feiner, May 21, 1915, canceled	406.81
Mashkowsky, Isador, and Abraham Simiausky—People of the State of N. Y., Jan. 19, 1915, (vacated)	1,500.00

MORE SHIPS VISIT NEW YORK

Tonnage, However, Falls Off Because of the War.

During the year ending July 31, 1915, the net increase in the number of vessels entering the Port of New York from foreign ports, as compared with the year ending July 31, 1914, was 465, the total number being 5,243 and 1,778, respectively.

The following nationalities increased in the number of vessels arriving here: American, 480; Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish, 317; Dutch, 171; Italian, 71; all others, 16. The nations which decreased were German, 564; British, 14, and French, 12.

Although there is an increase in the number of vessels there is a large decrease in the tonnage of the port on account of teh loss of the German trade and the withdrawal of the larger British and French vessels.

COMMODITIES MARKET.

WHEAT.

Underlying sentiment in the wheat market was bearish, notwithstanding numerous factors which might be looked upon as likely to bring about higher prices, and, after an early upturn of 1 to 1¼c, the market eased off and closed at ½ to ⅝c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18 and No. 2 hard, $1.21¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.12, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.16⅝	1.16⅝	97½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.08⅛	1.06⅛	1.06⅝	1.07⅛	.94
December	1.09⅝	1.07⅝	1.07⅝	1.08⅝	1.00
May	1.14⅝	1.13	1.13⅝	..	..

CORN.

The lower temperatures with further rains over a large part of the corn belt were not considered favorable for the new crop, and early in the day the market was firm, with a fairly active demand. Receipts at primary points were somewhat larger than a week ago, however, and late in the day values eased offf under liquidation prompted somewhat by the break in wheat, and closing prices were net unchanged to ¼c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91½c, prompt shipment, and Argentine corn at 73¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	75	74⅛	74⅛	74⅝	65¼
December	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	68
May	67	66⅛	66⅛	66⅝	..

OATS.

The continued unfavorable weather for harvesting and moving the new oats crop caused active covering on the part of shorts, and prices during the day were firm in face of the decline in wheat and corn, closing at ½c to 1c net higher. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 64c; No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 white, 63½c; No. 4 white, 63c; fancy clipped white, 66½@67½c; ordinary clipped white, 65@66c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	40⅝	39⅛	39⅝	38⅝	38⅛
December	41	40	40⅛	39⅝	41⅝
May	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was steady at the opening owing to a firmer tone to the market for live hogs, but the monthly statement of stocks showed larger supplies than anticipated and the market gave way under renewed selling pressure. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000 head; estimated for Wednesday, 23,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 7,500 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	8.10	8.00	8.07	8.12	8.77
October	8.17	8.05	8.12	8.20	8.95
Ribs—					
September	9.45	9.25	9.27	9.50	11.55
October	..	..	9.20	9.42	10.95
Pork—					
September	13.87	13.47	13.55	13.80	18.75
October	14.02	13.65	13.72	14.00	..

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil developed weakness under renewed selling and prices lost most of Monday's gain, closing at a net decline of 7@14 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.85@ ..	5.90
August	5.99	5.96	5.88@5.97	5.94
September	5.88	5.80	5.80@5.82	5.89
October	5.95	5.80	5.81@5.84	5.95
November	5.88	5.86	5.81@5.86	5.92
December	5.90	5.83	5.84@5.87	5.93
January	6.02	5.91	5.93@5.95	6.00
February	..	..	5.98@6.05	6.05
March	6.05	6.05	6.07@6.09	6.14

COFFEE.

The market yesterday opened about steady at 1 point advance to 1 point decline, but during the day developed a heavy tone and closed at the lowest, with net losses of 5 to 7 points. Total sales for the day were 12,500 bags. The local spot market was inactive and easy, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.52@6.54	6.58
September	6.56	6.53	6.51@6.53	6.56
October	..	..	6.52@6.53	6.58
November	..	..	6.53@6.54	6.59
December	6.60	6.54	6.54@6.55	6.60
January	..	..	6.59@6.60	6.65
February	..	..	6.64@6.65	6.70
March	6.75	6.70	6.68@6.70	6.75
April	..	..	6.73@6.75	6.80
May	6.85	6.80	6.78@6.80	6.85
June	..	..	6.83@6.85	6.90
July	..	..	6.88@6.90	6.95

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was more active, total sales amounting to 4,050 tons, but the undertone was unsettled as the trade was inclined to await developments in connection with the European demand for refined sugar. At the opening of the market prices were irregular, ranging from 1 point advance to 7 points decline, and after showing some steadiness on moderate buying for foreign account, values gave way under liquidation, and at the close were 4 to 8 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	3.47@3.49	3.52
September	3.55	3.50	3.50@3.51	3.55
October	3.60	3.55	3.54@3.55	3.58
November	3.55	3.50	3.49@3.51	3.54
December	3.35	3.35	3.33@3.35	3.58
January	..	..	3.05@3.10	3.12
February	..	..	3.05@3.10	3.12
March	3.14	3.14	3.13@3.15	3.17
April	..	..	3.14@3.17	3.20
May	3.15	3.15	3.14@3.17	3.21
June	..	..	3.17@3.20	3.25
July	..	..	3.20@3.23	3.27

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 68,068 packages; last week, 78,799 packages; exports for week to tropical countries, 95 packages; imports for week, 176 packages. The market has weakened on most grades of creamery butter, though at the lower prices now quoted there is a better inquiry and a steadier feeling on all descriptions. Receipts are liberal, and there has been some difficulty in readily placing stock in local storage warehouses, especially by outside dealers who had no space engaged. This has increased the pressure to sell. The lower grades of butter continue to sell slowly, inclining to weakness on packing stock and ladles at the close. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 25c; higher scoring, 25½@26c; firsts, 23¼@24½c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 21@21½c; State dairy, finest, 24½c; good to prime, 23@24c; common to fair, 20@22½c; renovated, extras, 23½c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, finest, 20c; current make, No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 87,029 cases. Arrivals have continued on a liberal scale for the season, and the market has been in a very unsatisfactory condition. There is some scarcity of very high grade stock containing a large proportion of new-laid quality, and for such values are sustained, but the supply of average prime and lower grade has exceeded the demand, and the extreme hot weather lately prevailing has caused very strong pressure to sell, since there is no adequate storage room available to take care of the surplus. Prices rule weak and in buyers' favor for the great bulk of the supply. The great part of the Western goods arriving has been selling in a range of 16@20c, very largely at 16@18c, poor lots ranging down to 14c, and only a few of the very finest Northern selections selling at the higher quotations. Near-by white eggs are in light supply and fancy qualities are rather short of requirements, leaving some improvement and a firm tone at the close. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23@25c; extra firsts, 21@22½c; firsts, 18@20c; seconds, 16@17½c; thirds and poorer, 14@15½c; dirties, No. 1, 15@15½c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@14c; checks, choice, dry, 14c; fair to good, 13@13½c; culls and inferior, 8@12½c; State, Penn., and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@30c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@28c; Western, gathered whites, 22@25c; State, Penn., and near-by, hennery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@22½c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian Runner, 24@25c.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:58|Sun sets..7:14|Moon rises..11:48

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:04	2:37	8:17	9:11
Governors Island	2:51	3:25	9:07	9:59
Hell Gate	4:41	5:15	10:47	11:39

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 3.

SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen, July 22.
SS Pioneer, Copenhagen, July 9.
SS Montevideo, Havana, Aug. 1.
SS Havana, Havana, July 31.
SS Metapan, Colon, July 26.
SS Middleham Castle, Balboa, July 24.
SS Caserta, Boston, Aug. 1.
SS Noordland, Cardenas, July 27.
SS Petra, Sagua, July 26.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo, July 21.
SS Nailsea Court, St. Lucia, July 25.
SS Alamo, Tampa, July 30.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 31.
SS Splendor, Genoa, July 18.
SS Clan Farquhar, Boston, July 30.
SS Nueces, Galveston, July 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
American	Rotterdam	July 19
Bronze Wings	La Pallice	July 20
Mesaba	London	July 24
Iroquois	London	July 22
Shipcote	Hull	July 21
Ardgryfe	London	July 20
Prins Willem I.	Buenos Aires	July 5
Ancon	Cristobal	July 28
El Alba	Galveston	July 29
DUE TOMORROW.		
Ryndam	Rotterdam	July 24
Mississippi	London	July 23
Lux	Barcelona	July 22
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 3
Djibouti	Marseilles	July 15
Stanley	Hartlepool	July 22
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 3
Almirante	Santa Marta	July 27
Caracas	San Juan	July 31
Proteus	New Orleans	July 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 2
DUE FRIDAY.		
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	July 27
Andros	Palermo	July 22
Devon City	Havre	July 23
Exeter City	Swansea	July 23
Maraval	Grenada	July 30
El Siglo	Galveston	July 31
Panama	Cristobal	July 31
Guiana	St. Thomas	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 3
DUE SATURDAY.		
Patras	Thessalonika	July 21
Perugia	Palermo	July 23
Lapland	Liverpool	July 30
Buffalo	Hull	July 24
Hathor	Havre	July 25
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Cairnhill	Havre	July 23

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Abelfield Grange, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Camaguey, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.
Elbergen, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	———	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Wagama, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Fiorizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vestris, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Oldfield Grange, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bovic, Manchester	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Mississippi, London	———	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.
SAIL SUNDAY.		
Mesaba, London	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 3.

SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 1,896 miles S. at 8 P. M. 30th.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 627 miles S. at 8 P. M. 2d.
SS Sarnia, Kingston to New York, was 826 miles S. at noon 2d.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 110 miles S. at noon 2d.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 228 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 13 miles S. E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Norman Bridge, Tampico to New York, passed Fowey Rocks at 8 A. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 126 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 156 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 190 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles N. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 606 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 90 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Touraine, at Bordeaux, Aug. 2.
SS Suram, at Barrow, July 30.
SS Hammershus, at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 2.
SS Cymric, at Liverpool, Aug. 3.
SS Luciline, at Cette, July 27.
SS Martazan, at Secundi, July 24.
SS St. Kentigern, at London, Aug. 2.
SS Korona, at St. Thomas, Aug. 3.

Sailed.

SS Duca d'Aosta, from Naples, July 28.
SS Riouw, from Amsterdam, July 29.
SS Hanovian, from Havre, July 30.
SS Falkland, from Newport, July 31.
SS Capac, from Callao, Aug. 2.
SS City of Rangoon, from Foochow, Aug. 2.
SS Cressington Court, from Plymouth, Aug. 2.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Aug. 3.
SS Patria, from Fayal, Aug. 1.

Passed.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch tank,) New York for Avonmouth, passed Barry.
SS Veendyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Strathspey, New York for Spezia, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 5; SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 12, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 4, SS Europa, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	Aug. 5
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Ixion	Aug. 5
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	Aug. 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Aug. 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 7; Sydney, July 8; Wellington, July 12, and Auckland, July 13—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 29, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 3; Hongkong, July 7; Shanghai, July 13, and Yokohama, July 17—which arrived per steamer Monteagle, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 30, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 4.

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Notice to German Shipowners.
Bids for outright purchase of first-class vessels for proposed service between Bremen and New York carriage of American owned goods only. Submit bids to Chas. H. Wyman & Co., Syndicate Trust Bldg., Saint Louis.

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All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
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Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Saxonia......Thurs., Aug. 5, 10 A.M.
Orduna.......Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia.......Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia...Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna.......Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania.....Fri., Sept. 24, 5 P.M.
*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
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ESPAGNE . . Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
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1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
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Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily. Due Boston 8:24 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, 6:00 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Afternoon and Evening Concerts.
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Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH
Leave New York, Pier 14, North River, foot of Fulton St., Daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:15 A. M. Returning, leave Boston, South Station, Daily, except Saturday, 6:06 P. M. On Sundays touches at Newport, leaving 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.
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MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 5 P. M.; also Mon., 10:30 A. M. A delightful 300-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
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"VENTURA"—"SONOMA"—"SIERRA"
10,000-ton American Steamers—(Rated Lloyds 100 A1)
$130 Honolulu Round Trip First Class Sydney, $337.50
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SYDNEY—Aug. 31, Sept. 28.
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AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
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St. Louis.....Aug. 7 | St. Paul.....Aug. 14

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic.....Aug. 4 | Lapland.....Aug. 12
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Canopic, August 14, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CAMERONIA
Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
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CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 11
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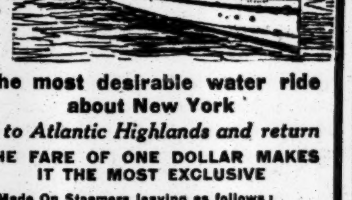

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The Finest and Fastest Steamers in the Harbor Run as follows:
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.25, 7.45, p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p.m. (11.10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
*Except September 6th.
The most desirable water ride about New York
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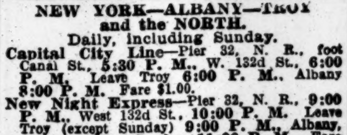
THE FARE OF ONE DOLLAR MAKES IT THE MOST EXCLUSIVE
The Round Trip to Atlantic Highlands May Be Made On Steamers leaving as follows:
Leave Pier 81, ft. W. 42d St., week days: 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 p.m. Sundays, 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 7.15 p.m.
*Except September 6th.
Leave Pier 10, ft. Cedar St., week days: 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45 p. m. Sundays, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p.m.
First Class Meals at Popular Prices.



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NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.
Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M., West 132d St., 10:00 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M., Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $2 one way, $3.50 round trip.
People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany, 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way. $3.50 round trip.
Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or nglht.
Largest River Steamships in the world.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

INTER-STATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.
Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays Lvs. W. 42d St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Sundays and Holidays, STR. "NEWBURGH.")
Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
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Every seaside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 3.30 P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

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Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols., Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30; West 23d St., 10:15; Battery, 10:45; Coney Island, 6; Rockaway, 5. Excursion tickets 50c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPOINT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

S. S. "MANDALAY"
Moonlight Sail Up-the-Hudson Every Evening.
BROADWAY STARS and CELEBRITIES
Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Nights.
Thursday, Aug. 5, MR. CECIL LEAN Night—Star of the Blue Paradise Co.
Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., West 131st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE.
S.S. "Mandalay" Week Days and Sundays
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. EACH WAY
Lvs. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M.
" Battery Pier 10:30 A. M.
" Atlantic Highlands 5 PM
Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
EXTRA TRIP Saturday Afternoons. Leave Battery 2 P. M.
Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4399. Broad 179-3263.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden, ($1.00,) Catskill, and Hudson. FARE $1.25. Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for Illustrated Folder.

50¢ Mornings 10.30
YACHT CLIFTON SIGHT SEEING 40 Mile 3 Hour Cruise.
75¢ Afternoons 2.30
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLE
Lvs. Foot W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 3628
Sat. & Sun. 25c. addl.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
*West Pt., Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M., Newburgh, Highland Falls, &c., Franklin St., 5; W. 129 St., 5:30 P.M.
*Str. connects for boat to New York. $1 round trip.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of NATHAN HOCHMUTH.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Saturday, the 14th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,185 First Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of gents' furnishings and general dry goods, shirts, collars, neckwear, showcases, furniture, fixtures, etc.

SAMUEL GITLIN, Assignee.
OTTO A. SAMUELS, Attorney for Assignee,
99 Nassau St., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Maine.—OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Complainant, against COLONIAL PAPER COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No. 721.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

The following papers having been filed in the above-entitled cause, to wit:

1. Special Master's Report of Sale.
2. Motion for confirmation of Special Master's Report of Sale and the sale therein mentioned.
3. Petition of Old Colony Trust Company for allowance of its compensation and disbursements and the compensation and disbursements of its solicitors.
4. Receiver's First Report and Account.
5. Motion of Receiver for acceptance and approval of his first report and account.
6. Motion of Old Colony Trust Company relating to report of deficiency, determination of proportionate shares to be paid to holders of bonds, and other matters,

it is

ORDERED that a hearing thereon be had on the 9th day of August, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and that notice of said hearing be given to the defendant, Colonial Paper Company, by causing an attested copy of this order to be served upon the President or Treasurer or Secretary of said Colonial Paper Company at least five (5) days prior to the 9th day of August, 1915, and that notice be given to all other parties in interest by causing an attested copy of this order to be published twice in The New York Times, The Boston Daily Advertiser, Biddeford Daily Journal, and The Portsmouth Herald, the last publication in each case to be at least two days prior to the said 9th day of August, 1915.

By the Court,
JAMES E. HEWEY, [L. S.] Clerk.
July 27, 1915. C. H.
A true copy. Attest.
[Seal.] JAMES E. HEWEY, Clerk.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Cafe Boulevard on Second Avenue Sold and Will Give Way for Apartment House—$300,000 Upper Manhattan Investment—Professor Goetze of Columbia Buys Residence.

Interesting features in the realty market yesterday were the announcement of the purchase of the old Cafe Boulevard on Second Avenue and Tenth Street, by a syndicate for improvement with an apartment house, and the sale of a new apartment on Fort Washington Avenue representing about $300,000.

The old Cafe Boulevard, which has been a historic landmark in the lower Second Avenue section for many years, has been purchased by the Volkian Realty Corporation of which Jacob I. Berman is Secretary. It was bought from the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank which acquired it a short time ago at foreclosure proceedings from the Rosenfeld Realty Company which conducted the celebrated restaurant there until about two years ago.

The property includes several old buildings at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Tenth Street, fronting 66.1 on the avenue by 125 on the street. The main building at 156 Second Avenue had a frontage of 39.6 feet. When Mr. Rosenfeld left the place to open his new restaurant under the old name in the Continental Hotel, southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, the old Second Avenue resort was continued for a while under different management, but it failed of success.

Notice has been given to the few tenants in the buildings to vacate this month and early September work will be started on the erection of a six-story elevator apartment house covering the entire site. It is expected to be ready about April 1, next year. The property is assessed at $122,500, of which $87,500 represents the land value.

$300,000 Upper Manhattan Investment.

The upper Manhattan district furnished an excellent investment deal in the sale of the new six-story apartment house known as the Chesburne at 91 Fort Washington Avenue, northwest corner of 162nd Street. The building covers a plot 102.3 by 140 and was sold by the firm of George H. Chivvis for the Hilliard Construction Company of which Irving Judis is President. It contains suites of four to seven rooms and is fully rented. The holding price was $300,000. It is assessed at $235,000, of which $75,000 is land value. The buyer was represented by B. H. Weisker. Charles F. Miller conducted the negotiations for the office of George H. Chivvis.

The new apartment on the northwest corner of the same avenue and 161st Street was recently sold by the same building company to W. Bourke Cockran.

Prof. Goetze Buys Heights Residence.

Professor Frederick A. Goetze of Columbia University has purchased the four-story residence at 455 West 141st Street, on plot 18 by 99.11, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues. It was purchased from Mrs. Julia Picken, who took in part payment a residence on 225th Street, near Bronxwood Avenue, in the east section of the Bronx.

Garage Company Buys Site.

The Monmouth Garage Company has purchased from the Bowery Savings Bank, a plot 50 by 100, at 226 and 228 East Fifty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. A four-story garage will be erected on the site by the buyers. Edgar A. Manning and the Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Broadway Corner at Auction for $300,000.

Conspicuous among the auction offerings in the Vesey Street Salesrooms was the six-story commercial building at 428 to 432 Broadway, southeast corner of Howard Street, sold at foreclosure to recover judgments, with taxes, aggregating over $338,000. It was sold by Joseph P. Day and was bought in by the plaintiffs, Richard H. Swartout and others, for $300,000. The action was brought against Blaize L. Harsell and others.

Investor Buys Tenement.

John T. Wall has sold for Mrs. Rosalie Hesslein 84 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, with two stores, to William H. Gentzlinger for investment.

Bronx Sales.

The Marvin Realty Company has sold to Lazarus Levy a plot 52 by 93 on the southwest corner of 166th Street and Washington Avenue. A three-story building with stores will be erected on the site by the buyer. M. R. Lawrence represented the seller.

The E. A. Polak Brokerage Company has sold for a client to W. T. Jones the four-story flat at 1,985 Daly Avenue on plot 31 by 80 and for Willy Ehrenhaus the one-family house at 939 Courtlandt Avenue on plot 26 by 96 to James Monahan.

Manhattan Builder Buys Brooklyn Plot.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Anthony Huber to a Manhattan builder the plot 40 by 100 on the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn. The builder will improve the site with a sixteen-family apartment house with stores.

Brooklyn.

The Royal Castle, a six-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Gates and Clinton Avenues, has been exchanged for thirty-one six-family dwellings on Graham, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues. Levey & Baird and the the H. V. Realty Company, respectively, were the principals in the transaction. The Royal Castle houses 186 families and rents approximately for $10 a room. It occupies a plot 77.6 by 125 and has entrances from both Clinton Avenue and Gates Avenue. The dwellings in Long Island City are 20 by 35 by 100 each and semi-detached.

Wholesale Firm Leases Old Brooks Building.

The lessee of the old Brooks Brothers building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-second Street is the firm of Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, manufacturers and importers of linen novelties and embroidery, now at 446 to 450 Broadway and 832 Broadway. The firm has taken from Brooks Brothers, who moved this week to their new home at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, the unexpired term of their long lease made about thirty years ago from the Fane estate. The original lease aggregated about $57,000 a year, but the sub-lease represents between $33,000 and $35,000, indicating the deterioration of leasehold values in the old Twenty-third Street retail centre. L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. were the brokers.

New West End Avenue Hotel Lease.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story apartment hotel at 328 and 330 West End Avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, on plot 35 by 100, owned by Mrs. Lillian M. Soresi. The cost is placed at $147,000 by the architect, R. M. Farrington. Negotiations are pending for leasing the projected building to the Hotel Willard Company, of which Arthur T. Hardy is President, and which conducts the Hotel Willard at 252 West Seventy-sixth Street, and the Hotel Lucerne at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Mutual Profit Coupon Corporation, David Schulte, President, who recently leased the old Mark Cross Building, 210 Fifth Avenue to 1,132 Broadway, the fourth to the tenth floors in that building for a term of years to a client who will alter them into lofts for mercantile purposes. The Mutual Profit Coupon Corporation will occupy the lower floors.

William A. White & Sons, in conjunction with Frederick Zittel & Sons, have rented the store at 114 Nassau Street to Kaiser & Co., cravats.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, in conjunction with Harris & Vaughan, have leased the store and basement at 1 East Forty-sixth Street to Mueller-Graves, Inc.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Harris & Vaughan, Inc., have leased for William Fellows Morgan, Jr., to Linzee Blagden, a three-story and basement residence on Murray Hill at 264 Lexington Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have leased the five-story American basement dwelling, 20 by 100 feet, at 63 East Eighty-second Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, for Francis Livingston to Newell W. Tilton.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for Maude E. Hall, for a term of years, the four-story dwelling 160 East Thirty-seventh Street, to the German Governesses' Home Association, now located at 235 East Sixtieth Street.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Dr. George L. Megargee the four-story and basement dwelling 1 East 124th Street to Marie A. Deutsch.

Tenements Leased.

Schindler & Liebler have leased for Gustav Frank the two four-story tenements at 188 and 190 East Seventy-fifth Street to John Mohl.

$100,000 Bronx Theatre.

Plans for a $100,000 theatre, to be erected on a plot 60 by 148 on the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and Fordham Road, were filed yesterday by H. U. Singhi. J. C. Crocker is the architect.

Real Estate Notes.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has been appointed agent for the new Western Union Building, now in course of construction at the northwest corner of Broadway and Dey Street. The building will be ready for occupancy April 1, 1916.

Title to the dwelling at 60 East Seventy-ninth Street was conveyed yesterday by Caroline A. Wilson, for a nominal consideration, to Alice L. Harlan. It is a four-story and basement house, on lot 17 by 102.2, between Park and Madison Avenues.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 428 to 432, s e corner of Howard St, 51.10x123.5x irregular, six-story loft and store building; R. H. Swartout et al. against B. L. Harsell et al.; G. H. Thomson, attorney; Abraham Felt, referee; due, $333,059.48; taxes, &c., $5,792.25; to the plaintiff for $300,000.

81st St, 7 West, n s, 148.9 ft w of Central Park West, 26.3x104.4, four-story dwelling; Corn Exchange Bank against M. B. Barclay et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; MacDonald De Witt, referee; due, $53,164.36, taxes, &c., $2,117.45; to the plaintiff for $10,500.

7th Av, 2,529 and 2,531, e s, 80 ft n of 146th St, 39.10x100, six-story flat and stores, Greenwich Savings Bank against Fleischmann Realty Co. et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; H. E. Deming, referee; due, $38,075.63; taxes, &c., $852.36; to the plaintiff for $36,000.

1st Av, 289, w s, 69 ft s of 17th St, 23x100, four-story bank, tenement, and stores; withdrawn.

36th St, 410 West, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, five-story flat; Guaranty Trust Co. against B. S. Taber et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; S. H. Evans, referee; due, $19,311.80; taxes, &c., $288.75; to Rosanaa C. Hafner, a party in interest, for $19,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

133d St, 131 West, n s, 366.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x99.11, five-story flat; J. L. Pool, trustee, against F. O. Houck et al.; Lexow, M. & W., attorneys; R. C. Morris, referee, due, $26,364.62; taxes, &c., $613.55; to the plaintiff for $27,500.

By Henry Brady.

Greene St, 225, w s, 1,128 ft n of 3d St, 20.3x87.3x20.3x87.5, six-story loft and store building; Commonwealth Insurance Co. against Annie Brown et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $27,900; taxes, &c., $1,019.75; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

2d Av, 2,126, e s, 50.10 ft n of 109th St, 25x75, four-story tenement and stores; Pauline Myers against Elka Raskin et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; William Arrowsmith, referee; due, $14,017.29; taxes, &c., $272.13; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Clinton Av, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 65x150; withdrawn; to be readvertised.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 2,446, e s, 460 ft n of 187th St, 20x95; two-story brick dwelling; withdrawn.

By J. H. Mayers.

215th St, n s, 205 ft e of Barnes Av, 100x114; L. J. Moses against A. A. Owen et al.; G. A. Moses, attorney; Arthur Bell, referee; due, $1,909.55; taxes, &c., $316; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 2,100, s w corner of 115th St, 32.1x100, six-story hotel; W. T. Koch et al. against J. H. Degelman et al.; Myers & G., attorneys; Frank Moss, referee; due, $1,645.21; taxes, &c., $1,500.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, 2 five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

187th St, 456 to 460 East, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, 3 two-story dwellings; A. M. Fischer against Frederick Steeg et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; J. F. Frees, referee; due, $11,992.84; taxes, &c., $691.65.

By J. H. Mayers.

Grenada Place, s w corner of St. George's Crescent, 24.6x1.7x100x25x92.6, two-story dwelling; J. C. Heintz against Maria Guazzo et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney; L. S. Harris, referee; due, $4,975.01; taxes, &c., $1,169.48.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Cromwell Av, w s, 408.1 ft n of 165th St, 113.3x120.10x113.4x116.7, vacant; S. W. F. Oudin, trustee, against Estates of Long Beach et al.; Ver Planck, P. & F., attorneys; Ernest Hall, referee; due, $3,322.87; taxes, &c., $432.52.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St Nicholas Av, 1,528, e s, 75 ft w of 187th St, for a five-story store and tenement; S. B. Building Corporation, 503 5th Av, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $38,000.

180th St, n s, 132.16 ft w of Prospect Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 66.1x107; Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, John Brown, 661 Tinton Av, President, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $65,000.

Fordham Road, n w corner Morris Av, for a two-story brick theatre, 60x148; H. U. Singhi, 121 West Kingsbridge Road, owner; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Hunter Av, w s, 175 ft n of Ditmar St, for a one-and-one-half-story frame locker house, 19.10x112; Harlem Yacht Club, on premises, owner; Seifert & Webb, 104 West 42d St, architects; cost, $700.

Haight Av, e s, 100 ft n of Pierce Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x53; William McKinley, 313 East 21st St, owner; T. J. Kelly, 643 Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Fifth Av, 640, n w corner 51st St, to a four-story residence; Cornelius Vanderbilt, 677 5th Av, owner, Horace Trumbauer, 200 5th Av, architect; cost, $240,000.

125th St, 29 West, to a five-story store and office building; Albert Guerin Estate, Bartow S. Weeks, 51 Chambers St, trustee, owner; Solomon Bloom, 226 West 42d St, lessee; Percival R. Pereira, 226 West 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

21st St, 105 East, to a five-story private dwelling; William P. Hamilton, 105 East 21st St, owner; Adolph Merlin, 34 West 28th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of Academy St, 100x100; Walter M. Wechsler to Gustavus L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway, (mtg $18,000,) July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$1

BROOME ST, 554, n s, 125 ft e of Varick St, O. L., 25x84.4; Eliz. Helmstetter to Raymond M. Van Doran, 101 Jefferson St, Newark, N. J., Aug. 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway......$100

DYCKMAN ST, n s, 950 ft w of Prescott Av, 103.7x — x183.9x100; Vincent Gilroy, referee, to Ida B. McTurck, 3,519 White Plains Road, Aug. 2; attorneys, McLoughlin & M., 309 Broadway......$14,500

MADISON ST, 164, s s, 23x100; Celia Garfinkel to Essie Nelkin, corner McLean and Webster Avs, Yonkers, N. Y., A. T., B. and S, &c., A. G., all lines, July 22; attorneys, Aronson & Solantz, 34 Pine St......$1

SAME PROPERTY; Essie Nelkin to Moses Aronsohn, 445 East 140th St, A. T., quitclaim, July 31......$1

OVERLOOK TERRACE, e s, at s s of land of Jonas M. Libbey, runs n 316.6 to n s said land x e 86.10 x s 314.2 x w 71.4 to beginning; Jonas M. Libbey to William E. Carnochan, 48 East 41st St, B. and S., Aug. 3; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 52 William St......$1

PARK AV, 1,088, w s, 75.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x82.2; Wallenstein Co. to Herman Hanauer, 247 East 58th St, (mtg $28,000,) Aug. 2; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St......$1

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Hanauer to Mark L. and Sol H. Abrahams, 107 East 80th St, (mtg $28,000,) Aug. 2; attorneys, same......$1

POST AV, s w corner of 204th St, runs s along w s of 204th St, 200x w 100x n 50x w 150 to s s of avenue x e 50 to beginning; Arthur W. Hay to Preferred Investing Co., 27 Cedar St, (mtg $35,000,) all liens, July 26; attorney, Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St......$1

22D ST, n s, 353.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6x98.9; Teresa Rowan to Teresa Rowan and Joseph Rowan, 244 Riverside Drive, ex's. Michael Rowan, C. A. G., July 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; John Brennan to same, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, July 13......$1

SAME PROPERTY; Teresa and John Rowan, ex'rs. Michael Rowan, to Ambrose A. Rowan, 469 West 23d St, July 13......$25,000

4TH ST, 705, n s, 75 ft w of Lewis St, runs n 24.2x w 24.4x n 47.9x w 2.6x s 50.9x e — x s 21.2 to street x e 15 to beginning; Hannah and Charles Jacobowitz to Samuel I. Horowitz, 373 East 4th St, (mtg $2,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway......$100

39TH ST, 60 West, s s, 147 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Kossuth E. Bunnell to Leah E. Swem, 263 Quincy St, Brooklyn, (mtg $50,000,) Aug. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway......$1

70TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 3d Av, 52x100.5; Urbis Realty Co. to Kossuth E. Bunnell, 379 Washington Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $182,500,) July 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway......$100

71ST ST, 152 East, s s, 292.6 ft w of 3d Av, 16.3x100.5; the Bond Mortgage and Securities Co., 22 Exchange Place, to Marie D. Du Vivier, Plandrome, L. I., (mtg $10,000,) B & S, June 29, 1911; attorney, John E. Duross, 100 Broadway......$1

74TH ST, 328 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Gotham Mortgage Co. to Anna L. Jackson, 620 West 116th St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway......$100

79TH ST, 60 East, s s, 200.6 ft w of Park Av, 17x102.2; Caroline A. Wilson to Alice L. Harlan, 60 East 79th St, basement and store, July 30; attorneys, Wing & R., 14 Wall St......$100

105TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 32x100.11; Nassau Hill Land Co. to Franklin M. Warner, New Canaan, Conn., all liens, July 31; attorneys, Phelps & East, 30 Broad St......$1

118TH ST 6 and 8 West, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 50.6x100.11; Helena Munstuk et al, executors, &c, of Isidor Munstuk, to William E. Smith, Jr., 452 West 58th St, (mtg $44,000,) July 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway......$100

158TH ST, 526 and 528 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure July 29; same to same, July 29......$10,000

158TH ST, 522 and 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure July 29; Maurice B. Blumenthal to Samuel Wacht, 790 Riverside Drive, July 29; address, 74 Broadway......$10,000

211TH ST, at centre line, 325 ft e of 9th Av runs s 120x e — to point 375 ft e of 9th Av x n 122.10 to said centre line x w 50 to beginning; Jennie H. Galbraith and Belle Blauvelt to William J. Huston, 325 Edgecombe Av, July 27; address 317 West 145th St......$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,333, w s, 25x125; Louis Melillo to Pasquale Melillo and another, 2,333 Arthur Av, Jan. 26, (mtg $13,850;) attorney, W. J. Melillo, 2,333 Arthur Av..$100

BRIGGS AV, 2,578, e s, 19.2x86.4 to Poe Place x19.1x86.10; Newell Bent, gdn., to George O. Glendening, 2,578 Briggs Av, July 23, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$8,500

BROOK AV, 1,462, e s, 25x100.7; William J. Diamond to Michael Simpson, 499 East 175th St, Aug. 2, (mtg $14,500;) attorney, William J. Diamond, 499 East 175th St..$1

BRYANT AV, 1,478, e s, 20x100; Blanche Pitegoff and another to Galveston Bldg. Co, 1,289 Hoe Av, Aug. 2, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

CEDAR AV, 1,816, e s, 16.3x102x16.8x111.3; also Cedar Av, 1,814, e s, 16.3x92.9x18.8x102; Milton Bldg. Co., Inc., to Pam Realty Co., Inc., 819 Ritter Place, July 21, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Mrs. Pragnell, 819 Ritter Place......$100

CONCORD AV, s w corner of 151st St, 98x46; David Paley to Benjamin M. Gruenstein, 60 West 95th St, July 12, (mtg $8,500;) attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St...$1

CROTONA AV, s e s, 40.6 ft s w of Fairmount Place, 80x90; David Pistronk to Joseph Lichtenstein, 4,006 3d Av, Aug. 2, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Joseph Lichtenstein, 4,006 3d Av......$100

DALY AV, w s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 31.4x80; Geo. C. Kobbe, trustee to Kalo Realty Co., Inc., 368 East 149th St, Aug. 2, (mtg. $14,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

SAME PROPERTY; Kalo Realty Co., Inc., to John H. Bargon, 800 East 165th St, Aug. 2, (mtg. $14,000;) attorney, same......$100

FORDHAM RD, s s, 61.11 ft e of Tiebout Av, 37.4x33.11x36.2x67; Edw. O. Binzen to George Donnelly, 2,714 Creston Av, July 22, (mtg, $2,000;) attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St......$100

HOE AV, w s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Galveston Bldg. Co. to Blanche Pitegoff, 1,478 Bryant Av, Aug. 2, (mtg, $33,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

HULL AV, 3,228, e s, 25x100; Ella L. Fischer to Philip Wirth, 247 Harman St, Brooklyn, July 26; attorney, Mandelbaum Bros., 96 Wall St......$1

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,014, e s, 16.8x100; Julia C. Jones to Oreste Purcigliotti and another, 1,354 5th Av, July 31, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

LOT 50, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Regent Realty Co. to Congetto Copozzo, 1,940 Mayflower Av, July 30; attorney, H. S. Leube, 3,011 Westchester Av......$1

LOT 55, Block 36, Map of Morris Park; Morris Park Estates and another, trustee, to Ernest Raddicchi, 225 Amsterdam Av, Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$1,400

LOTS 66 and 67, Map Bruner Estate; Lottie E. Welch to Joseph E. Butterworth, 5 Colden Av, White Plains, N. Y., July 27, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Joseph E. Butterworth, 5 Colden Av, White Plains, N. Y...$1

LOTS 336, 337, 347, 348, and 437 to 439, map of Bradish Johnson estate; Estate of Bradish Johnson to Hans Boader, 109 East 11th St, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$1,250

All following same date, map, and attorney:

LOT 520; same to Grace E. Butler, 1,240 46th St, Brooklyn......$500

LOT 233; same to David J. Brown, 138 Monroe St......$150

LOTS 451 and 452; same to Angelo Bizzaro, 582 Beck St......$200

LOTS 3, 4, 9, and 10; same to Umberto De Falco, 1,727 Park Av......$2,000

LOTS 523 and 524; same to Faust De Socio, 602 East 140th St......$350

LOTS 46, 47, 262, and 263; same to Samuel Berger and another, 4,031 3d Av......$800

LOTS 197 and 198; same to Salvatore Simino, 149 Elizabeth St......$350

LOTS 275 and 276; same to Jacob W. Burman, 1,211 Wheeler Av......$350

LOTS 484 to 486; same to Thomas De Naonley, 130 East 30th St......$400

LOT 58; same to Morris Corn, 969 Faile St......$450

LOTS 166 and 252; same to Ida Cash, 49 Lawn Av, Corona, L. I......$500

LOTS 373 and 374; same to Edna A. Brown, 29 West 37th St......$425

LOTS 393 and 499; same to Herbert S. Bandesson, 2,136 Clinton Av......$225

LOT 195; same to Anna Di Cairano, 423 Jersey St, New Brighton, S. I......$200

LOTS 388 and 389; same to Lars Arnseth, 601 Arthur Av......$250

LOTS 536 to 538 and 569; same to Raffaele Bivona, 861 Freeman St......$425

LOT 108; same to Alex W. Anderson, 835 Boyd Av, Woodhaven, L. I......$425

LOTS 474 to 477; same to Alex Angelinoff, 220 Audubon Av......$300

LOTS 75 and 76; same to Domenico Realuno-to Diaguardi, 529 East 5th St......$500

LOTS 393 and 394; same to William J. Beck, 1,255 Longfellow Av......$800

LOTS 61, 82, 83, and 153; same to George W. Barnes, 1,652 Wallace Av......$1,000

LOTS 341 and 342; same to Jacob Rabinowitz, 1,213 Vyse Av......$800

LOTS 362 and 363; same to Samuel Berko, 1,239 Simpson St......$225

LOTS 99, 100, 303 and 304; same to William J. Carey, 17 Beauvois Av, Summit, N. J..$150

LOT 109; same to Emma M. G. Johnson, Islip, L. I......$425

LOTS 541 and 542; same to Barbara Jackson, 636 Jackson Av......$300

LOTS 279 and 280; same to William J. Donoher, 566 Sterling Place, Brooklyn......$500

LOTS 219 and 220; same to Kricor A. Chakmaklian, 726 Walnut St, West Hoboken, N. J......$725

LOT 145; same to Jacob Arbeil, 103 West 87th St......$450

LOT 232; same to William C. Whiston, 407 Ocean Av, Brooklyn......150

LOT 354; same to Sol. Abrams, 278 St. Ann's Av......$275

LOT 70, map of Bruner estate; Lottie E. Welch to Joseph E. Butterworth, 5 Colden Av, White Plains, N. Y., July 27, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Joseph E. Butterworth, 5 Colden Av, White Plains, N. Y......$1

PROSPECT AV, 2,446, e s, 20x95; James H. Collins to Minnie Zumbuehl, 311 East 162d St, March 29, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av......$100

RATTLESNAKE BROOK, centre line adjoining land of Adaline Holly, 68x—; John Mercer to Harry H. Merrit, Mill Lane, Eastchester, N. Y., April 16; attorney, A. C. Blatz, Mount Vernon, N. Y......$1

SENECA AV, s w corner of Longfellow Av, 25x100; David Kraus to Vaclov F. Kouba, 212 East 69th St, July 28, (mtg $1,500;) attorney, C. A. Weber, 391 East 149th St..$100

UNION AV, 595, w s, 70x100; Anna C. Schmidt and another by guardian, to Lizetta Kuntz, 593 Union Av, July 22, (mtg, $3,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$5,300

UNION AV, s e cor of Dawson St, 27.5x94.9; Helen Fuld to Anna Kurzman, 48, West 75th St, Aug. 2; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St......$1

3D AV, s e s, 81.3 ft s w of 152d St, 20x88; Nicholas Grunzfelder to William C. Woelfee and another, 312 East 79th St, July 30, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, Otto J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av......$100

152D ST, 312 East, s s, 50x116.6; Helene Galeski to Mabel A. Pragnell, 819 Ritter Place, July 7, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mabel A. Pragnell to Lauter-Lodes, Inc., 837 Washington Av, July 21, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, same..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n s, 125 ft e of Varick St, 25x84.4; Raymond M. Van Dorren to Elizabeth Helmstetter, 229 West 97th St, 5 years, Aug. 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway......$170,000

PARK AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x82.2; Herman Hanauer to Wallenstein Co., 611 West 114th St, Aug. 2, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St......$10,000

STANTON ST, n e s, 258 ft e of Essex St, 25x98; Eliz. W. Stevens and another to Ida S. Costantini, Florence, Italy, July 19, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway......$12,000

3D AV, e s, at a rock between 125th and 126th Sts, 24.11x80; Lena Kahn to Jacob Ross, Peoria, Ill., April 25, prior mtg $29,757, due as per bond; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av......$5,000

8TH AV, n w cor 138th St, 19.11x75.4; John S. Edwards to Adolph De Lencos, 1,677 2d Av, July 14, prior mtg, 18,000, due as per bond; attorney, Sidney J. Loeb, 19 Cedar St......$2,000

22D ST, n s, 353.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6x98.9; Ambrose A. Rowan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 13, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway......$15,000

86TH ST, 309-11 West, n s, 158.8 ft. w of West End. Av, 40.2x100.8, prior mtg, $140,000; Waitt Investing Co. to Louis & Harry Jarmulowsky, 54 Canal St, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway......$35,000

87TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Martha D. Hill to Wm. S. Tod, 78 East 42d St, May 28, 1914, prior mtg, $16,000, due Feb. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Olin C. & P., 34 Nassau St......$3,000

87TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Kath. F. Lindemann to Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 2, 5 years, 5½ p. c......$18,000

127TH ST, s s, 316.8 ft. e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; John F. Flood to American Mtg. Co., 46 Cedar St, Aug. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..$4,500

132D ST, s s, 513 ft. w of Lenox Av, 12x99.1; Chas. W. Anderson to Empire Trust Co., 120 Broadway, Aug. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway......$3,400

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,578, e s, 19.2x irregular; George O. Glendening to Newell Bent, (gdn.,) Southboro, Mass., Aug. 2, installs.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$7,500

BRYANT AV, s w corner of Home St, 55.3x100.4; Lewis H. Adams to Elbridge L. Adams, 55 West 44th St, (prior mtg $40,000,) July 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Elbridge L. Adams, 1 Madison Av......$12,000

CROTONA AV, s e s, 40.6 ft s w of Fairmount Place, 30x90; Joseph Lichtenstein to David Pistronk, 1,843 Crotona Av, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, David Pistronk, 1,843 Crotona Av......$500

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 61.11 ft e of Tiebout Av, 37.4x irregular; George Donnelly to Elizabeth K. Dorling, 179 East 80th St, July 22, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St......$10,000

HOE AV, w s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Blanche Pitegoff and another to Galveston Bldg. Co., 1,289 Hoe Av, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$5,000

LOT 55, Block 36, Map of Morris Park; Ernest Radicchi to Thomas McPetas, (trustee,) 33 West 49th St, Aug. 2, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$980

LOTS 336, 337, 347, 348, 437, 438, and 439, map of Estate of Bradish Johnson; Hans Baader to Estate of Bradish Johnson, Islip, L. I., July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$875

All following same date and map, all due as per bond, and same attorney:

LOT 145; Jacob Arbeit to same......$315

LOTS 75 and 76; Domenica Realmuto to same......$350

LOTS 541 and 542; Barbara Christen to same......$200

LOT 58; Morris Corn to same......$315

LOTS 61, 82, and 83; George W. Barnes to same......$490

LOTS 523 and 524; Faust De Socio to same......$245

LOTS 166 and 252; Ida Cash to same...$350

LOT 354; Sol Abrams to same......$192

LOTS 373 and 374; Edna A. Brown to same......$297

LOTS 474 to 477; Alex Angelinoff to same......$210

LOT 233; David J. Brown to same......$105

LOT 195; Anna Di Cairano to same......$140

LOT 393; Herbert J. Bandesson to same..$157

LOT 108; Alexander W. Anderson to same......$297

LOTS 536 to 538 and 569; Raffaele Bivona to same......$297

LOTS 388 and 389; Laras Arnreth to same......$175

LOT 59; Grace E. Butler to same......$350

LOTS 197 and 198; Salvatore Dimino to same......$245

LOTS 303, 304, 99, and 100; William J. Carey to same......$735

LOT 109; Emma M. G. Johnson to same..$297

LOTS 362 and 363; Samuel Berks to same.$157

LOTS 275 and 276; Jacob M. Brerman to same......$245

LOTS 343 and 344; William J. Beck to same......$360

LOTS 451 and 452; Anglo Bizzaro to same.$100

LOTS 46, 47, 262, and 263; Samuel Berger and another to same......$560

LOTS 484 to 486; Thomas De Monley to same......$280

LOTS 3, 4, 9, and 10; Umberto De Falco to same......$1,400

LOTS 219 and 220; Kricor Chakmaklian to same......$500

3D AV, s e s, 80 ft s w of Rose St, 20x88; William C. Woelfle and another to Nicholas Grunzfelder, 1,368 Boston Road, (prior mtg $22,000,) Aug. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Otto Henschel, 2 Rector St......$21,000

137TH ST, n s, 240.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Columbia Wax Works Co. to Frances W. Kessler, 535 West 135th St, (prior mtg $20,000,) July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$4,000

142D ST, s s, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; John J. McDonough to Harry C. Hequensbourg, 873 St. Nicholas Av, (prior mtg $37,500,) July 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MOTT ST, 28, all; Margaret McNair to Sun Kwong On & Co., 28 Mott St, 10 years from July 15, 1915; attorney, Charles E. Moses, 154 Nassau St......$4,260

207TH ST, n e corner of Vermilyea Av, stores Nos. 1 and 2; Aldus Construction Co., Inc., to Abraham Avidan, 1,212 Seneca Av, 10 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Bernheimer & S. P. Brewing Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av......$3,100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MERCER ST, 72 to 77; Charles F. Dean, executor, against William Lane, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

13TH ST, 357 East; Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York against Julian G. Buckley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

60TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Adele Kneeland, executrix, against William Rose et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Bogert.

92D ST, s s, 204.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.4x100.8; Ella A. Gray against Martin S. Hebert, admr., et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Latting.

112TH ST, s s, 195.6 ft e of 3d Av, 19.6x100.10; Honor B. Douglas et al, executors, against Leo Kohn et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

117TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; The American Savings Bank against owners, Standard Realty Corporation et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. V. Irwin.

Bronx.

FOX ST, 667; Abraham Rice against Winfred Watson et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

134TH ST, s s, 89.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100; Solomon S. Marx against H. M. Weill Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. H. Berliner.

134TH ST, s s, 110.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100; Solomon S. Marx against H. M. Weill Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. H. Berliner.

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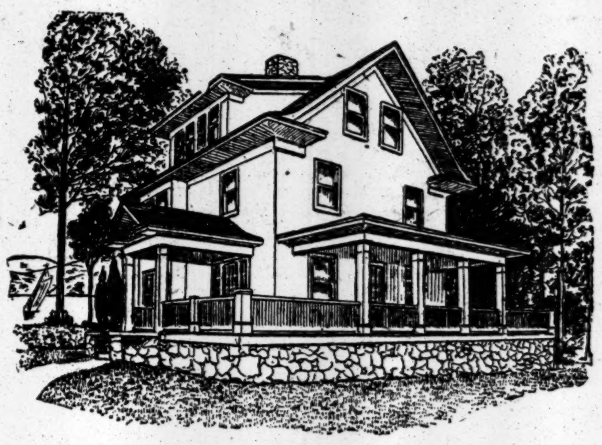

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3 & 4 Rooms	135 W. 79th St. Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. New Building.	New Fireproof Building. Recently completed. Living Rooms, 19x20 Chambers, 13x16 Rental, $900 to $1,300.
2, 3 & 4 Rooms	The Poinciana 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	Unfurnished. Furnished. $37.50-$72.50. $47.50-$87.50. Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.

Manager at each house. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

STANLEY COURT
West End Avenue & 106th Street
Northwest Corner.
A HOUSE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.
MODERATE RENTALS.
FOR LIGHT, SIZE OF ROOMS, COMPLETENESS OF APPOINTMENT AND THOROUGHNESS OF MANAGEMENT THIS HOUSE IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY APARTMENT HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
A Few Corner Apartments of
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
ARE AVAILABLE NOW.
Rentals from October 1st
Rents from $2,000 to $2,800
APPLY TO MANAGING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR TO
VASA K. BRACHER
2010 BROADWAY. Telephone, Columbus 361.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

THE WEST POINT
336 West 95th St., near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.
Subway express 96th St.; all night elevator.
5 sunny, light Rooms, $45-$50 | 6 sunny Rooms, $55-$65

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
12 Story Fireproof Building
Overlooking Columbia University, Barnard College, with an ideal view of the river. Unusually large rooms, with an extra number of clothes and linen closets; extra large reception foyers, etc.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths
Rents $810-$1,850.
Owners on Premises.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
5 rooms.... $660 $720
6 rooms.... $720 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, 147th St.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE MAJESTIC
St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Rentals $660 to $1,000.
Large, light rooms, complete, elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st.
Tel., Murray Hill—1481.
Renting Agent on Premises.

Before deciding on an apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
3920 Broadway.
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $480-$900.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
4 & 6 rooms, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 rooms, $40 & $47.50; 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5, & 7 rooms, $35 to $60; 30 E. 128th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments
A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,320.
507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

A.—"HOFFMAN ARMS"
640 Madison Av., corner 59th Street.
FOUR TO SEVEN ROOMS.
$900 TO $1,600
Spacious rooms; excellent service; accessible; near park. Attractive large studio, bedroom and bath, $950.

THE ALVARADO,
Park Ave., S. E. Cor. 80th St.
In exclusive neighborhood, high-class, modern equipped apartments; 7, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1200-$1900. Superintendent.

Park Av., S. E. Cor. 80th St.
Doctor's or Dentist's
Suite of three rooms and bath in high-class apartment house, on ground floor; rent, $780. Superintendent.

CORONADO
Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—235 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Discharges:
Frank P Conkley.
Frederick M McCloy.
Joseph Fordon.
Charles H Halcomb.
Max Helborn.
George A Varney.
Rothstein & Wolf.
Bauer & Schoenweiss.
Murphy & Cusack.
Morris Breakstone.
Charles G Reider.
David Cohan.
Charles Loeb.
Irving Fordon.
Emauel Moskowitz.
Vaux Carter.
Liebler & Tyler.
L R Mestaniz.
Palestine & Neuser.
Thomas Hill.
Under objections:
Barnett Leeder.
Samuel Kleiner.
Wm J McDermott.
Scher & Scher.
Adjourned cases:
Sadie Prince.
Benjamin Rubin.
Schnapp & Mass.
Klenert & Rosenbluth,
Louis Ahrens.
Motions:
The Annex Homes.
Frank & Kleitman.
James Pedlow.
J L Kesner & Co.
Kwiget & Smith.
Florence Reilly.
Sidney W Hoag.
National Wood Co.
Henry Rodin.
Benjamin Jaffe.
Herzenstein Bros.
Thomas G Gaylord.
Heller, Hirsch & Co.
Carmine D'Apise.
A O Lawrence.
Mishkin & Grossman.
David London.
N Y State Const Co.
The Annex Home.
Stuetz Bros.
Arthur Fischer.
Nerichen Bros.
Leo Hammel.
Frank A Brobst.
Mitchell & Co.
H W Skolnick.
James T Wood.
Yorkville Coal Co.
Milton Dress Co.
Samuel Weisinger.
Edward N Kahn.
Skaperdas & Anastas.
Henry W Richardson.
N Zeller & Co.
Adolph Mandel.
New Premier Market.
Caesar De Feo.
Sol Rievmain.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M. in Room 312.
Indiv Drinking Cup Co<Public Service C Co.
Stotesbury<Huber.
Spear, as Trustee< Jennings.
Lande<Sternberg.
New England Cas Co< Holm Bldg Corp et al.
O. K. Tool Holder Co <J H Williams & Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Frame<Frame.
Re Durant.
Gursky<Blair, (2.)
Re Heiman.
Caterino<3d Av Rty.
Kaufman<H F Gundrum Co, (2.)
Re CNY, (E 156 St.)
Robertson<Mount & R
Driscoll<Hecht.
Martin<Martin.
Bunnell<Schneck.
Inkelas<Inkelas.
Calkins<Calkins.
Elmer P Morris Co of Penn<CNY.
Bayer<Ward.
Ciaolella<NY, NH RR
Patterson<Mitsui & Co
Monypeny<Monypeny.
Steneck<Franke.
Pakas<De Voe.
Re Dunetz, (Brown.)
Kretschmen<B H RR.
Greenberg<same.
Re Liebig Av.
Katz<Jacoby.
Alsofram<B, Q RR.
Boyle<B H RR.
Palmeri<same.
Bernstein<Nass El RR
Mazursky<same.
Ruby<Leiter.
Murphy<Nass El RR.
Weeks<Sawyer.
Smith<Browning.
Re Buller, (Diamond.)
Towne<Durkin.
Ketchum<Ketchum.
Ruppert<Knickrihm.
CNY<Dillon.
Manh Life Ins Co< Wilward Rty Corp.
Saperstein<Saperstein.
Floy<Fairchild & Co.
David E Kennedy, Inc <US Fid & Guar Co.
Woollcott<Shubert.
McCreery<McCreery.
Weil<Abraham Bros Horse & Mule Co.
Hastorf<Barclay.
Leck<1st Vienna Baky
Schneider<Adler.
Re Bromberger.
Adolph Spear & Co< Cantrell.
Seidler<Saltzman.
Foster<Walt.
Re People, &c, (Montague.)
Foster<Wait.
Re Di Murro, (White Plains Rd.)
McKnight<McKnight.
Townes<Townes.
M Firsichbaum & Son <Goldfarb.
Momand<Landers.
Needham Piano & Organ Co<Heiser.
Mandraechia<Tauber.
Lamberger<Lamberger
McIlvaine<Goldburg Furn & Carpet Co.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
Brukner<Empire Fireproof Conc Co.
Pulutsky<Weiss, (2.)
Salz<Indep Fat, Inc.
Nat Park Bk<Kelly.
Ford<Ford.
Comwlth Sec Co<W 134 St Rty.
Earl<Mackey.
Dworsky<Shiachetzki.
Berger<Berger.
Hinckley<Am L & M.
Weisman<Paradiso.
Re Gardner.
Finver<Cong Agudus.
MacDonald<Cassidy.
Calhoun<Calhoun.
Wiener<Wiener.
Mermelstein<Kutner.
Marks<Abenheimer.
Same<same, (Weil.)
Tirrell<NY Herald.
Adamson<same.
Rudd<Powell's.
Re Potter.
Kleine<Sexton.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.
C Wharton Clifton.
Mary Noonan.
John J Delany.
Frances M Fowles.
John J Oswald.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10:00 A. M.—Motions.
Rosenberg<Brecher.
Shortmeier<Ebbitt.
Clothier<Snyder.
Hutchinson<Hughes.
Clark<Mumford.
Browning, King & Co< Dyden.
Stolts<Sharkey.
Wilbeth Rty Co< Crystal.
Laska<Harris.
Ridgeway<Blancke.
Kelleher<Whitney.
Same<Parlaghy.
Lang<Lux Mfg Co.
J Liebling, &c, Co< Cohn.
Wexler<N E, &c, Co.
Schlanger<Hauser.
Gearstulin<Tischlor.
Giovannia<Mandel.
Epstein<Lewis.
Droutman<Hochron, (2.)
Epstein<Richman.
Adler<Armour.
Seragino<P J Carlin Co.
Lombardo<McWalters.
Friedman<Wischanski.
Adler<Armour.
Wacholder<Market St R Co.
Trent<Parkinson.
Fisher<Douglass.
Midrim<Kein.
Meyer<Newman.
Winograd<Salomon.
Winograd<Levy.
Wexelbaum<Appelbaum.
Marino<Southard.
Fierstein<Weingarten.
Taub<Walter.
Reich<Schwartz.
Edelson<Hamburger.
Colodney<Isaac.
Chicken<NY Charcoal.
Weiner<Prog Bread.
Farano<Christal.
Langan<Christal.
Kanerak<Brennan.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re McClellan—Charles A. Maas. Hand<Von Clausen—Melvin G. Palliser. Levinson<Crawfords Transfer Co.—Joseph N. Tuttle.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Pronick<Mark—Phoenix Ingraham. N. J. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.<Murk—Arthur N. Giegerich. Wilson<Jones—John G. Dwyer. Mut. Life Ins. Co.<Parke—Henry W. Showers. Thomson<Flitner—Thos. J. Meehan. Vail<Wingert—Russell H. Robbins.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motion calendar. Adjourned until Aug. 10, at 11 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Will for probate: William J. McMullen.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—American Real Estate Co<Oval Const Co.—Henry D. Patton.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Schwartz<Rogers—James Taylor. Schwartz<Rogers—James Taylor.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.<Agnes M. Pragnall—Earnest R. Eckley. Bradish Johnson<John B. Haskin Estate—Earnest R. Eckley. Bello Bernheimer<John B. Haskin Estate—Earnest R. Eckley. N. J. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.<John B. Haskin Estate—Earnest R. Eckley. N. J. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.<John B. Haskin Estate—Earnest R. Eckley.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Contested motions.
Procter<Procter.
Bartels<Borgstedt et al.
Knapp<Chardavoyne.
Prospect Home Bldg & L Assn<Fobler et al.
Farley<Farley.
Mackey<Illinois Surety Co, (2.)
Dana<Dana.
Bank of Flatbush< Wiener et al.
Cina<Gillens Sons, &c.
Young, inf<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Hanson<Brooks et al.
McDermott<Excelsior Theatre.
Wa[illegible]h<Burnett.
Hows<Hows.
Re Hopkins Av, (Titles.)
Annunziata Infane< Tulin Co.
Solench<Solench.
Re Knudzen, (alleged incomp.)
Lukowski<Lukowski.
Donovan<NY Tunnel.
La Fave<same.
Turbet, admin, &c< same.
Dougherty, Admx< same, (2.)
Paulsen<same.
Lester et al<Clark et al.
Seckler<Greenfield et al.
Mackey<Illinois Surety Co, (2.)
Nordkoff<Israel.
Nat Bk of Far Rock< Silverman et al.
Waldeck<Geist et al.
Stefane<Stefane.
Re Triangular Parcel of Land.
Re Frankel.
Clifford<Blake.
Reilly<Reilly.
Re Hegeman Av, (to extend time.)
Re 20th Av.
Central Trust Co< Eager et al, (2.)
Dorance<Conley.
Roes<McLaughlin.
Hill, trustee<Hopkins et al.
Sanzille<Della Porta.
Klein<Klein et al.
Re Grout.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Riley,
Cloud,
Richards,
Quiney,
Wolkoff,
Kuck,
Dummett,
Ruippo,
Zacharius,
Shaffer,
Alexander,
Turner,
Siegel,
Hart,
Cave,
Reid,
Wilson.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar—at 10 A. M.
Will of:
Bertha Bluemuel.
Accounting of:
Joseph Conlon,
Donald McNeill,
Kunigunde Kreamer,
John Wortman.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Committee on High and Training Schools has recommended that provision be made for scholarships in industrial art. It has been suggested that $3,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

School courtyards will be opened every week day except Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., as playgrounds for the children. On Saturdays the hours will be from 9 A. M. to noon. Janitors will be responsible for seeing that damage is not done to the buildings.

There are now seventy-six vacancies for teachers of shop work, forty for teachers of cooking, and ten for teachers of physical training.

In the Vocational School for Boys in West 138th Street new rooms will be opened at the beginning of the Fall term, and there will be new activities, including electric sign flash lighting and operating, sign painting, commercial photography, and show-card writing.

The Committee on Special Schools has recommended that provision be made for a class at the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The services of one teacher, at $720 a year, will be required.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until Aug. 10 for trade instructor. The salary is $900 a year with maintenance. The age is 21 years or over. The subjects of the examination are: Experience, written test and physical test. The duties are to instruct and direct inmates of the institutions in the Department of Public Charities in the trades of basket making, mat making, broom making, mattress making, and chair caning, and to maintain proper discipline. He is to be responsible for the proper care and use of the raw materials furnished.

For the position of fireman upward of 8,000 applications have been filed. The commission will proceed at once to put the applicants through a medical and physical test. The written examination is set for Nov. 16. It will be held in the Grand Central Palace and maybe in one or more armories.

MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.

TRINITY PLACE, 70 to 76; L. Dornbusch & Co., Inc., against Alliance Realty Co., owner; Valentine Lynch & Co., contractor. $227.29

19TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 70x100; Peelle Co. against Wyancke Realty Co. et al., owners and contractors, (renewal).$1,000

85TH ST, 234 and 236 East; Louis Belzer against Amelia Building Corporation, owner; Sam Griff, contractor $172

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Belzer against Amelia Building Corporation, owner; Joseph Emerich, agent, contractor.............$379

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, 845, 849, and 853; Cambridge File Manufacturing Co. against Foxvale Realty Co., owner; Michael Cerussi, contractor $256.47

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.
Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 270 to 280; Robert Arnstein, Inc., against Tillman Construction Co., March 11, 1915.........$488.26

Bronx.

WESTCHESTER AV, 624; Gus Schlaier Eagle Wrought Iron Works, Inc., against Elizabeth Wright et al., March 23, 1915. $[illegible].27

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS.
187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Great sacrifice.—One-family house, eleven rooms, two baths, parquet floors, steam heat, sleeping porch, electric lights; located most desirable street Borough Park; two blocks from "L" station. W 121 Times.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn; Av. J Station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Own 2 Jamaica lots in good section; will sell for $100 each, on easy terms; will do better for half or all cash; genuine bargain. Jamaica, 130 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

70 Riverside Drive.—Beautiful 16-room corner mansion; all period rooms; tapestry walls, tiled kitchen, 5 toilets, baths; rent, $2,250; worth double; newly renovated.

Private house to rent, 121 East 91st; Carnegie Hill section; renovated; electric lights; parquet floors; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; low rent. Inquire 120 East 91st St.

68 West 56th to Rent.—23 rooms; hardwood floors; steam heat, electricity; own agent or on premises. T 148 Times.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—35,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenants; lowest insurance rates in mutuals; Erie Railroad siding on premises; throwing plant of 6,500 spindles; capacity, 1,200 pounds per week; organ and tram; cheap power, water, and steam; also 20,000 square feet floor space with power. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—To rent, space suitable for assembling motor trucks; good light, low insurance; ground floor, 6,000 to 10,000 feet necessary; in Greater New York. W 130 Times.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 100 horse power; deep water and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location. Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Rolltop desk, $10; attractive private office, $20; furnished or unfurnished; clean; telephone; towel service. 309 B'way, Suite 807.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct; Westchester. W 45 Times.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Attractive houses to rent, all prices; also bargains for sale, easy terms. Anderson Realty Co., at New Haven Station.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 231 Huguenot St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhod; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

$1,450, full price, will buy my farm, consisting of 3-room house, chicken houses, barn, &c.; good, cultivated soil; easy terms to responsible party wanting this home quickly. D Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, (opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.)

GROCERIES and MEATS; fine corner store location; fast-growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write OWNER, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

House of 5 large rooms; porch on two sides; fruit and shade trees; barn; chicken house; plot of 20 lots; more if wanted; corner; $150 down and $15 monthly; $2,750 full price. Brand, owner, Huntington, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $25 to $30 monthly covers princ. and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $8,000 up; near station. Com'tn, 10½c; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

BUNGALOW—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; seven rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern, A-1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station. For sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms, modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground. Write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Woolworth Building.

Beautiful ten room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view, high elevation, on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

For Sale.—Fine farm, 2⅛ miles from college town; 25 head of stock; horses, farming tools, &c.; good orchard; wood lot and buildings; fine location. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, N. Y.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

$25 MONTHLY—Little farm, attractive dwelling, 7 rooms; every improvement. Call TYNDALL, Waldwick, N. J.

Apple orchard farm, 125 acres; good buildings; $3,500; easy terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—About 5 acres land for bungalow, preferably overlooking water, on Long Island, the Hudson, or elsewhere near New York; old house suitable for remodeling would be considered. E 322 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, a first mortgage loan of $22,000 on first-class tenement property, located in Harlem. Address M. Goodman, 193 1st Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Asbury Park—Nine rooms, bath, electricity, $120 balance season. J. C., 2,483 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
A few sublet week, month, during Summer.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. | 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'tte, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants: phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Sacrifice!—Sub-lease apartment, four rooms, bath and shower; just furnished to order; mahogany; silver, linen; everything new; telephone, electric light, elevator; highest point Washington Heights; southwesterly exposure; $50; references. E 321 Times Downtown.

At Riverside Drive and 84th, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, ten all light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address Stewart.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

SUBLET.
Elegant large corner apartments; parlor, bedroom, bath; $75 per month; rare chance. Miss Elflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

SUBLET.
Beautiful apartment; parlor, bedroom, bath; $20 a week. Miss Elflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

Four-room apartment, handsomely furnished, near 96th subway; very reasonable. Columbus 3974.

Three large outside rooms; modern; elevator; complete housekeeping; moderate. 520 West 124th.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Two large furnished rooms; can also be had unfurnished; Hotel Lucerne. Address, call, H. Samek, 13 East 22d.

47th St., 9 West.—Bachelor apartments; one, two, three rooms; bath; exceptionally arranged.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

84th St., 111 East, near Park Av.—Two, three and four extra large, light rooms, with bath, kitchenette, and all modern improvements; rentals $45 up.

3 EAST 85TH STREET—Very attractive apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, etc. Apply on premises. GEO. R. READ & CO.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side

Exceptional apartment, new house, West 70th St.; five large, light rooms, servants' quarters available in building; to rent from Oct. 1, or earlier possession if desired. Particulars, telephone Columbus 4892.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"The Willows," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawns, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. High-class accomodations. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Rockaway Park station.

PENSION PENAUD, NORTHPORT, L. I.; situated on a large farm; baths; electric lights; spacious verandas; tennis; private bathing beach; French cuisine.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board on beautiful Ulster County fruit farm. Arrange with White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.,
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED—Board in country, by gentleman, within easy commuting distance of New York; give full particulars. W. H., A 219 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

5th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 3-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

A—"GARNET HALL,"
601 West 141st St., corner Broadway.
Three to seven large, light outside rooms; spacious closets; all-night elevator; low rentals.

3 and 4 exceptionally large rooms and bath; 106 W. 69th; new; fireproof; the convenience of an apartment hotel, together with accommodations for housekeeping.

BROCKHOLST, 101 W. 85TH.
Apartments from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Supt. on premises.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Rooms, private bath; table board; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 165—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16th, 20-22 West.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—Attractive new rooms; private baths; Summer guests, transients.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior board, rooms, bath; Christian family; Summer concessions. Plaza 5713.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; suit particular people.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; individual table; $10 up.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; baths; superior table; electricity.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, large, small rooms; private bath; moderate.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suite; suitable 2, 3; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; newly renovated; electricity, telephone; reference.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Room suitable two appreciating superior table, home comforts. Strauss.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; telephone; moderate.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Home, newly furnished; board; conveniences; $5 up. Audubon 6195.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Young man (24) wants homelike room and board for $8 in American family with none or very few boarders. Address A. L., 503 Columbus Av.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished front room; every convenience; telephone; moderate rent.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Large, cool, single, $4; double, $5; exclusive residence; desirable.

32D, 9 WEST.—Large and single comfortable rooms; every convenience; $3 up.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Delightfully cool double room, private bath; small rooms; reasonable.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Large front room; running water; cleanliness, comfort; refinement assured.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, large, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; homelike; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room, also small room; references; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, with private family; very reasonable; reference.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, single, en suite; private bath; dressing room.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, electricity; near Subway; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; select, private house; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite, private bath; medium and small room; see and appreciate.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable physician's office or a family; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath; hot water; $5 upward.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

86TH, 337 WEST, (Subway.)—Unusually attractive room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms; near Riverside.

87TH, 113 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite; rooms and bath; private family; moderate; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms; electricity; $4.50-$7; telephone.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen; references.

93D, 270 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; also front room, adjoining bath; best service; telephone.

93D, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two connecting; southern exposure; third floor, front. Crane.

94TH, WEST.—Unusual outside room, bath; moderate, private; references. Telephone Riverside 5015.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Handsome suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; special Summer rates. McNamara.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; elegant rooms; single, en suite; bath.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive, cool, light room; adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; quiet surroundings. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Connecting outside room, 4 windows, elevator, and telephone. Camp.

122D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Airy outside rooms; fine outlook; references; elevator.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large outside room; lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

BROADWAY (corner,) 245 West 104th; desirable front rooms, lavatory; meals optional. Jantzen.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful room, overlooking Park; private lavatory. Telephone Columbus 7915.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

SUBLET.
Beautifully furnished outside room, $7 per week. Miss D. Elflein, Hotel Chelsea, 23d St.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large room, also small room; private family; reference.

Bronx.

UNION AV., 1,020, (Bronx.)—Large hall room to gentleman with reference. S. Sherwood.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; telephone; electricity; references required; high-class house.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

OCTOBER, for Winter, below 65th St., 3 or 4 rooms, bath, and arrangements for light housekeeping. E 317 Times Downtown.

ROOM WANTED.—Pleasant room in or near 113th St., west of Amsterdam; will pay $5 a week. Address C 88 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A GRADUATE of a parochial high school and a business college, efficient stenographer, typist and bookkeeper, would like to obtain employment. W 79 Times.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER.—By day; satisfaction guaranteed 5744 Morningside. Anderson, 1,849 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Educated young woman, 10 years' business experience, corporation or manufacturing, executive ability, desires connection; references. Address W 133 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, four years' experience, desires position; quick and accurate. E 323 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER or housekeeper; small family, club, or doctor. Caretaker, 245 Lenox Av.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced houseworker wants day's work or housework in small family; no washing or Sunday work; sleep out. W 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious girl, neat, accurate typist, takes rapid dictation, live with parents, $8. Miss Natalie Paul, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, competent; understands office routine; good figurer; excellent references; Christian; $15. E 331 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.
Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE of a late model Buick runabout; electric lights, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price, $450. See Coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel. 7112 Bushwick.

Simplex Limousine for sale; not late model, but in excellent condition, as it has had careful usage.
Address J. W., Box 100,
Yeager's Advertising Agency, East Orange.

Packard (1914) runabout, 38 H. P.
Mercer (1915) touring; six-passenger.
Cadillac (1914) touring; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Marathon, 1913, torpedo runabout; bargain; $300. Auto Manufacturers' Exchange, 406 East 149th St.

FOR SALE.—Seven-passenger Martini touring car, $200.00. P. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St.

Ford, late 1914, runabout; perfect; $265. Auto Manufacturers' Exchange, 406 East 149th St.

Buick, 1913, model 25, touring; $450. Automobile Manufacturers' Exchange, 406 East 149th St.

Rauch & Lang worm-drive brougham; owner leaving city; must sell at once. S 12 Times.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Krit, 1913, 5-passenger touring; $300. Auto Manufacturers' Exchange, 406 East 149th.

66 H. P. Pierce-Arrow, 5 passenger. Telephone 642 Chelsea.

1913 Overland roadster; perfect condition; sell cheap. Write, phone David, Tremont 3939.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Packard, hourly, monthly; owner drives; touring specialty. Verlongieri, 156 E. 120th. Harlem 4832.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle, 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Touring car, private, by day or week; long trips. W. Anderson. Audubon 1070.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—A Cadillac limousine or landaulette body in good condition, suitable for 1914 Chassis. Address Cadillac, P. O. Box 794, New York.

Rear-end housing for Packard T. C., '07, wanted. Walsh, care of Rogers, 532 West 147th.

Wanted—Ford touring car; state year, condition, how far run. E 283 Times Downtown.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, seven years' experience, desires position of responsibility. E 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; two years' experience; good education; salary, $9-$10. E 327 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, &c.—Reliable young lady, 19 years old, desires position as typist and office assistant with three years' experience; best of references. E 316 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored houseworkers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable Collins Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5389 Riverside.

COOK, $28; waitress, $22; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CANVASSERS, Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 2d St.; commission; 3-4 P. M.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Experienced; good salary. Apply the Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

DRESS MODEL.—A desirable all-year-around position as dress model in the fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply F. G. Wolfe, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR. State full particulars as to experience on adders. E 320 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED stenographers, temporary and permanent, $10 to $18. Call at Remington Typewriter Co., Employment Department, 8:30 to 5.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
HIGH-CLASS COPYISTS.
YEARLY POSITIONS. HIGHEST SALARIES PAID.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
MILLINERY WORKROOMS REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF
MACHINE OPERATORS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

HOME WORKERS handy with needles. Phillips, 447 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

MODELS.
ATTRACTIVE, FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESS HOUSE; SIZE 36; CHANCE TO SECURE STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY.
J. M. SILVERMAN,
2-16 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS.—SMALL 36; STYLISH; SMART APPEARANCE; FOR COSTUMES AND DRESSES; LONG SEASON. ROTHENBERG & KAHN, 38 EAST 33D ST.

NURSE.—Infant's nurse, experienced, between 25 and 30 years of age, for infant 14 months old; seashore at present; wages, $35 monthly. Write for interview, stating reference, nationality, and religion, 802 Hudson Terminal, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, willing, experienced; at moderate salary to begin. State age, &c., fully. D 102 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One with experience in advertising business; one able to write letters from instructions; state age, experience, salary, and references. L 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; permanent position; salary $15 to start; write, stating age and experience. A. H. C., 463 West St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, energetic young lady; quick, well-educated, and good appearance, who can be useful in showroom. C. B., L 87 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, high school graduate, for the advertising department of a Newark underwear concern; must be experienced in advertising details, in drawings, cuts, measurements, &c., and willing to assist in the executive office when occasion requires; unless you can qualify for above position conserve both your and our time; in replying give full particulars and salary expected. Address Stenographer, 805 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, for single man, at seashore; must be thoroughly competent and clean, with references; wages, $25. Apply today, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., Savings Bank Building, Newark and Washington Sts., Hoboken, Allen.

WOMAN OF EDUCATION and refinement, with some business experience, as outside representative for large publishing house; good remuneration on commission basis for capable woman; call mornings, 10 to 12, Van Cott, 120 East 25th St.

YOUNG WOMAN to do cleaning; must be of neat appearance and well recommended. Apply 7 A. M., J. M. Gidding Co., 564 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar with tabulating work on long carriage machine; $18; other stenographic positions at salaries from $10 to $20; permanent.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—For downtown house; $10; also position for telephone operator and typist; $8.
BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; $18.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Permanent position; $14. Call from 9 to 1, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions; registration free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 405 Lexington Av., 42d St., N. Y.—The only secretarial school conducted by college professors. Individual instruction. Positions for efficients. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.) Dir.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; Spring and Summer session; begin any time; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—Accountant-auditor installs simplified systems that give in monthly comparative statements exact information you require to intelligently direct your business. Charges reasonable. Interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

A1 experienced stenographer, who can handle details and correspondence, wants position, account construction firm now with completing work; guarantee satisfaction. X 332 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER AND COST ACCOUNTANT, 26; married; manufacturing experience; systematic, official, or semi-official capacity; moderate salary. E 324 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; excellent ability; well versed in all modern methods; thoroughly competent, reliable, trustworthy; salary $25. E 318 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) double entry, cost accounting; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge; best references. L 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, familiar with all office details and handling of credits; moderate salary. E 248 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, formerly employed two years at Y. M. C. A., has had entire charge best-grade cars, good mechanic, careful driver, desires opportunity to prove ability. Howe, care of Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 25; foreign, American cars; 8 years' experience; honesty, sobriety, ability. Newman, 320 West 52d St. Columbus 6920.

CHAUFFEUR.—Own repairs; private, commercial; reference; all cars. Robdan, 417 W. 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (23,) Christian, wishes position commercial or assistant chauffeur. W 127 Times.

CLERK, shipping office; small salary; reference; honest. Fred Weiss, 637 6th Ave.

COOK.—First-class, German, (25;) sanitarium reference; honest. Weiss, 637 6th Ac.

COUPLE, useful, wife cook; colored; reference; city, country. Lee, 42 W. 136th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical; rapid worker; good tracer; salary no object. 119 East 122d St.

EXPERIENCED journalist desires position in editorial department of trade publication, where efficient and faithful service would be appreciated; good references. G. S. C., 200 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE POSITION with corporation wanted; man, 34; strong personality; thorough legal and business training; able to handle big proposition and control men. E 332 Times Downtown.

FARMER.—Foreman; American, (24,) married; reference; obliging worker. Dunbar, 637 6th Av.

HOUSEMAN, fireman; German, (28;) married; reference; honest worker. Schwarz, 2,094 8th Ave.

JANITOR.—Greek, (38,) married; first-class reference; honest. Argeris, 215 East 28th.

JANITOR.—Steam heat; own repair; American; reference. Williams, 637 6th Ave.

LEATHER GOODS SALESMAN desires representative connection; excellent following; commission basis. E 313 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER—ACCOUNTANT.
Fifteen years' experience accounting, banking, office management, and organization, present practising public accounting, desires permanent connection with progressive concern where wide range of help is required and where strict application to business will be appreciated; salary secondary consideration. W 122 Times.

PATTERN MAKER.—Dresses, costumes; many years' practical experience; familiar details manufacturing. W 113 Times.

PORTER, janitor, elevator; American; colored; reference; willing worker. Burnett, 252 W. 47th St.

SALESMAN, nine years' experience power plant contractor, desires position with manufacturer or contractor with future; highest references. E 329 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Do you want man thoroughly acquainted with automobiles, having had extensive experience; can get business. E 314 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, extensive experience, age 28, wants position, reliable house; best reference; no get-rich-quick schemes. E 328 Times.

SALESMAN, office work; references; any position; advancement; honest. Shulman, 131 West 13th.

SALESMAN.—German, (24;) first-class references; willing worker. Von Horn, 133 East 93d.

SPANISH correspondent and translator; business experience; highest references. E 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, neat, experienced, good command of language; moderate; references. W 126 Times.

TUTOR.—Age 23; graduate two leading universities, athlete, musician. X 321 Times Annex.

WORKING EXECUTIVE, with long experience in publicity management and all branches of editing, publishing, printing, and corresponding, seeks new engagement; highest references; salary $2,500. Alpha, P. O. Box 1,990, New York.

YOUNG man, (26,) Christian, wishes position; formerly in charge of stock, also taking orders; willing, and ambitious for a chance of advancement and reasonable pay for start. A. Schlatterer, 6 Crescent Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, American, college graduate, with knowledge of French, German, Spanish and Italian, seeks connection with export house; salary no object; references. E 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, (28,) editorial and business experience, aggressive, versatile, educated, desires opening of any kind. W 129 Times.

YOUNG man, knowledge stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping; excellent references. J. C. W., 124 Times.

YOUNG man, (18,) desires position; earnest, ambitious, well-educated; references. W 120 Times.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Black hand satchel containing silver meshbag, &c., Sunday night, Cypress Av., between 141st St. and Southern Boulevard, or on 1st Av. Bridge; reward. H. Mugler, 552 West 23d St.

LOST.—Thursday evening, in or going from Hotel Belmont to Grand Central Depot, or in that vicinity, diamond crescent pin; $50 reward. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, Park Av. and 42d St.

LOST.—At Brighton Beach Hotel, black satin bag, containing gold watch, case No. 6163650, watch No. 41176621, keys, and two purses; reward. B. Binswanger, Brighton Beach Hotel.

LOST.—Three boxes moving picture film on 3d Av. "L," 6:30 Saturday night at 129th St.; reward. Wm. H. Power, 1,494 University Av., New York. Private phone 679 Tremont.

LOST—At Castle's, Long Beach, Sunday, Aug. 1, lady's diamond bar pin, about four inches long; liberal reward; no questions. R. B. C., 1,184 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST.—Pocketbook containing pass, license, lodge membership cards, &c., between 105th St. and Jersey City, Erie Depot; suitable reward. Room 3,013 Equitable Building.

LOST.—Open-face gold watch, July 29, N. Y., N. H. & H. train, between Darien and New York; reward, no questions asked. Dr. Warner, 128 East 60th St.

LOST.—Platinum bar pin, four diamonds, between Hotel Majestic and 37 West 26th St.; liberal reward. Return A. V., Hotel Majestic.

LOST.—Umbrella on train leaving Arverne 8:14, Aug. 2, marked on silver band, "F. D. H."; reward. 29 West 24th St. Hackney.

LOST.—Friday, on train Flatbush Av. to Jamaica, bill fold containing money; reward. Room 607, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 50th and 54th Sts., Broadway, 8 P. M., silk black bag. Sophie Meirs, 27 West 61st St.

SUITABLE REWARD will be paid for the return of diamond flexible bracelet of sixty stones, lost between Hotel Astor and West 79th St., Sunday evening. M. Bruckner, 103 Gold St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Exceptional opportunity for stock salesman or others who can place preferred stock; recently reorganized manufacturing corporation with practically unlimited demand for product; liberal commission and prominent future for man who can qualify; no advances. L 88 Times.

Man of character, financially able to carry proper stock reinforced inner tubes which eliminates eighty per cent. puncture troubles; protected territory; armored tread. L 229 Times Downtown.

Thorough mechanic, able to invest $3,000, can secure position as shop manager and interest in business; modern machine shop. E 325 Times Downtown.

Opportunity for well recommended hotel man to maintain Long Island Summer Hotel balance of season; rent free; liquor license. Write P., 1,335 3d Av.

Desire to invest $1,500 with services, thoroughly familiar with office management and manufacturing business. W 128 Times.

Partner wanted to extend high-class hardware business. Address "Energetic," 3,525 Broadway.

Wanted, party to invest $1,000 in good-paying business already established. Address A. N., 188 Times Downtown.

Will invest $2,000 with services in legitimate business; state full particulars. W 123 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
Open for number of new accounts, manufacturers and wholesalers; also advances on merchandise; principals only; confidential. WORMSER & CO., 95 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Pianos and Organs

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pianos to be sold for storage, good makes, regardless of value, to cover cost. Storage, 35 West 14th St.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS; suits, overcoats, etc., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., 171 B'way (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CANVASSERS.—Commission; Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 2d St.; call between 10 and 11.

CANVASSERS, Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 2d St.; commission; 10-11 A. M.

DESIGNER wanted on popular-priced dresses. Call Jacob Lashin, 450 6th Av.

ELLIOTT-FISHER operator; state full particulars as to experience on adders. E 319 Times Downtown.

JANITOR.—Man and small family to take entire charge of five houses; $50 per month and rooms on first floor; security required. Box W 125 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for vacation work for students reporting on metropolitan trade conditions; state qualifications and salary expected. W 136 Times.

ORDER CLERK.—New York Stock Exchange firm wants an order clerk who is a stenographer as well; also wanted a runner; replies must mention references and experience. Address E 335 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen, between the ages of 28 and 35; men with previous experience in specialty lines preferred; we want men who are earning from $3,000 to $4,000 per year, but who feel they have reached the limit in their present lines; we have a splendid commission proposition handling educational work; call all day. C. R. Rogers, Emerson Institute, 30 Irving Place, New York.

SALESMAN, traveling, experienced in selling lighting fixtures and portable lamps; must be A1 man and well acquainted with the trade; line well established and right man can make big money; commission. Call in person, ask for Mr. Kent, Weintraub, 142 West 14th.

SALESMEN, calling on linen and art department, to carry strong line of embroidered pillow cases, scarfs, shams, &c., through New York State on commission; state experience and references. K. H., 197 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Live, capable, skirt salesman; only one previously or at present connected with live house need apply; state territory and references; commission basis. X 297 Times Annex.

SOLICITORS.—Wanted six solicitors for outdoor work; will break in men without experience in less than three days; good opportunity; salary and commission. Apply from 9:30 to noon, Room 1,112, Temple Bar Bldg., opposite Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-typewriter with ability; thoroughly experienced; tactful; well-educated; clean-cut; Underwood operator; mention salary and references. W 134 Times.

YOUNG man, educated, refined, not afraid of work, willing, capable, and good habits, to fill any position from porter up; experience wholesale cheese and butter preferred. Address, salary expected to start, and full particulars, Importers, 28 Harrison St.

YOUNG MAN.—Wanted, in bank, young man, beginner; high school graduate preferred; state age, references, and salary expected. L 89 Times.

YOUNG man who thoroughly understands porter's work; must be well recommended. Apply 7 A. M., J. M. Gidding Co., 564 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, for general office work; state experience and salary expected. E 333 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Bowtell's Business Brain Bureau,
170 Broadway.
Thirteenth year placing the very highest type of office employe.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN, CAN YOU AFFORD TO LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY? Earn $25 to $100 weekly; learn Mechanical Dentistry in three months; steady profession, rare advantages; individual instruction, any hour, day or night.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
15th Floor. 26 West 45th St.

$20,000 SUIT REVEALS J.S. FOSTER'S DIVORCE

Lillian Benson Complains of Bowery Bank President's Failure to Wed Her.

SAYS FATHER IS A BISHOP

His Answer Recites That He Made a Settlement with Present Plaintiff for $1,700.

Jay Stanley Foster, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, and Vice President of the Bank of Babylon, L. I., has been sued in the Supreme Court here for $20,000 by Miss Lillian Benson of Colorado Springs, Col., and this city, who fixes that sum as representative of damage she has suffered through the bank President's failure to keep his alleged promise to marry her. Miss Benson is said to be the daughter of a Bishop who makes his home at Colorado Springs.

Secrecy has been thrown around the suit, the first papers in which were filed in the County Clerk's office on March 8. Since then additional papers have been filed, some in April, and others in June.

It also came to public notice for the first time yesterday that Foster was divorced three years ago from Mrs. Jennie Rice Morgan Foster, granddaughter of the founder of the Morgan Line of steamships. Society had talked of the estrangement of the couple, but had not suspected that a divorce suit had been tried and decided and filed away among the court records.

Miss Benson's complaint recites that she first met Mr. Foster at a social gathering in January, 1913, and that almost immediately thereafter he proposed to her. She alleges, too, that he set the day for their wedding, but it was postponed from time to time. Finally she grew impatient, she says, and in July last year insisted that he marry her soon.

"I waited a reasonable time for him to fulfill his promise," Miss Benson says in her complaint, "and when in July of last year he grew indifferent and cold to me, I consulted friends, and they advised me to bring suit."

Mr. Foster, through the law firm of Hardy, Stancliffe & Whitaker of 165 Broadway, filed an answer to the suit, in which he denies the allegations, and makes a separate and distinct defense in that he paid Miss Benson $1,700, in consideration for which she signed a general release, freeing him from any obligation to her.

Miss Benson has not replied in legal form to this answer, although her lawyer, W. Bernard Vause of 15 Broad Street, said yesterday that it was his opinion the release would not stand the test of the courts.

It was when this failure of Miss Benson to reply to the defendant's answer came before Justice Weeks yesterday that the facts became public. Mr. Stancliffe appeared before the Justice in Special Term of the Supreme Court and asked that judgment in his client's favor be granted on the ground that Miss Benson was in default of a Supreme Court order directing her to reply within twenty days of the signing of the order. This order was granted in June.

Justice Weeks, however, put the motion over until Thursday in order to give Mr. Vause time to get his papers into shape and be ready for argument.

Mr. Foster was seen yesterday at his offices in the Bowery Bank, the Presidency of which he succeeded to upon the death of his father, John S. Foster. He referred the reporter to his lawyer, Mr. Stancliffe.

"The suit is not causing my client any worry," said the lawyer when asked for a statement.

Miss Benson could not be found yesterday. She was said to be out of town.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 3.—Miss Lillian Benson, who has sued J. S. Foster, New York banker, for breach of promise, is said to be the daughter of a Bishop Benson of the Episcopal Church. Nothing is known of her parentage here, nor of a Bishop Benson.

ABSENT GIRL ON HONEYMOON

Mother Gets Telegram and License Clerk and Pastor Verify It.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—The disappearance of Helen A. McCaffery, 18 years old, was explained this afternoon when her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McCaffery, received a telegram from Boynton, Mass., telling of her daughter's marriage to Arthur W. Healy of this city. The telegram said the ceremony was performed on Sunday night by the Rev. William B. Hamilton of Westminster Hope Memorial Church here.

City Clerk John A. Kenah said Miss McCaffery and Healy came to his home shortly after midnight Sunday morning for a license. At 11:30 Sunday night they visited Dr. Hamilton's parsonage and were told to wait till twenty-four hours had passed after the granting of the license.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Healy started on a honeymoon through New England and Canada.

Mrs. McCaffery said her only objection to the marriage was her daughter's youth, but there was nothing for her to do but forgive them both.

HEADACHE VICTIM A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Frank Brown of Hartford Drowns in Delaware River.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP, N. J., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Frank Brown of Hartford, Conn., was found drowned early today in the Delaware River, after she had slipped from her husband's side in their room at the Pine Cliff Inn and gone out alone in a boat. It is believed she was made insane by severe headaches, from which she was a chronic sufferer. She was 60 years old.

Mr. Brown awoke at 4 o'clock to find his wife had gone. As all the doors were locked, it is concluded she jumped out of the window of the room, which is on the second floor. One of the boats was found missing, and a search of the river was begun. Within an hour the body was found, thirty feet from shore. Several married daughters survive the drowned woman.

Sliver of Bone Causes Death.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Blood poisoning from a sliver of bone imbedded in the thumb of his left hand more than a week ago caused the death today of Nelson P. Little, a butcher and pioneer resident of Asbury Park. Mr. Little was 56 years old. He was a member of Asbury Park Lodge of Masons. He is survived by a widow and a brother.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Demanding $1.50 a day, instead of $1.30, one hundred track walkers and laborers employed by the Erie Railroad struck yesterday. The police later dispersed a crowd of alleged strikers, who threw stones from the Thirteenth Street viaduct at laborers working below them on the Erie right of way.

JERSEY CITY.—Alleging that Isaac Miller, Principal of Public School 1, in Guttenberg, chastised his son, Louis Shifner, so severely on June 11 that the boy required medical attention and was unable to go to school for weeks, Max Shifner yesterday sued the Principal for $500 on his own account and $1,500 for the boy.

NEWARK.—Incomplete tax returns indicate an increase in the city's ratables of $20,000,000. It is expected the tax rate this year will be $2.25 of valuation, against $2.08 last year. The total taxable property of Essex County this year is estimated at $650,000,000, against last year's total of $621,000,000.

MONTCLAIR.—The total taxable valuation of Montclair this year is $45,300,853, an increase of $1,476,351 over last year. According to the valuation, every man, woman, and child in the town is worth an average of $1,815.

EAST ORANGE.—The total taxable property of East Orange is $52,852,000, an increase of $1,476,351 over last year.

NEWTON.—Old Home Week began yesterday and will continue through Saturday night.

TRENTON.—Justice Minturn yesterday allowed a rule ot show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued to restrain the Bergen County Clerk from taking action toward the nomination this year of candidates for the new small Board of Freeholders in that county provided for last veor. Thomas J. Logan, a member of the present board, applied for the writ.

TRENTON.—Assistant Comissioner of Education Enright decided yesterday that the Newark Board of Education might exclude from the public schools the son of Clarence S. Curtis, who refused to submit to vassination.

TRENTON.—A chemical laboratory for the Department of Conservation and Development will be built in Trenton at a cost of $15,000. The second story of the garage of Colonel Washington A. Roebling is now being used, Colonel Roebling having donated the space.

TRIO CAUGHT AFTER HOLDUP

They Shot an Ice Dealer Who Wouldn't Open His Safe.

Salvatore Calavita, who conducts an ice business at Park Avenue and 179th Street, the Bronx, came back from dinner at his home at 1,924 Washington Avenue yesterday afternoon and found three men waiting in his shop.

"We've come for your money," they informed him; "all you've got."

Calavito told them he didn't have any, but they pointed to a safe in the corner and told him to open it. He tried to get past them, and one of them drew a revolver and shot him in the right arm.

The three fled. Policeman Nolan of the tremont Station chased one man into the basement of an apartment house, and caught him in the dumbwaiter. The other two took refuge in a basement and pointed a revolver at Morris Halpern of 3 Attorney Street, the leader of a crowd that had chased them. Dr. Francis Patton of 2,083 Washington Avenue, who had seen the chase from his window, came up with a revolver, and took one of the fugitives to the Tremont Station. Then Nolan, who had left his prisoner in charge of bystanders, came back and arrested the third man.

The prisoners said they were Michael Turroli, 302 East 110th Street; Joseph Patrisso, 504 East 120th Street, and John Arculeo of 2,172 Second Avenue. Calavito identified Patrisso as the man who had shot him. They were charged with felonious assault, attempted robbery, and attempted extortion. Calavito was taken to Fordham Hospital by Dr. Cusik. His injury was not serious.

It is said that Calavito had received letters demanding $500, but had thought they were sent by a practical joker.

Killed by a Truck in Rain.

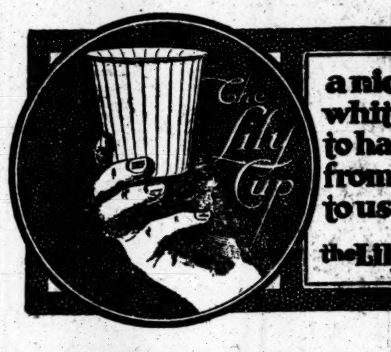
While crossing Bleecker Street yesterday afterniin in the rain William H. Shack, who lived at the Mills Hotel, 160 Bleecker Street, slipped on the wet cobblestones and fell under the wheels of a truck owned by Johnson Brothers, lumbermen, 46 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. A wheel passed over Shack's body, crushing in his ribs. He died later in St. Vincent's Hospital. No arrest was made.

SOUP FATAL TO TWO BABIES.

William S. Harney's Children Victims of Ptomaine Poisoning.

Margaret, 4 years old, and George, 2 years old, children of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Harney of 625 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, died yesterday after an illness of less than twenty-four hours with symptoms of ptomaine poisoning.

The parents and their other child, a son older than the two who died, were slightly ill. The only food the family ate that might have been the cause was chicken soup, which they had for Sunday dinner.



a nice round paper glass, white & translucent, safe to handle, pleasant to drink from & inexpensive enough to use once & throw away.
the Lily Cup co. 120 b'way 8318 rector

CHURCHILL'S
BROADWAY & FORTY NINTH STREET

The Sense of Satisfaction
Derived by one and all who dine at Churchill's accounts for its pre-eminent popularity for Dinner

To those who dine here, the superior merit of its *cuisine* in a la carte service and of its *Special Dinner* combines with the unequaled excellence of its entertainment to yield so much greater pleasure than obtainable elsewhere, that Churchill's is nightly thronged for Dinner with delighted guests.

Here in an atmosphere sparkling in its gaiety, striking in its individuality, one experiences the most delightful phase of New York restaurant life.

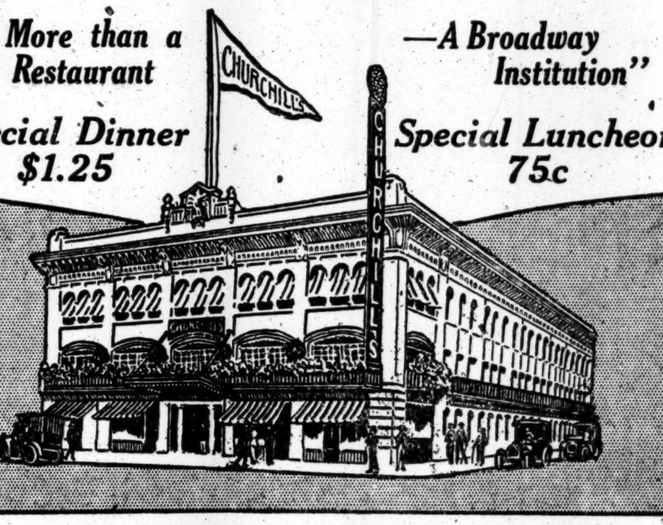
Cabaret Unique
Twenty Acts—Every Evening

Churchill's is equally popular for Supper, with Dancing on main floor from ten o'clock.

Also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon*, served in Ballroom, with Dancing.

"More than a Restaurant —A Broadway Institution"

Special Dinner $1.25
Special Luncheon 75c



ARROW
Soft COLLARS
Of plain or fine White Striped Madras. Ask for "Arrows" if you want the best in fit, style and wear.
2 for 25c.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees TODAY and Saturday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Popular Matinee TODAY.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | Awfully Funny Farce

BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats............25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS | West 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 6 TIMES! TWIN BEDS

S. S. "Mandalay" Broadway Stars and Celebrities
Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Nights. Thursday, Aug. 5, MR. CECIL LEAN, Night. Star of the Blue Paradise Co. Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P. M. Dancing free.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. Stella Mayhew, the Great Houdini, Marie Nordstrom, Lydia Lopokova, Howard & McCane, Ben Welch, others. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL. Next Week—WEBER & FIELDS.

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today Brighton Beach. Harry Fox and Yanci Dolly, Belle Baker, "On the School Playground," Riggs & Witchie, Others

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Popular Mat. Today 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque THE GREAT BEHMAN SHOW Matinee Today LAST 2 WEEKS.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. MARY PICKFORD in "RAGS." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next W'k, Blanche Sweet in "Secret Orchard."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "HEARTS ABLAZE." "THE GODDESS" (13th Chapter).

PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry SURF BATHING in World's Largest Pool. Large Dance Pavilion. Airship Ascension Daily.

Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits
$18.50
for those that regularly sold at $32.50, $30, $28 and $25.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Cut This Coupon
AND SAVE $3.00.
Summer Rates Until Aug. 30, 1915.
6 PHOTOS $1.50 With This Coupon.
of yourself finished in the latest Chiaroscuro effect; size 5x8; also made from new or old photos. Passports Finished in 24 Hours.
"The Photographer in Town" New York Paris Boston Phila.
E. Brunel
203 BROADWAY, Eve. Mail Bldg.
1482 BROADWAY, Cohan's Theatre Bldg.
516 5TH AVE., at 43d St.
9 E. 42D ST., Bet. Mad. & 5th Aves.
1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St.
245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
115 WEST 42D ST., near B'way. (T)
1 WEST 34TH ST., opp. Waldorf.
149TH ST. & 3D AVE., (over Riker's.)
472 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

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